# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,919. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
BILLIARDS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EUROPE—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
EXCHANGE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
FURNITURE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
LECTURE SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
PROPOSALS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SALES AT AUCTION—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Third column.

## HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

## PERSONAL.

A.—IF G. S. WILL RETURN TO H. W. H. & CO. ALL will be well. J. C. R.

A.—ZOE. SANS SOUCI COTERIE TO-NIGHT, WITHOUT fail, en costume. Be prompt. CAPT. JINKS.

ALFRED—WRITE OR TELEGRAPH TO THE POINT. E. W.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST MRS. Smith, East Eighteenth street, must present them between the hours of 2 and 5, Wednesday and Saturday.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE LAST SATURDAY afternoon; afterwards down town on Third avenue car; lady received address when helped off the car. Address FACTION, box 145 Herald office.

CAP.—WILL MEET YOU ON THE TRAMP. 17—AU REVOIR.

CHARLES BAUMAN, A GERMAN SWISS, LATE A builder in London; something to his advantage; $100 reward for his whereabouts. Address BELL SHIRLEY, 110 Cannon street, London, England.

GEORGE BRADLEY AND FAMILY, OF XENIA, OHIO, are on their way to Europe. He would like to see his brother James before he sails. Call at 19 Barclay street.

IDAHO—THURSDAY EVENING OR LETTER. MINNESOTA.

K. C. S.—TELEGRAM RECEIVED 3:30. PLEASE call.

MRS. MARY BARTON.—THERE IS A LETTER FROM your friend, Mrs. McKinney, of Baltimore, of great importance. Husband very ill. Write.

MARGARET DAILEY, COOK, WILL HEAR SOMEthing to her advantage by sending her address to A. F. FOWLER, Revere House, 606 Broadway.

MICHAEL J. PATON, LATE FIRST SERGEANT OF G company, Twenty-first United States infantry, will please call at once upon Major B., 62 Broadway. Important.

RECEIVED $50 BY POST. THOS. J. HAGAN.

T. F. EDRIEN WILL FIND A LETTER ADDRESSED to him at the Astor House. DIRECTORY.

THURSDAY EVENING, SECOND AVENUE CAR.—Lady received card, got out at Thirty-fourth street, will please send note to friend, C. D., station H.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND JANUARY 2, 1872, A HORSE. THE OWNER can have him by calling at 223 Stanton street, New York. If not called for in three days he will be sold.

LEFT IN A COUPE, HIRED AT FIFTH AVENUE Hotel, an Overcoat and Umbrella. The owner can have them by proving property and calling at 209 East Twentieth street, second story.

LOST—ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, AN AMETHYST SCARF Pin. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. SALMON, 445 East Thirteenth street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, IN A Broadway car, at the depot, a small hand Bag, containing a diary, package of letters and a few articles of no value. If left at 312 West Fifty-first street the finder will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, WITH THE MONOGRAM "A. L." cut on one side. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 17 East Thirty-first street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, IN GOING from Seventeenth street, Sixth avenue, to Thirteenth street, Fifth avenue, through Sixteenth street, a ladies' Gold Watch, with chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 70 Fifth avenue.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, IN A University place car, between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, a gentleman's Diamond Stud. The finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked. Address C. C. C., Herald office.

LOST—A DARK SPRING OVERCOAT, ON 2D INST. Finder will be liberally rewarded by sending this address to J. F. W., Herald office.

MONEY LOST.—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ONE $20, two $10s, one $5 and three $2 bills, was lost on Tuesday evening, in an East Broadway and avenue B car, between Eleventh street and Gouverneur street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at S. RAYNOR & CO.'S, 117 William street.

THE PERSON WHO RECEIVED, BY MISTAKE, A package containing a manuscript at a Broadway hotel, December 13 or 15, will be amply rewarded by returning it to GEORGE P. ANDREWS, 57 Broadway.

## REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FROM THE STABLE 124 West Eighteenth street, a white Setter Dog, red and white spot on the back. The above reward will be paid for its return.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, NEAR THE COLEMAN House, a small Black and Tan Slut; very long ears; had on a heavy light-colored blanket. The above reward will be paid upon recovery of the dog at 426 West Twenty-first street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, in Forty-sixth street, a Setter Dog, white, with brown ears and spotted brown on the body; has been clipped and has on a leather collar; answers to the name of Frank. PETER LYNCH, 41 [illegible] street.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a white Spitz Dog, answering to the name of [illegible] Lexington avenue.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM THE STABLE OF [illegible], Edgewater, L. I., Monday night, January 1, a Bay Horse, 15 hands high, with white spot on his forehead, lame in the near hind foot. The above reward will be paid for returning the horse to the owner.

$25 REWARD.—BOY DROWNED, WAS DRESSED in [illegible] and small pants and vest, [illegible] coat, [illegible] gingham shirt, white woollen stockings and laced shoes; [illegible] years of age; drowned near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's [illegible] on the 20th of December. The above reward will be given to any one finding the body. Information to be left with W. S. [illegible], [illegible] Newark, 145 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, or M. R. CALLES, No. 7 Cortlandt slip, New York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN A CROSS town car, on Tuesday evening, January 2, a Pocketbook containing checks for $2,170 [illegible] money. [illegible]

$100 REWARD.—LOST, GOLD WATCH, 3,049, open face, Malbeen, maker, Paris; Chain, Seal, Sovereign and Dog's Head; lost on the Broadway cars, between Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets, on Friday, the 22d December, 1871. Apply to JERRY P. THOMAS, 937 Broadway.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY of the Bonds and Papers taken from 118 Liberty street, on the 28th December. Apply to JAMES H. SAMPSON, United States Detective, United States Treasury, New York.

CORNER BLEECKER STREET AND BROADWAY.—Window smashing robbery. $200 will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the thieves who broke in our plate glass window and stole a quantity of opera glasses on the morning of the 3d of January. JACOBS & SANDIFER, 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 73 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1861) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE late firm of Edwin A. Brooks, of 575 and 1,196 Broadway, are hereby notified to present the same, with proper affidavits attached, on or before the 27th of March, 1872, to the undersigned assignees. DWIGHT STUDWELL, 17 Murray street. JAMES PARSONS, 49 Warren street.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at its room in the Cooper Building. EDWARD N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 5,433 Post office.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 97 Liberty street.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS AND SOLDIERS DISeased, wounded, ruptured or injured in the war, however slightly, are entitled to pensions. Apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late Surgeon United States Navy, 27 Park row, room 22.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 103—JAN. 3, 1872.
13, 20, 31, 19, 40, 86, 14, 71, 65, 50, 53, 42, 5, 45.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 104—JAN. 3, 1872.
43, 49, 74, 49, 14, 58, 50, 75, 7, 66, 48, 47.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 3—JAN. 3, 1872.
56, 44, 69, 31, 29, 42, 67, 17, 55, 41, 50, 65, 43, 73.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 4—JAN. 3, 1872.
62, 31, 53, 72, 57, 1, 8, 17, 14, 50, 39, 42.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

FIFTH AVENUE.—BLOOM OF BEAUTY IMPARTS healthful color. Lip and Pimple Salve cures all eruptions. Pomade for hair and chapped hands. Face Powder, delicate for skin. Russian Snow Flake, Gold, Silver, Diamond, Blonde and other fashionable Hair Powders; no injurious ingredients; 25c. a 50c. Depot 65 Pine street.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF BEEF.—THE PUBLIC IN general are respectfully invited to inspect twelve of the finest cattle without doubt ever slaughtered together in the United States. Now hanging in slaughter house farthest east on the south side of Forty-fourth street, between First avenue and East River.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWING received for Dec. 20, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

MOUNT FLORENCE PRIZE ESTATE and Cash Fund $350,000. Shares $1 each.

To Shareholders and Agents:—
Most favorable returns received from agents lead us confidently to believe that the meeting of shareholders will be called early next month; due notice of which will be given through the New York Herald.
A protracted illness of our principal business manager necessarily delayed the appointment of responsible agents and distribution of shares. All is now in complete working order.
Shares are selling rapidly, and the enterprise will be vigorously pushed forward to a speedy and satisfactory issue.
JOHN C. SMITH, Treasurer.
OFFICE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, 52 PINE STREET, New York, Jan. 1, 1872.

NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE—PERMAnently located at No. 1 Irving place; Professors MANN and COLVIN, Managers. City references furnished. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE Company.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:—
James W. McAllister, Second Vice President.
Theodore M. Regar, Secretary.
Samuel W. Kay, Assistant Secretary.
By order of the Board.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
Office in New York, 243 Broadway.
HERBERT C. PLASS,
General Agent for States of New York and Connecticut.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style; cassimere and felt hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed, at JOHNSON'S, 1,255 Broadway, northeast corner Thirty-first street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Post office box 4,264. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 25 Wall street, New York.

STAMMERING CURED. DRS. WHITE AND OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue. Best references, among them son of Mayor of Newburyport. No pay until cured. Send for circulars.

697 BROADWAY.—GENTLEMEN AFFLICTED should consult Dr. FILET. Cure certain. Office hours 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 10 P. M.

$200,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba December 20. Kentucky, class 104, Nos. 42, 49, 74 drew $50,667. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

## SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, near Canal.

## THE TURF.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1872.
The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Appeals will be held at the office of the President, in Providence, on Tuesday, 9th instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Persons having business to present will note and act accordingly. By order of the President. GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.
The following unfinished business will be investigated and decisions rendered:—The protest of S. D. & R. O. Bruce against Goldsmith Maid's time at Milwaukee going on the record; Budd Doble vs. The Trenton Agricultural Society; Alex. Patterson vs. The Rensselaer Association; Stokes vs. Fleetwood Park Association; June-Josephine match; John Murphy vs. Major Allen, at Springfield; Benj. F. Cowan, owner of Ed. Eaton, non-payment of entrance money; "Colonel Moulton," suppression of previous time, Mystic Park; E. Lasher vs. L. L. Dorsey.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT STABLE 12 VESTRY STREET, TO SATISFY A CHATTEL MORTGAGE AND BILL OF SALE.
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ.:—
1 bay Mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years old; can trot in 3 minutes, and warranted sound and kind.
1 brown Horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old; can trot fast and sound and kind.
1 bay Mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind.
1 Extension top Cabriolet, nearly new.
1 Top Wagon, full leather top, city maker.
2 open Road Wagons.
1 Express Wagon, 1 Jagger Wagon, 2 Sleighs; also 25 sets of single and double Harness, Track and Road Harness; fine street, stable and Cross Blankets, plush and fur Robes, Halters, Bridles, Whips, also 25 strings of Sleigh Bells.
N. B.—Sale positive, absolute and unreserved. By order of [illegible] JEROME BUCK, Attorney for Mortgagees.

A.—SPEED. SPEED—GENUINE, WARRANTED speed.
Special attention is called to sale of two fine, rapid, hardy and fast Trotters, on Friday, January 5, at stable 42 Great Jones street, at [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

A.—[illegible] HANDSOME [illegible], ONLY USED A few times by a private family, [illegible] Coupe Rockaway, [illegible] street, near Fourth avenue.

A LANDAULET, HAMS MAKE, USED TWICE, COST $1,800, for $1,100; Clarence, Coupe, Coupe Rockaways, Sleighs, second hand at low prices. HAMS, [illegible] east of Broadway.

A TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE IN [illegible] Ten [illegible]

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S Downtown Horse Mart and General Salesrooms, 108 Liberty st., 38, 44, 46 New Church, 108, 110, 111 Cedar st. At auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
One Bay Horse, 9 years, 15 hands; fine, even driver in all harness; not afraid; stands without tying; warranted sound.
Set single Harness. No-top Buggy.
One bright bay Horse, 15¼ hands, 8 years; superior horse under saddle and in harness; warranted sound in every respect.
One bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years; sound and gentle.
One gray Mare, 15 hands, 7 years; sound and gentle.
One sorrel Horse, 16 hands, 9 years; sound and gentle.
2 heavy truck Horses.
2 Express Wagons. 2 sets Harness.
Other Horses, Harness and Wagons. Particulars at sale.
If the weather is stormy the sale will take place in the stable, 110 Cedar street, without fail.

A.—CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, ROBES, Bells, Whips, &c., for sale low, both second hand and new. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Buggies, Phaetons, Express and Business Wagons, new and second hand; Blankets, Robes and Whips; the cheapest place in the city.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant Vehicles at the lowest prices. Sleighs in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, COUPES, Coupe Rockaways, and every style family Carriages, new and second hand; lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A BROWN LINED, GLASS COACH; fashionable, and in good order. Inquire at 106 East Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A STABLE, 50X100, FOUR STORIES HIGH, containing 65 stalls, elevator and all improvements, with boarders; ten years' lease; location first class for the business. Apply at 247 and 249 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, 15¾ hands high; sound and kind; can beat 3 minutes. Property of a gentleman. 136 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE A LIGHT SECOND HAND COUPE, IN superb condition; has pole and shafts and is our own make. BREWSTER & CO., Fifth avenue.

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAP ROBES.—WE OFFER the balance of our winter stock, comprising some of the best goods in the market, at cost. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton street.

HORSE FOR SALE—COLOR DARK CHESTNUT; highly bred, with perfect figure and grand, lofty knee action; of good temper and quiet in all harness; a superior coupe or dog cart horse and a splendid tandem leader. At private stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS, ALL styles, new and second hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment; prices unequalled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired privilege of purchase. WITTY'S manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

TWO HORSES, EXPRESS WAGON AND SINGLE Truck for sale.—Must sell this week, as owner is sick and has no use for them. Apply at 72 Barrow street.

T CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A VERY STYLish T Cart, with shafts, pole and bar and pole chains; Peters, of London, builder; and a Set each of London made single and double Harness, of fine quality and quite new, at private stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

$135—BAY MARE, 8 YEARS, 16 HANDS; FINE sorrel, 6 years, 16 hands, $175; the team for $300; warranted sound, kind, or money returned. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

## YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER YACHT, OF 100 TONS burden, O. M., in every way desirable, being unsurpassed in speed, equipment, furnishing or condition, and is ready for immediate service; sold only for want of use. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 8 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMBOAT THOMAS E. HULSE FOR SALE, and the Fort Lee Ferry to lease for a term of years. For terms inquire of JAMES ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WANTED, A STEAM SHOVEL; will purchase or hire, or will let a large amount of excavation to parties having one. Address box 715 Post office, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A TRANSIT AND OTHER SURVEYING and mapping instruments. Any one having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing W. M., 181 South street, New York, stating price and where to be seen.

WANTED TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND HAND COTtrell & Babcock 24x30 first class Drum Cylinder Printing Press, or 25x35½ single large cylinder Hoe Printing Press. We have for sale an Adams machine, as good as new and little used. Address KANSAS TRIBUNE COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT 62 BOWERY—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Grammar, Spelling, German, French, Latin, privately taught day and evening; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Ladies taught Bookkeeping and Corresponding.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

A LADY WITH TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN teaching adults will make one more engagement for private lessons at the residence of the pupil; composition, grammar and penmanship specialties. Address THOROUGH, box 3,341, Post office.

FOR SALE—A COMMERCIAL (CITY) COLLEGE, OF long standing and well patronized, with the whole outfit and long lease. Address A. B. DUFF, station D.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I. Studies resumed January 3. Second session commences February 1, 1872. For further particulars send for Prospectus.

## EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND LOT.—THE ADvertiser would exchange some first class manufacturing stock for a modern built house, furnished preferred; price of property about $25,000; subject to mortgage. Address box 1,838 Post office.

## HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A SUIT OF handsomely furnished Rooms on first floor, suitable for housekeeping, with kitchen; house must have all modern improvements; family private, where no boarders are taken; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, BERRY, Herald office.

FLOOR WANTED—SECOND OR THIRD, UNFURnished; location Thirtieth to Forty-fifth street, Sixth to Eighth avenue; family of three; responsible, permanent and desirable; house owner preferred. Address G. W. F., box 121 Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter (11 years); two or more Rooms, for light housekeeping, with modern conveniences; private family preferred; state terms and location; references unexceptionable. Address CHICAGO, Herald office.

UNFURNISHED FLATS WANTED FOR A SMALL family of six; good neighborhood. Address A. WHITTY, 211 East Eighteenth street.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, IN A PRIvate family, a neatly furnished back Room, on parlor floor, or front Basement, with kitchen privilege; east side city preferred; terms $15 per month. Address M., box 171 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; gentleman and wife and one servant; possession immediately; locality west of Broadway, below Twentieth street. Address A. L. N., Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN UNFURNISHED Room, with Bedroom adjoining, on first or second floor, to a respectable family; terms moderate; location near Second and Third avenues. Call at 272 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—PART OF HOUSE, EITHER UPPER OR Lower; location Nineteenth or Twenty-first ward. Address, stating terms, ANDREW SMITH, station F, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, on Greenwich or Washington street preferred; rent must be low. Address J. E. THOMPSON, 74 William street.

WANTED BY A FAMILY OF THREE, FIRST OR second floor, three or four rooms, unfurnished, in a private house, not above Fiftieth street. R. L., Herald office.

## FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, 201 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale, Pianoforte, elegant Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Mirrors, Ornaments, Bedroom, Dining Room Furniture, [illegible] at half cost. 120 West 22d [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE TRADE AND PARTIES commencing housekeeping. At private residence 126 West 26th st. Parlor Suits in satin brocatel, $75; reps, $45; Bedroom Suits, $40; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yd., and Stoves [illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, cost $450, for $200; also [illegible] Pianoforte, Bookcase, Paintings, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a sacrifice. 26 W. 15th st., [illegible] avenue.

CARPETS, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Payments taken by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, AN IMmense Stock and low prices at R. M. COWPERTHWAITE'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 294 and 296 Third avenue, near Twenty-third street. [illegible] than [illegible] in the city.

## FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
Twenty-fourth Dividend.
The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws for the half year or quarter ending January 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, January 15.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY ON BOND AND mortgage on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, JR., 155 Broadway, room 8.

A FUND OF $166,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK Real Estate in sums to suit, and other funds to buy Mortgages on Real Estate and Leasehold. Address ATTORNEY, box 819 New York Post office.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, 51 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending this date, as follows:—
1st. On sums of $2,000 and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
2d. On sums exceeding $2,000, six per cent per annum on $2,000, and five per cent per annum on such excess.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, 1872, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 374 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.
Deposits made on or before January 15 draw interest from January 1, at six per cent.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after January 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from January 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 till 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—THREE SECOND MORTGAGES OF $10,000 each, on improved city property; ten months to run; cash wanted greatly. Address box 673 Post office.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, REAL ESTATE AND Loan Broker, 531 Hudson street.—Prompt loans on Stocks, Bonds, Life Policies, Furniture, Pianos, Plate, Jewelry, Miscellaneous Securities, Commercial Paper and Second Mortgages cashed; storage and advances.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit. M. C. RODRIGUEZ, 69 Liberty street, basement.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, 82 Nassau street, New York.
Semi-annual interest, at the rate six per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after Thursday, January 18, 1872. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from January 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 263 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON STREET.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1871, payable on and after January 17, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. First and second Mortgages wanted. Principals only. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. LANDON & WEAVER, 84 Broadway.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after January 15, 1872.
Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW YORK, January 3, 1872.
In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three Per Cent Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates, bearing date May 15, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two (2,952) and three thousand two hundred and one (3,201) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three (2,963) and three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven (3,197) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 29th day of February, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, 420 Grand street, between Attorney and Ridge streets. Open every day from 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday Evenings till 8.
Money begins drawing interest from the first day of the month after date of deposit. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Deposits made before January 21 will draw interest from January 1.
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

ROMAN LOAN.
The Italian government, having assumed this debt, has decreed that all Roman Bonds will be declared null and void unless exchanged for Italian Bonds on or before the 15th of February, 1872.
In order to protect the rights of the holders of the Roman Loan Bonds negotiated by me throughout the United States and Canada, I hereby notify them either to transmit immediately their bonds to the Italian government or to send them to the undersigned before the 5th of February next, who will have the same exchanged or sold at the option of the holders.
ROBERT MURPHY.
17 Broad street (Post office box 2,803).

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent bonds, due January 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after January 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the company, No. 9 Wall street. EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURance Company.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of government tax, is payable on and after Tuesday, January 2. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW YORK, January 1, 1872.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES TO buy, by a private banker, who is ready, cash on hand and quick despatch. Address box 1,447 Post office.

$8,000 WANTED—AS A FIRST MORTGAGE ON Brooklyn property worth $20,000. Liberal bonus. Apply at once to VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK, 31 Park row, room 10.

$15,000 TO BUY SECOND MORTGAGES RANGing from $1,500 to $5,000 on New York and Brooklyn property; also money to loan in sums to suit. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

$100,000 TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages for any amount required, without delay, on property in New York and vicinity; also money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

$350,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York or Westchester property, for term of years; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Mutual Insurance Company, 165 Broadway.

$375,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

## LOAN OFFICES.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camels' Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 430 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 936 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 67 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 67 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT 96 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the [illegible] advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

MONEY LOANED—AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street; private office 48 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

100 NASSAU STREET, NEAR ANN, IN THE LITTLE jewelry store.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c.; the same bought and sold. G. A. JOSEPH.

## EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families.—Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's [illegible] a favorite resort of the upper [illegible] of [illegible] society.

## EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River. To Queenstown and Liverpool.
THE QUEEN, Thomas............Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, Grogan............Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace............Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ABYSSINIA WILL BE DEtained until Friday, 5th inst. Passengers embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at noon. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN LINE for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON............Saturday, Jan. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP............Saturday, Jan. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

Rates of Passage.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| to London | 80 | to London | 35 |
| to Paris | 90 | to Paris | 38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| From New York. | | From Boston. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ABYSSINIA | Wed'y, Jan. 3 | BATAVIA | Saturday, Jan. 6 |
| ALGERIA | Wed'y, Jan. 10 | SAMARIA | Saturday, Jan. 13 |
| RUSSIA | Wednesd'y, Jan. 17 | SIBERIA | Saturday, Jan. 20 |
| JAVA | Wednesday, Jan. 24 | HECLA | Saturday, Jan. 27 |
| CALABRIA | Wed'y, Jan. 31 | ALEPPO | Saturday, Feb. 3 |

And every following Wednesday and Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris............$15, gold, additional.
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage............$30, currency.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. CUNARD LINE.
ALGERIA sails............Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.
JAVA sails............Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $100 and $80 gold, according to accommodation.
Steerage, $30 to New York; $34 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. For Southampton and Bremen.
The Steamship MAIN, Captain W. Ladewigs, will sail on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by Steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, on Saturday, Jan. 13.
Rates of Passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin............$120
Second Cabin............72
Steerage............30
For Freight or Passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72. Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail January 16, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price............January 10, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman............January 17, at 11½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, January 13.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
Prices of passage in gold (including wine):—TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

| FROM GLASGOW. | | FROM NEW YORK. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Dec. 16 | INDIA | Saturday, Jan. 6 |
| Saturday, Dec. 23 | BRITANNIA | Saturday, Jan. 13 |
| Saturday, Dec. 30 | ANGLIA | Saturday, Jan. 20 |
| Saturday, Jan. 6 | COLUMBIA | Saturday, Jan. 27 |

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public the Anchor line has opened a branch office at 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station, West, North and South, can be purchased at the lowest rates.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
The Anchor line steamer ISMAILIA sails Thursday, January 4, at noon, from pier 20 North River.
Cabins, $65; steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE. New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, January 6, at 1:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

## COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chili.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 6, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of January [illegible]
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.
Special Notice to Shippers.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched at 12 o'clock noon of 6th inst. for Aspinwall direct, as an extra steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND [illegible] ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. [illegible] (via Key West)............Jan. [illegible]
COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible] Van Sice (via Nassau)............Jan. [illegible]
MISSOURI, Capt. [illegible] (via Key West)............Jan. [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier [illegible] East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)............Friday, Jan. [illegible]
CITY OF MERIDA, [illegible]............Tuesday, Jan. [illegible]
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)............Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
CITY OF MEXICO, [illegible]............Monday, Feb. [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, January 6.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and [illegible] Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 12 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—DESPATCH LINE. Low prices.
The first class steamer C. W. LORD (Bogert, Master) will leave pier 17 East River Saturday, January 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight apply to
[illegible]

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee, Tampa, St. Augustine and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroads, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship MERCEDITA sails Saturday, January 6, at 3 P. M., from pier 39 North River.
Insurance one-half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street, or to H. R. MORGAN & CO., 117 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Rowland, will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, January 10, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., UNITED STATES, On Saturday, Jan. 6.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, January 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 50 West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Thursday, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leave foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT. J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

## MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FANCY FEATHERS, GILT, Jet Ornaments, Bonnets, &c., for sale under cost at 86 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. PETIGNY-MEURISSE.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN AMERICAN WATCHES, Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, French Cuckoo Clocks, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewellers, 209 Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, 332 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

## FOR SALE.

A NEW VILLAGE DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WITHIN 100 miles of New York, doing a good and increasing business. Good chance for a physician. Inquire at 28½ Front street, New York.

A1 CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND OYSTER Saloon for sale.—Business location unsurpassed; must be seen to be appreciated; splendid chance. Particulars at 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGG STORE STAND FOR sale.—Densely populated neighborhood; receipts $30 to $40 per day. Particulars at 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A RARE CHANCE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER HOUSE, next to two ballrooms; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire 229 Bowery, after 10 A. M.

A LARGE SIZE WILDER'S PATENT SAFE FOR sale cheap—Also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Lillie's and Marvin's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A.—DOWNTOWN SAMPLE ROOMS AND RESTAURants for sale cheap. Also corner Liquor Stores, Hotels, Restaurants, Confectioneries and Oyster Saloons, Bakeries, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, Cigar Stores, Roofing Business, Drug Stores, Fruit Stores. Great bargains. Stores to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A GENTLEMAN RETIRING from business will sell for $5,000 a Manufacturing Business connected with the woollen trade in New York for 35 years; strictly cash; no risk; sure income. Reliable parties can thoroughly investigate by applying to D. J. SPRAGUE, of McKillop, Sprague & Co.'s, 109 and 111 Worth street, New York.

A MERCHANT TAILOR BUSINESS FOR SALE—In Brooklyn; established seven years. For particulars address W. R. C., box 163 Herald office.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE.—LEASE, FIXTURES and a good stock of Millinery Trimmings, consisting of Velvets, Feathers, Flowers, Laces and Fancy Goods, will be sold at a bargain. Apply for three days only, on the premises, 1,313 Broadway, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

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# THE INS AND THE OUTS.

## Important Revelations Before the Senatorial Custom House Committee.

## GREELEY EXAMINED FOR THREE HOURS.

## What He Knows of Subsoil Politics.

## Curious Exposures of Leet's Connection with the General Order Business.

## How He Threatened Collector Grinnell.

## Where is Grant's Letter of Recommendation?

## A Great Deal of Dirty Linen Washed in Public.

The Senatorial Custom House Committee resumed their labors yesterday and held a session of over six hours in length. Much of the time, however, was frittered away, twenty minutes at a single stroke being wasted over the question which Senator it was who proposed that the investigation should be public.

Mr. Greeley was the principal witness, and his examination lasted nearly three hours. As soon as he had been sworn he was invited to make a statement, and briefly described the Fenton-Conkling troubles. He then came down to the last republican convention and the recent election for Speaker of the Legislature. He said:—I know several Custom House office-holders who travelled through the State to influence the delegates to the Convention; among others were Mr. Jeremiah Drew, Mr. Cornell and Mr. Ladin; the Custom House party is strong in every county; at Albany, last Monday, I saw sixty Custom House officers taking control of the organization of the State Legislature, the means by which they governed the Legislature was both by threats of removal and by promises of offices; I will give you, as a case in point, General Ketchum; by these means a man was nominated—Henry Smith—contrary to the wishes of the party.

Q. Who do you say would have been nominated but for these influences? A. Mr. Alvord.

Q. What is Mr. Smith politically? A. Republican.

Q. What is Mr. Alvord? A. Republican.

Q. Were you at Albany yourself? A. Yes, sir; I worked against the nomination of Mr. Smith.

Q. Were you immediately interested in the result? A. Well, we usually think it advantageous to our interests to have our friends succeed once in a while.

Q. You have interfered before in this way? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any men holding office in the State of New York who are Fenton men? A. I do not know of one Fenton man holding a federal office; two years ago I knew several.

Q. Do you know of any Fenton men holding State offices? A. Yes, sir; General Merritt; Mr. Manierre and Mr Henry Smith, Police Commissioners.

Q. Were any municipal or county officers at Albany and taking part in this struggle? A. I cannot remember.

Q. How many New York representatives to the House of Representatives do you count as republicans? A. Fifteen.

Q. How many among them do you count as Fenton men? A. Some of them are Fenton men, but I would rather not say who they are.

Q. Do you mean that they are concealing the fact of their political leaning to Fenton? A. I do not say that, but I do not feel free to proclaim their names; I think if they themselves proclaim it you need not ask me, and if they do not I ought not to answer; I will name one, Mr. Goodrich, this is his first term; he is the only one I am willing to name.

Q. Will you name any in the last Congress? A. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Sheldon and Mr. McCarthy.

Q. Do you know whether there were any Fenton men in the Custom House at that time? A. There are some whom I knew as Fenton men, but they have had to change, or seem to change; a great many became Conkling men; Mr. James M. Fountain is one of those who, put in as a Fenton man, is now a supporter of Conkling.

Q. What was the fate of the postmasters in the districts of Messrs. Bennett and Sheldon after these changes? A. I know some of them were turned out; Mr. Fisher, for instance, was superseded by Mr. Wakeman, most of these changes have taken place between six and ten months ago; they have been made since the 4th of March; the present Representatives to Congress in those districts claim to be Conkling men; the Postmaster at Albany, too, has been changed.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Grinnell was a Fenton man? A. I do not know that he was; I do not think he was removed because he was a Fenton man but in order to make a place for Mr. Murphy, who was a Conkling man, and who was known as a very bitter opponent of Mr Fenton.

Q. But how do you know he was appointed because he was a Conkling man? A. I judge it by the work he began doing as soon as he became Collector; he at once removed Fenton men and replaced them with Conkling men; Mr. Palmer, appraiser, was turned out; General Merritt, the Naval Officer, was removed to make a place for Mr. Grinnell; and then they removed Mr. Laflin; Mr. Cornell, the Surveyor, has always been a Conkling man.

Q. Would not you think, inasmuch as Mr. Grinnell was made Naval Officer on being removed from the Collectorship, that he was not removed on account of his not being a Conkling man? A. He was not; I should say that Mr. Grinnell was half and half.

Q. Then you have mixed blood here? A. Yes, sir; but they now profess to be Conkling men—most of them.

Q. These changes were made by the President and confirmed by the Senate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many changes do you know to have been made of subordinates by these new heads of bureaus? A. I could not say exactly, but I know that at least a hundred have been made by the Collector alone.

Q. How many changes have been made by Mr. Laflin? A. About a dozen.

Q. And by Mr Darling? A. At least a dozen.

Q. How many appointments are there under his control? A. Thirty or forty.

Q. And under Mr. Laflin? A. About twenty-five or thirty.

Q. You have long been a resident in New York? A. Yes, sir; and I think it is a new thing in the republican party here for patronage to be used by one faction against another, this division into factions really existed before Fenton or Conkling were known, but I am quite confident that nothing has ever been known in this State such as the system Mr. Murphy has carried out.

Q. The recent system, then, differs from that of politicians formerly? A. We had an ardent canvass—the Dix-Wadsworth struggle—in 1862, but there were not ten Custom House officers at that Convention; I have attended a great many conventions at which the Custom House influence was never felt.

Q. Who was Collector in 1862? A. Hiram Barney.

Q. But there were Custom House officers at that Convention? A. That I cannot say, at the next canvass, in 1864, the Convention was equally free from Custom House influence; the Fenton crowd was then so strong that I do not remember that there was any special candidate against him in 1866 the candidate was Mr. Griswold, there were several men against him; I think I was one of them; but I was not present at the Convention. In 1870 the Custom House influence was first felt strongly.

Q. It is your opinion, then, that the presence of these Custom House officers at Albany changed the result? A. Yes, sir, if they had been absent the result would have been different, they controlled about fifteen members.

Q. Are you prepared to give the names of the members so changed? A. I will give some of them, Mr. Beckwith and Harrington from Oneida, were so changed and so were Eastman and Gowing.

Q. What is the special influence that you suppose was exerted upon Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Harrington? A. I think Custom House officers from Oneida county were present and used their influence to change the preference of the members from that district; I think that two out of three of the Oswego members were influenced by the federal officers at Oswego; four votes would have changed the result.

Q. Do you know positively who voted for Smith and Alvord? A. Well, morally I am pretty certain how the members voted, but I could not say positively that they so voted.

Q. How was the Convention in 1870? A. In 1870 the fight was on the question of who should be temporary chairman; the gentleman chosen made up all the committees in the Conkling interest.

Q. But how about the vote for Governor? A. You may judge how that was by the vote of Mr. Conkling himself; he voted three times—first for Curtis, then for myself and lastly for Woodford; there was no Conkling-Fenton fight much about the Governorship I think, however, Mr. Murphy practically decided the nomination in favor of Woodford, though at first the choice of the Custom House was, I believe, Mr. Curtis.

Q. The great question then was who should be temporary chairman? A. Yes, that was the trial of strength between the Conkling and Fenton parties.

Q. Did they ever square off on the question in this way at any previous convention? A. I think there was a similar trial of strength in the Dix-Wadsworth contest; but I do not think the issue was decided, as in 1870, by this prior fight.

Q. Mr. Conkling in 1870 voted first for Curtis and then for yourself and Woodford; how did Mr. Murphy vote? A. He was not there; he was outside, he worked first for Mr. Curtis as temporary chairman, and subsequently for General Woodford for Governor.

Q. Has it or has it not been asserted in political circles that Mr. Conkling and Mr Murphy did their best to have you nominated as Governor in 1870? A. No, sir; and if it were asserted it would not be true.

Q. Did they ever try to have you nominated? A. Not at that time; I do not think they made any efforts at any time to nominate me.

Q. Will you say that every man holding office under every government has not felt himself as free to take part in political conventions as though he were not an office holder? No, sir; under the whig party it was a cardinal rule that office-holders should hold back, and I do not think that Mr. Grinnell ever took any part in politics in that way.

Q. Do you mean that Mr. Grinnell did not feel as free to mix in conventions as if he had not been holding office? A. I would rather testify as to fact than as to his feeling; I have known Mr. Grinnell nearly forty years; he was very active in the national conventions in 1852 and 1860; I remember him as very active as far back as '48, and, I think, he was active in 1844, he has always been an earnest and active politician during the forty years I have known him, but while he was Collector he did not exercise any strong influence upon conventions.

Q. But what influence did he not exert while Collector that he had exerted in previous conventions when he was not Collector? A. I remember generally that he was much more active and earnest in conventions which he had attended when he was not Collector; Mr. Merritt was a Fenton man; while he held office he took part in politics, but I cannot say that he took a very active part in conventions; Mr. Palmer did not take a very active part in politics—that is, he was less active in the fight between ourselves—while he was an office-holder.

Q. When the democrats were in power did their prominent office-holders exert any marked influence upon conventions? A. I am not familiar with the practices of that party; I know that we used to complain about such practices, however.

Q. How many Custom House employés were at Albany this year? A. About sixty; the Surveyor and Naval Officer were among them

Q. During their absence who would do their work? A. I suppose their deputies.

Q. Do you know whether the public service suffered by their absence? A. In some cases it would suffer; in others not.

Q. Has any Custom House officer lately been appointed to any State office? A. Yes; Mr. James Terwilliger, Deputy Collector and Secretary to the Collector, has been appointed Clerk to the Senate.

Q. Have you any knowledge of assessments being made on Custom House salaries for political purposes? A. I have information and belief that Mr. Murphy has levied two per cent; there was an assessment only a few days ago to get up a serenade to Mr. Murphy, and one officer could not give any New Year's presents to his wife and children because he had to give $10 for that purpose.

Q. For what purposes are these assessments usually made? A. That I cannot say; for various political purposes, I suppose.

Q. Do you consider the public service of the country is now postponed to the exigencies of party? A. Yes; postponed to the exigencies of those who wish to control the party.

Q. When you spoke of 100 persons being removed how many were kept in by changing or suppressing their opinions? A. When Mr Murphy came in I understood that the Custom House appointments were about equally divided, and now they are all held by men who profess to be Conkling men.

Q. Do you know of any one holding a sinecure position in the Custom House? A. I believe Mr. Samuel P. Maddox holds such a post.

Q. Have you heard any complaints about management of the Post Office in the interest of a faction? A. I have not heard any complaints about it.

Q. Do you know whether complaints have been made about these Custom House matters to the President? A. Through the newspapers, I suppose; but I do not know that personal representations of the case have been made to the President.

Q. The *Tribune*, for instance, has made such representations frequently, has it not? Mr. Greeley, amid general laughter—Yes; I believe so.

Q. Do you believe the sessions of this committee are less efficient by being held here in the Custom House? A. I do; many men will be deterred from coming here by fear of personal loss and annoyance.

Q. Has the public service in your opinion suffered by political removals of experienced officers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your opinion such removals are an abuse? A. It is a very great misfortune that changes are made even for party purposes, and it is a still greater misfortune that office-holders should feel insecure on account of their view of matters inside their party—on account of their stripe, that is to say.

Q. How long have you been a political journalist? A. Since 1834—thirty-seven years.

Q. During that period have you devoted much attention to interesting facts in politics? A. Yes, sir; I have tried to be well informed.

Q. In regard to such subjects is it true that you are obliged to act upon evidence which, though morally certain, would not be good in a court of law? A. I am not a good judge of what would be good evidence in a court of law.

Q. You have spoken of from two to four federal officers in each district being appointed to manage things. A. Yes, sir; in some districts—Westchester, for example—there have been a dozen at least; such officers work for a month or six weeks before the election.

Q. For what qualifications were they selected—for their value as wirepullers? A. Mr. Murphy is the best witness as to that, if he is willing to tell you; they were largely selected for their local influence.

Q. Does the general order business excite much complaint among business men? A. Yes, sir; both from a business and political aspect; but I hear more about it from a political aspect.

Q. Your general judgment is, then, that it is a very rotten business? A. Yes, sir; Generals Porter and Babcock are believed to have an interest in it.

Q. You spoke of a complaint by one officer of the Custom House that he had been assessed for a serenade to ex-Collector Murphy—how could he be forced to subscribe to an ex-collector? A. The assessment was made and collected by men still in office.

Q. Why should men still in office be thus anxious to serenade an ex-officer? A. I suppose they thought it would strengthen themselves.

Q. Has the last Collector still more or less influence in this Custom House? A. I believe he has.

Q. You have spoken of the proscription of Fenton men; referring to that generally, has it ever been asserted that those men were proscribed on account of want of fidelity to the doctrines of the republican party? A. No, sir; the proscription was, I suppose, because they belonged to one wing of the party.

Q. Why should they be proscribed under a republican administration? A. I could not answer that question; that had better be left to those who proscribed them.

Q. Does this proscription arise from their personal devotion to Mr. Fenton? A. It is now sometimes stated that it has reference to the renomination of General Grant, but it is evident that that was not the original cause.

Q. Is this feeling now more or less intense than formerly? A. Things are pretty quiet now; all is arranged.

Q. Is it customary to allow Custom House employés to visit their homes once a year, and for what time? A. I have no knowledge about that; I have heard that was the practice both here and at Washington.

Q. How do you know that assessments are made upon Custom House officers? A. By communications to me from men who have paid them, and from others who grumble and say they won't pay; I do not know of anything more notorious.

Q. You say there are merchants who would not come here, but would testify in some other place? A. I think one motive against their coming here is that they may have other motives.

Q. How can that be, when their evidence would be published wherever taken, the next morning? A. I think the influences around them would be stronger here than elsewhere.

Q. In your opinion the interests of the public service suffer from political management—in what respect? A. Because men are often let off duty and allowed, if not encouraged, to go off on political missions, that would not be so if Mr. Cornell, who lets them off, was not directly interested in these faction fights.

Q. Does the public interest suffer more from those who stay; do you mean that the official work is not done because of their absence? A. Either not done or not so well done; for instance, one man may have to watch two piers instead of one, and thus smuggling may be an easier matter, some of these officers are good for something and others are good for nothing; the first ought not to be let off duty for these political purposes and the others ought to be turned out altogether; there are men in the service who are very useful as barroom politicians, but who are of no use to the public.

Q. About Mr Maddox—you say he is not of any use in the Custom House? A. I think he has attended very little to his nominal duties here and very much to the politics of Kings county. I believe he is here in excess of the officers allowed by law; he is beyond [illegible].

Q. What is his salary? A. $3,000 I believe.

Q. You say that Generals Porter and Babcock share the profits of the general order business. A. So I have been informed.

Q. Who is your informant? A. Mr Charles A. Lamont. I could not name another person who told me the same thing; Mr. Lamont resides in this city.

Q. Who was this employé who complains of being taxed $10 for the Murphy serenade? A. I heard that at second hand; I think Mr. Lamont told me that.

Q. You said that you think there are merchants who would testify in another place who will not come here? A. I think some will volunteer evidence elsewhere who will not volunteer to come here.

Q. Who are the men you refer to as of no use in the Custom House who are now holding office here? A. I could only say generally that two thirds of the present number of officers at the present salaries would do all the work now done, and as well as it is now done, and that the rest might be dispensed with.

Q. Are there more employés now than there were in Mr. Grinnell's time? A. I think there are.

Q. What is the amount of power exercised by this band of federal officers on the republican organization in this State? A. Enough to reverse what would have been its action during the past few years if it had not been exercised.

Mr. Greeley was then released from further catechism.

James Corrigan sworn—I am a night inspector; my duties are to seize goods that are smuggled; I saw a man come from Hoboken with two musical instruments; I seized them and took them to the barge office.

Q. What evidence have you that they were smuggled? A. The man told me himself that they came from Hoboken; he told me that they came from the Hamburg dock, he spoke pretty good English, this was on Saturday he had the instruments covered up, he came from the Barclay street boat and I saw him as he landed; I followed him down to the barge office; there I arrested him; I asked him all about it and he told me; I let him go and told him if the goods were not smuggled to go up to the Custom House and claim them; he has not come for them.

Q. How long have you been a Custom House officer? A. Nine months, before my appointment I was in the General Stores office, and before that I was one of the underkeepers on Blackwell's Island; I have made seizures of this sort before; I did not know that it was my duty to make a written report of the seizure; I made three seizures of this kind before; in each of these cases a gentleman down stairs made the report and I signed it; when I make seizures I give no receipts to the people from whom they are taken; it was very stormy weather when I took these instruments, the man had a handkerchief only over them.

Q. Do you swear that that man did not tell you, through the interpreter, that he had bought those instruments from Mr. Saenger and that he was ready to prove it? A. I had no such information; the substance of his statements to the interpreter was given to me. I told him if the goods were not smuggled he could get them at the Custom House; I made the seizure between four and five; we get half of the value of the seizures made; I got the place I have on the recommendation of Mr. George Bliss, a lawyer.

General Arthur was next called, and was requested to furnish a memorandum of the names, duties, fees and salaries of all officials in the employ of the Custom House. He said that additional clerks were sometimes employed when the work gets behind; all the checks for salaries were for twenty years signed by the auditor, until within a few months, when the Collector assumed the duty of signing all checks; four or five hundred clerks are paid by separate checks, signed by the Collector, for the other employés a sum is drawn in gross.

John P. Lindsay, sworn—I cannot say anything positively about the abuses in the Custom House, I only know that I have been told that subordinates share their unlawful gains with their superiors; some officials have told me that they have been assessed for political purposes; the amount of those assessments was two per cent; that is my impression; I know Mr. Grinnell opposed this system, and in one or two cases paid the money himself rather than insist on its being levied; my information is that the assessments are made upon all officials; while Mr. Grinnell was Collector I was one of his most confidential advisers, I am a merchant and manufacturer; I have never held any official position.

Mr. Lindsay then entered into a general explanation of the cartage business and said the excuse for the charge to the warehouses in West street was that there had been a good deal of thieving; the promise was made that the charges should in no case be greater than at the regular bonded warehouses; the goods then of course came to the general order stores.

Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the general order system? A. There are some advantages and some very great disadvantages; where the rates are established at a reasonable price and are no higher than at the bonded warehouses it is a good system.

Q. What is the necessity for the system? A. Vessels coming in and wanting to get away, especially steamships, must have some place to store their goods, as they cannot go through the Custom House.

Q. The objection, then, is not against the system itself? A. No, sir; but against an extortionate manner of carrying it out.

Q. Have the charges been kept down to the minimum fixed by the Collector? A. Reports were made to Collector Grinnell that charges of 75 cents to $5 had been charged for a single package for storage fifty-one hours; an investigation was at once made under Collector Grinnell into each of these complaints.

Q. As a matter of fact, were the rates fixed by Mr. Grinnell increased by Mr. Murphy? A. I know about it only by hearsay; I have no information that the charges have been increased.

Q. Have you any knowledge of presents being given to Custom House officers to favor certain houses? A. Only that there is a common rumor of that being the fact, and three cases of the kind under Mr. Grinnell.

Q. Is the management of the Custom House subordinated to party necessities? A. Yes, sir; I have no doubt of it.

Q. If a man were now in the Custom House and moderately expressed views differing from those of the party faction now in the ascendant, would he be removed? A. I do not know about the present Collector.

Q. How about under the *régime* of Mr. Murphy? A. I do not know anything about that, sir, of my own knowledge.

Q. For what purpose was there any assessments made under Mr. Grinnell? A. I think one was made for the election for Governor and another was made to be used outside of the State—in Connecticut; on the latter occasion Mr. Grinnell paid $7,000 rather than allow the assessment to be insisted upon with men who were unwilling to subscribe.

Q. What power was there obliging the payment of these assessments? A. It was not Mr. Grinnell; Mr. Grinnell was opposed to all subscriptions of this kind; I think these papers were circulated by various deputies.

Q. Was there any danger of any clerk being turned out if he refused to pay it? A. Not by Mr. Grinnell, but by others.

Q. What others? A. The Naval Officer and the Surveyor; the Collector was of course the ultimate power, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Then, though Mr. Grinnell was opposed to the system, the system was too strong for him? A. Yes.

Q. By whom was the proportion assessed on these papers, by what secret power? A. I never knew; I cannot say that the same kind of subscription papers were sent to all other branches of the federal service.

Q. Did the two per cent assessment cover the entire year? A. I think that was a single assessment; I think that was early in 1869 or 1870.

Q. Did you ever know a clerk to be turned out for refusing to pay these assessments? A. No, sir.

Q. When Mr. Grinnell broke up the general order stores in Hoboken he transferred all the business to one store in West street? A. Yes, sir, I believe so; it was a store that ran through from street to street.

Q. Did he appoint any other stores? A. I think he did before he was removed.

Q. Who established the rate of storage for bonded or general order goods? A. I believe it was established by law under Mr. Smythe.

Q. Did Mr. Grinnell fix any price for bonded goods? A. If there was a regular bonded warehouse charging fifty cents a package, the same price was fixed for all general order stores; the order affirming that was made about the time when Mr. Leet took charge of a part of the general order business.

Q. Who was Mr. Leet? A. A citizen of Pennsylvania; he was not a citizen of New York at the time he was appointed to this business; he was appointed by the Collector in pursuance of instructions, I was told that he came from Washington with a recommendation to Mr. Grinnell; there was also a letter of introduction from Secretary Washburne.

Q. It was a blank commission to get something good? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was not in any way at that time connected with the business of this city or State. A. No, sir.

Q. Who were his partners? A. I do not know.

Q. State all you know about Mr. Leet. A. Soon after Mr. Grant became President Mr. Leet came to New York, he came here before Mr. Grinnell was appointed Collector and said he wanted the entire general order business of New York; Mr. Grinnell told him he had not yet received his appointment and could promise him nothing, but would give the matter consideration. Mr. Leet was here some time and finally went back to Washington; Mr Grinnell found several other parties who wanted the business, and therefore, to satisfy all, he divided it up, he gave a portion of it to ex Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, a portion to Squires & Co. and a portion to Mr. Leet. Mr. Leet made an arrangement with Mr Bixby to do his business for him; Mr. Leet conversed a great deal with me on the subject. It is false that I introduced Mr. Leet to Mr. Bixby. I will say that I have that arrangement as made by him in Mr. Leet's handwriting, and I can produce it at any time. Mr. Leet made the arrangement with Mr. Bixby himself to receive a certain sum in consideration of Mr. Leet's control of the general order business, by direction of the Collector several lines of steamers were sent to Mr. Bixby's store, and Mr. Leet received his pay monthly.

Q. Where did Mr. Leet reside then? A. At Washington; he was then a clerk in the War Office, having resigned as colonel in the army.

Q. What was his share? A. He was guaranteed $5,000 a year and a commission of the profits over $10,000 a year.

Q. When did Mr. Stocking become a member of that firm? A. I do not know. I know he and Mr. Leet were very intimate friends.

Q. Who is Mr. Bixby? A. An old merchant here, who has been engaged for many years in the warehousing business.

Q. You spoke of the portion assigned to General Leet—how many warehouses were there in all? A. My impression is that there were four, in addition to the one designated in West street, that made a total of five for the whole city.

Q. Do you know by the estimate of intelligent men and of course what the profits of that business were then? A. That I can best tell you by what Mr. Bixby told me, Mr. Bixby told me he could not make a dollar out of the rates established by Mr. Grinnell, but if he were allowed to go on as before he would be satisfied; that gave me the idea that the profits would be excessive.

Q. What do you think the profits are now? A. Not less than one hundred thousand dollars a year.

Q. Was the limitation you have spoken of ever formally withdrawn? A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. Was Mr Grinnell removed because of his objection to assessments, and because of his reluctance to employ Custom House officers for political purposes? A. I know he was threatened to be removed several times by Mr. Leet if he could not get what he wanted in the general order business.

Q. You hear daily of bribes being taken by employés of the Custom House? A. Yes, sir, daily; I heard of one case last month.

Q. Names? A. William Haw, I believe, told me that there was every day brought under his notice that parties from down town connected with the customs received their perquisites, he did not tell me the names of any of the parties he alluded to.

Q. Mr. Leet was introduced by letters from General Grant and Mr. Washburn? A. I saw them before they left Washington.

Q. Will you state as near as you can what General Grant's letter was? A. It stated that Leet had been a worthy officer on his staff, and asked Mr. Grinnell to help him in any mercantile way.

Q. He came to New York armed with these letters, and applied to Mr. Grinnell for business? A. Yes, sir, he applied at once; Mr. Leet told me before he left Washington what he wanted, and told me, too, what he thought he should make out of it.

Q. What did he say he should make out of it? A. Sixty thousand dollars a year, and that, with the labor contract, he said he thought would give him $100,000 a year.

Q. Mr. Grinnell, however, did not give him all the general order business? A. No, sir.

Q. Why was Mr. Wood given a portion? A. He was an old republican politician.

Q. And Mr. Squires? A. I never knew Mr. Squires.

Q. The profits of the general order business are $100,000 a year? A. I do not say so for myself, I have been informed so if Leet and Stocking now have all the North River business the profits ought to be at least worth that; as I understand it, they have all that business and the Hoboken business in addition; the East River business does not amount to much.

Q. Under Mr. Grinnell was the average charge for storage over a dollar and a half a package instead of from a dollar and a half to two dollars and a quarter, as at present? A. I think the average charge was a good deal below that.

Q. Mr. Leet informed Mr. Grinnell that he was to be Collector before he knew it himself; how long before? A. One or two days before; he told me at Willard's Hotel, in Washington.

Q. Was it then that he showed the President's letter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He told Mr. Grinnell that he was to be Collector, at the same time stipulating that he was to get the general order business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did Mr. Leet get the rest of the general order business? A. I do not know.

Q. When did Mr. Leet threaten Mr. Grinnell that he should be removed? A. A few weeks after his appointment; Mr. Grinnell took the counsel of a few friends, among others myself, about giving Mr. Leet the entire business. we advised him not to do so and he decided not to do so; Mr. Leet told me several times afterwards that he wanted all the general order business and that if he could not get it from Mr. Grinnell he would have it from another Collector, he told me that in the presence of another gentleman on one occasion.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, sworn—I am an editor; reports that have come to me professionally have led me to form certain conclusions; personally I have, of course, no knowledge of the facts stated; two days ago there was an article on the corruptions of the Custom House which was much the same, I believe, in substance as the testimony of the last witness.

Q. It is stated in the *Tribune* that the investigation was not to be open—what was the source of that statement? A. Current rumor both at Washington and in the Custom House.

There then ensued among the Senators a long and tedious discussion for nearly twenty minutes upon the grave question as to which Senator had first proposed that the sessions of the committee should be open to the press.

Q. What was the basis for the statement that the general order business was not made a system of extortion until Thomas Murphy became Collector? A. Upon general information derived from the person who furnished the writer of the article in question with his facts. (Mr. Reid was then requested to appear to-morrow with a list of the authorities for the article in question).

Mr. William Haw, sworn—I am a builder, and have lived in this city forty-one years.

Q. Mr. Lindsay stated that you told him that bribes were given almost daily to persons down town for passing goods? A. I pronounce that to be false; I saw him last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; I told him I had no doubt that these men round here were guilty of irregularities, and that it had been going on a long time, and was no doubt going on still; I was myself formerly an officeholder in the Custom House.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

# THE ALLEGED HARBOR ABUSES.

## Further Postponement of the Investigation—The Law on the Subject in Dispute.

Captain Jones opened the Court, which has been held for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against Harbor Master Hart by a coalition of merchants, at ten A. M. yesterday, but, on the application of Mr. Benedict, the counsellor for the plaintiffs, adjourned it until noon. At that hour the defendant, with his counsel and witnesses, entered an appearance, and a number of gentlemen who represent the mercantile interest were also present; but Mr. Benedict was unable to attend personally, so sent his partner, who requested the Court to still further postpone the hearing of the case. This Captain Jones felt unwilling to do, as it has already been adjourned several times to suit the wishes of the complainants; and Mr. Davis, defendant's counsel, objected to such a course being taken until Mr. Benedict's representative appealed to him in a most feeling manner, and won over the humane attorney for the defence by his sighs and lamentations. Then the Captain of the Port adjourned the further hearing until half past ten o'clock to-day, at which hour, he stated, he would proceed with the case, even if only his pretty black cat was present. To one who has watched the developments of the case the result is obvious, even at the present stage of proceedings, for the evidence already advanced by the complainants tends to prove that Hart was honestly endeavoring to cause a discontinuance of the very reprehensible practice in vogue among merchants of purchasing a berth for their vessels from wharfingers, who had not the vestige of a right to dispose of them. The wharfingers and stevedores are evidently incensed against Mr. Hart for interfering and preventing them from gleaning perquisites, and they have managed, by false representations, to induce many respectable merchants to take an erroneous view of the case and imagine that Hart refused to berth their vessels unless he was personally subsidized. Mr. Benedict is doubtless a very astute lawyer, but he must have underrated the ability of Mr. Davis sadly if he imagined that the counsellor for the defence would be so blind as to fail to notice a clause in the act relating to the duties of harbor masters which of itself is sufficient to utterly nullify the course the plaintiffs have taken and prove that Hart acted in strict accordance with the law.

Chapter 487, entitled "An act defining and regulating the powers duties and compensation of the Captain of the Port and harbor masters of the port of New York"—amended April 27, 1865—section 4 enacts that:—

No vessel other than canal boats, barges, or lighters receiving or delivering property to said canal boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the port of New York set apart for the use of canal boats or barges without the written consent of the Captain of the Port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the 1st day of January and the 20th day of March in each year, and when not occupied by canal boats, under a penalty of $100 for every day that said vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart after being notified by the Captain of the Port or a harbor master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of the State concerning attachments of vessels.

As Captain Jones, in accordance with this enactment, set apart that portion of the harbor from pier 1 to pier 8 inclusive, and as the question in point is why certain vessels were not allowed to lie at pier 6, the case of the complainants must necessarily fall to the ground ultimately.

# CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Mrs. Emma Johnson, of 189 Thompson street, appeared before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, on Wednesday morning, and made affidavit that on the 20th day of November last some unknown party or parties entered her house and carried off a quantity of jewelry, valued at $455, among the property being a gold watch valued at $100. Mrs. Johnson testified that as she was passing the jewelry store of John C. Anderson, [illegible] Bowery, on the 28th of December last, she discovered the watch hanging in the window of Anderson's store. Upon her calling at the place on the following morning she was informed the property had been disposed of. A search warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Detective Dunn, of the Eighth precinct, who visited the place, but was unable to find any of the missing property. Anderson was arrested, and upon the affidavit of Mrs. Johnson, who testified he purchased it knowing it to have been stolen, was held to bail in the sum of $2,000. Anderson states that he purchased it in a legitimate way and had disposed of it to one of his customers.

# INCENDIARISM IN WESTCHESTER.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning a frame building, occupied as a grocery store and situated on Boston Road, Mott Haven, Westchester county, was fired by some unknown person or persons, and in a short time was, with its contents, totally destroyed. The stock, which was owned by John Waters, was valued at $4,500 on which there is an insurance of $4,000 in the Adriatic, Merchants' and Humboldt insurance companies of New York. There was also an insurance of $1,500 on the building, which was owned by Thomas Rae. A stable in the rear of the burning building caught fire from the latter, and before they could be rescued two horses perished in the flames.

# SHAKING UP A BANK.

## The Run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank Increasing—Slight Evidences of Alarm on the Part of the Officials—The Bank Still Paying Dollar for Dollar.

The aspect of affairs around the Third Avenue Savings Bank was yesterday anything but cheering to the trustees, who declare that they have carefully protected the interest of depositors and labored incessantly to make it worthy of the confidence of the public. When the doors were thrown open yesterday at ten A. M. there were present fully seven hundred persons, for the most part composed of well dressed business men—who it is safe to say were large depositors—who at last had become alarmed at the prospect. The office of the institution was quickly filled to its utmost capacity, and the work of paying out commenced, the police, who were well drilled in their duties by Captain Cameron, letting in new applicants as fast as those who secured their cash went out. During the early part of the day the teller paid at the rate of one per minute; but in the afternoon he relaxed his energy and paid at the rate of one every two minutes.

About two o'clock Mr. Coal, one of the trustees, who had been absent in Connecticut, arrived, and, after a consultation with Messrs. Harrison and Bates, Captain Cameron was instructed to admit no more until those inside had been paid off, the trustees remarking that having paid out the day before three and a half hours more than the law called for their clerks were tired out, and they proposed to close promptly at three o'clock. The order was carried out, there being a half hour before that time 121 depositors within the bank and 263 without by actual count. The teller paid out slowly until three o'clock, when there were about fifty turned out unpaid and payments were suspended for the day, much to the disgust of the depositors, who complained at the tardiness of the paying teller, and took it as an indication that the funds were giving out. Mr. Harrison assigned a very different reason—viz., that the paying teller was worked beyond his mental and physical capacity and forced to abate his energy.

To say that the depositors were anxious is a mild term. They were panic stricken; and when they were turned away unpaid in the afternoon many remarked, "That is the end of it," "The bank will not open to-morrow," "My money's gone, sure." The officers of the bank, however are still confident and say that they have more money on hand; that they will open at ten o'clock this morning, as usual; that they received $250,000 more cash yesterday, and will not give up until forced to do so. They had, it is reported, cash on the first day of the run about $2,000,000, and secured yesterday $250,000, making total cash $2,250,000. They have paid out probably a million and three-quarters, leaving half a million still on hand. At the rate they paid out yesterday this will last to-day and part of to-morrow, and President Lyons hopes to raise a million more to-day. Still, as the deposits were when the run was inaugurated above seven millions, there are grave fears that if the demand for money for the next two or three days is as great as it was yesterday the institution may be compelled to suspend for a few days to realize on its securities.

Messrs. Lyons, Green, Bates, Harrison, Owen and Coal have been very active in arranging for the run, but yesterday they were not so sanguine as before of their ability to withstand the shaking up the depositors are giving them. One of them declared that while they could obtain an abundance of money by making sacrifices of securities held by them as trustees of the savings of the poor, they would not rob them by forced sales of stocks at ruinous rates, and would take advantage of the thirty days' grace if the exigencies of the case demanded it.

It is likely that the run to-day will be large; but as not more than fifty per hour are paid, and there are but five banking hours, it is safe to say that not more than 250 will be paid during the day. Consequently it will be very unlikely that any who arrive after eight or half-past eight A. M. and have failed to get near the head of the line can reach the paying teller's desk before the hour for closing.

As yet no other banks have rendered assistance, and it was even reported on Wall street yesterday that the bank had suspended. To-day will likely demonstrate whether the institution can withstand the storm. If it be true that the bank has no bad debts, and that its assets exceed the deposits by nearly eighty thousand dollars, it is to be regretted that any person claiming respectability should strive to create distrust of it. If such a course is to be encouraged there is not a savings bank in the city safe.

# A MEAN SWINDLE.

## Engaging Poor Young Girls to Canvass the City for a Liquid Blacking Company and Defrauding Them of Their Wages.

In one or two of the minor dailies an advertisement appeared, for two days last week, reading as follows:—

Wanted—Ladies to do light and respectable work; wages $5 a week. Apply to Philipps & Coates, 174 Lewis street.

A number of young girls from the east side of the city applied at this place, and about ten of them were engaged.

The light and respectable work consisted in canvassing grocery stores. They were each given a certain district in the city, and were told to go into every grocery store in their respective districts and ask for the "Eureka Liquid Blacking." All stores not having the above compound for sale were to be noted down in books provided for the purpose, and the girls were to report every evening at the headquarters, 174 Lewis street. Accordingly the band of ten young lady canvassers started out on their curious errand and reported every evening as requested. They worked the names faithfully and well, and some two thousand dealers who had not the Eureka Liquid Blacking were engrossed on the books of the enterprising firm of Philipps & Coates. On Saturday last the industrious girls came to the office as usual, and waited, in glad expectancy of their pay. This part of the arrangement didn't seem satisfactory to the enterprising firm. The girls were told not to be in a hurry till they had done some more work. Well, Philipps & Coates were a little short of money, and—well, on Tuesday they would fix everything all right, if necessary. They came again on Monday, went over their route and returned as usual. But on Tuesday morning—the day of their expected settling of accounts, when they were to receive the wages of their toil—the girls found to their dismay that Philipps & Coates and their "Eureka Liquid Blacking" had vanished like a thief in the night, no one knew whither. Yesterday afternoon one of the victims, a very interesting-looking girl, applied to Judge Scott, at Essex Market, for redress, and told her story. However, she had to go away disappointed, His Honor remarking, "I would gladly do all I can for you, young lady, but I have no power. You will have to apply to a civil court, and sue these men for your wages."

# SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART.

## Professor Tisdall Reports to the Trustees of Cooper Union that the Attendance Has Been Over One Thousand and Results Most Satisfactory.

From the report of the Director, F. G. Tisdall, Jr., A. M., of the evening schools to the Trustees of the Cooper Union it appears that the average attendance of the School of Science and Art for the month of December, 1871, was, in the scientific classes, 381; scientific drawing classes, 220; in the art classes, 415; in oratory and debate, 40. Besides this, many persons attend the free lectures on science which are delivered every evening by the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, &c. A laboratory has been handsomely fitted up and instruction given in chemical analysis by an experienced assistant. The trustees have succeeded in rendering the school unique, higher instruction being given in science and art than in any evening school in this country, if not in the world. The average attendance in geometry was seventy-three; in algebra, seventy-two, being a larger total than in most colleges. So great has been the pressure of applicants that during November and December no less than 430 applicants were admitted. The average monthly attendance has been —October, [illegible]; November, 1,056, December, 1,034. Applicants are received every Wednesday and Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, in the office, by Professor Tisdall.

# MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

## Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures for the Year 1871.

A stated meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union, Mr. Erastus Cleveland in the chair. Mr. Fly, on behalf of the Board of Managers, read a report of the monetary condition of the institution, from which it appears that the total receipts from the late fair were $87,380 [illegible]. From this sum is deducted $[illegible], one day's receipts—which was given to the Chicago sufferers, and this leaves a cash balance of $[illegible]. The total expenses for the year were $[illegible] Besides this sum the Board has expended $[illegible] for the next annual exhibition, and has appropriated $[illegible] to the library.

Thirteen gentlemen were balloted for and elected members, among whom was Señor Don Franco [illegible] de Moncado, late Consul resident at Charleston, S. C., now residing at Yecla, in the province of Murcia, Spain, who was elected a corresponding member. After appointing a Committee on Nominations, whose report is to be read at the next meeting, the Institute adjourned.

# ANOTHER CHANCE FOR BOTTS.

A special meeting of the Court of Pardons of New Jersey will be held next Tuesday at Trenton, for the purpose of considering the case of Botts, the Newark murderer. The time fixed for the execution is the 26th inst., and it is understood that if the Court decide adversely to the petition for commutation of sentence the warrant for the execution will be made out and signed by Governor Randolph. By this stroke of official etiquette Governor Parker would be relieved from a very unpleasant position.

# THE AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

## Proposed Repeal of the Law Forbidding Registration of Foreign Built Vessels.

## Decline of the Mercantile Marine Service—The Harbor Abuses—The Welfare of Seamen While on Shore.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, Mr. Opdyke presiding. The Executive Committee reported, and the resignations of both gentlemen composing it, Mr. William H. Aspinwall and Mr. William E. Dodge, were accepted, and Mr. Solon Humphreys and Mr. William H. Fogg were elected to fill the vacancies.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber:—

Thomas C. Acton, L. Murray Ferris, Jr.; H. Lamarche, W. Werman Mall, John Middleton, Henry B. Newhall.

The committee on the outrages committed against

THE CHINESE RESIDENTS OF LOS ANGELES,

California, reported that as the subject was being investigated by the courts and the Governor of the State they recommended all action to be deferred until the results were learned.

Mr. D. Willis James, chairman of the Committee on the Depressed Condition of the American Shipping Interest, read their report on the subject, given in full below:—

THE AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The subject submitted to your committee—viz., "The decline of American commerce, or the depressed condition of our shipping interest," is second to none in its importance to the whole country, and demands the most careful attention—an interest vital in time of war and essential to the progress and prosperity of the nation. If all American citizens could be made fully to understand into what a condition this interest has been brought, and to realize that the evil is still progressing, they would move as with one impulse, to consider and adopt such practical measures as would tend, at least, to stop the progress of the destroying disease, and to bring about a gradual restoration of the proud position the United States once occupied as a commercial nation. It is with this earnest hope your committee have set themselves to the consideration of the subject entrusted to them by the Chamber, determining to submit practical suggestions and not to discuss merely theories, and although these practical suggestions may be open to some temporary objections, still, the vast importance to the nation of the interests involved renders it the part of wisdom to put to the test of experience approved practical measures.

PROGRESS OF ITS DECLINE.

A very cursory review of the history of our registered or foreign shipping may give some useful suggestions and also encouragement, in that we have repeatedly overcome similar periods of depression.

In 1797 we commenced with a registered tonnage of 123,?93 tons, which steadily increased to 1810, when it was 984,269 tons, from 1810 to 1814 it decreased 309,646 tons—standing in 1814, 674,623 tons. In 1824 the registered tonnage was only 669,973 tons, and increased slowly to 1828, when it stood 812,619 tons From 1828 to 1832 there was a period of depression, so that in 1832 the registered tonnage was 686,990 tons. From 1833 to 1843 the increase was rapid, and the tonnage in 1842 was 1,003,932 tons; from 1842 to 1846 there was an increase of but 153,832 tons in four years In 1850 the tonnage was 1,540,769 tons, an increase in four years of 416,779 tons. In 1854 it was 2,238,783 tons, an increase in four years of 698,014 tons In 1861 the maximum was reached—a total of 2,540,020 tons sailing, and 102,608 steam shipping. After the close of the war, in 1865, the tonnage was 1,504,575 tons sailing and 97,896 steam. In 1870 the registered tonnage was 1,540,154 tons.

During the war a very large amount of tonnage was withdrawn from commerce by sale and charter to the government, and also by transfer of ownership to place the vessels under foreign flags.

THE REMEDIES.

In considering what may be done to relieve the present depressed condition of our shipping interest reference may be briefly made to general measures, affecting this in common with other important interests of the country, viz:—

*First*—Our irredeemable paper currency, enhancing all cost of production.

*Second*—Heavy taxation, in the form of greatly increased duties and varied internal taxation.

The prosperity of the shipping interest and to relieve it from its present disabilities demands the bringing up of our currency to the specie standard at the earliest practical moment, and the removal, as fast as the necessities of the government will permit, of onerous and cumulative taxation.

But to make practical suggestions for immediate relief, and which may be temporary in their character, your committee refer to the great exertions made by other nations, especially by our rival, England, to foster this branch of industry, and especially to the persistent efforts England made when situated very much as we are now, to build up this great interest, liberally aiding the establishment of lines of foreign steamers, and seeking from all sources practical suggestions. The result achieved by Great Britain vindicates the wisdom of her statesmen and the persistency of her merchants and mechanics. At the present time it is estimated there are over three hundred thousand tons of large iron screw steamers, connected with this port alone, controlled and owned by foreign capital and under foreign flags.

Your committee suggest the following remedies, and, if approved by the Chamber, recommend that a memorial be sent to Congress embodying them, and that a committee of five members be appointed to proceed to Washington to lay them before the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate:—

VOYAGES IN BOND.

*First*—That owners of either iron or wooden steam or sailing vessels, when engaged in the foreign trade or bound to ports on the Pacific, be allowed to purchase all stores and articles necessary to fit them for sea, so as to enable them to perform their voyages in bond. And in case such articles are of American growth or manufacture, a return equivalent to the amount of duty or tax paid on the foreign articles shall be made.

Such a provision enables our vessels to be sailed in competition with foreign, and as other nations give this privilege, it is necessary we do so also, to secure part of this trade, now largely controlled by our rivals.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIAL.

*Second*—All the materials used in the construction or repair of steam or sailing vessels traversing the ocean (whenever the amount expended at one time in construction, repairs and outfits exceeds the sum of $1,000), shall be allowed to be purchased in bond, duty free. And in case articles of American growth or manufacture are used an amount equivalent to the duties on the foreign articles shall be paid to the owners of said vessels, and that the present tax of thirty cents per ton per annum, and all custom dues and other charges, now imposed on all vessels entering any American port, be specially appropriated for this purpose.

It is gratifying to know that American builders are now able to build ocean steamers of the highest class, and, with relief from pressing disabilities, would be able speedily to put on the ocean a fine fleet of iron screw steamers, and iron and wood sailing vessels.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

*Third*—That the Postmaster General be instructed to give a preference to American lines of steamers in carrying the mails to foreign countries, and that whatever is received by the government for postage shall be paid over to the steamers carrying such mails as compensation therefor.

CONTROL OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

*Fourth*—That these provisions be carried out, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe. Respectfully submitted. D. Willis James, Chairman, James W. Elwell, E. H. K. Lyman, Jonathan Sturges, Richard P. Buck.

Mr. Opdyke thought there was a wide discrepancy between the report made and the proceedings regarding the subject at the last meeting of the Chamber. The provision now given for the compensation of the mail service had then been rejected by ballot, and again the proposition was renewed. He wanted it stricken out as inconsistent. He also had another amendment to offer—that the report also embrace a proposition to repeal all laws forbidding

THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN-BUILT SHIPS.

It was the only way to restore our commerce at once. Why defer when our builders cannot construct ships without loss. It was utterly impossible to compete with the foreign trade while this anomaly in the value of specie and currency existed.

Mr. Dow proposed that Mr. Opdyke's amendment be altered so that the prohibition of the registration of foreign built ships be suspended for only two years. Mr. Opdyke accepted the proposal, but thought that it would not need more than two years to restore vigor to the shipping interest. His amendment was carried. By motion the whole subject was then postponed, to be considered at a special meeting on January 18.

Mr. Humphreys, chairman of the Committee on

HARBOR ABUSES,

said that they were not ready to report. They had invited the co-operation of committees from other associations, and a joint committee had been formed and was earnestly investigating the state of the affairs in the harbor. Much difficulty had been experienced in obtaining information from shipowners and merchants who have suffered but are reluctant to offer or give any facts from the fear, it is believed, of giving offence to the officials and of having additional impositions heaped upon them. The committee had already, however, gained very important knowledge and proposed to ask the Legislature to

MODIFY THE EXISTING LAWS,

and intended to present such facts as they might gather to show the burdens imposed upon our commerce. The committee had learned, in reference to the administration of quarantine in Boston and Baltimore, that no such burdens and exactions are imposed there. If the Legislature did not reform the harbor government of New York they would appeal to Congress.

Mr. Charles P. [illegible] called the attention of the Chamber to an important bill now pending in Congress, known as the "Shipping Commissioners' bill," the object of which is to elevate the morals of the mercantile marine of the United States, and chiefly by throwing around it such aid and support with authority as shall to some extent, at least, free it from the practices of what are known as

"LAND SHARKS."

Captain Duncan was then introduced, and explained that the bill had passed the Senate last year and had gained already a warm support in the lower House, where it was almost sure of success. He merely asked the endorsement of the Chamber.

On motion of Mr. Russell Sturgis the matter was referred to the Committee on the Rights and Interests of Seamen.

It was then moved that this subject be also considered at the special meeting which had been appointed, and the motion was carried.

The Chamber then adjourned.

# OROIDE WATCH SWINDLE.

Some days since a number of men were arrested on a charge of fraud by selling oroide watches and representing them to purchasers as gold. It was reported in the papers at the time of the arrest that these men had been taken from the Standard House, East Broadway, kept by Mr. Charles White. This is a mistake. The men were not arrested at the Standard House, No. [illegible] East Broadway, more than half a block distant from the hotel kept by Mr. White.

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# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 5


AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—OPERA LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—OUT OF THE FIRE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PEDESTIN—THE TWO FORTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av and 23d st.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MONTE CRISTO.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 6th and 7th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.—SCENES IN THE RING, &c. Matinee.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 5, 1872.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.


PAGE.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The State Capital: A Lively Day in Both Houses; Exciting Debate on the Bill to Confer Extraordinary Powers on Comptroller Green; War of the Factions in the Assembly—Important Meeting of the Bar.
4—The Wharton Trial: Highly Important Testimony of Dr. E. Warren—General Ketchum Died of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—Not by Human Hands, but by the Special Dispensation of God—Bright Hopes for the Accused—Arson: Supposed Attempt to Burn Up a Woman; Startling Statements and Extraordinary Complications—The New Year's Homicide on Shipboard—Not "A Mere Bagatelle"—Outrage Upon a Little Girl—Death of a Philosopher—Brooklyn Reform.
5—The Ins and the Outs: Important Revelations Before the Senatorial Custom House Committee; Greeley Examined for Three Hours—What he Knows of Subsoil Politics—Curious Exposures of Leet's Connection With the General Order Business; How He Threatened Collector Grinnell; Where is Grant's Letter of Recommendation; A Great Deal of Dirty Linen Washed in Public—Shaking Up a Bank: The Run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank Increasing—The Alleged Harbor Abuses—A Mean Swindle—The American Shipping Interests: Proposed Repeal of the Law Forbidding Registration of Foreign Built Vessels—Charged With Receiving Stolen Goods—Incendiarism in Westchester—School of Science and Art—Meeting of the American Institute—Another Chance for Boats—Groode Watch Swindle.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Bill to Confer Extraordinary Powers on Comptroller Green—The Action of the State Senate"—The Revolution in Mexico—Telegrams from Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and Venezuela—Amusement Announcements.
7—European Cable News—The War Cloud Resting over Spain and the United States—Seven Iron-Clads Fitting Out for Cuban Waters—Uproar in New Orleans—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—European Mail Details: the Alabama Conference at Geneva—The City Charities: Work of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the year 1871—Political Movements and Views—The Burroughs' Poisoning Case: Labbie Garrabrant Entrapped at Last—Naval Intelligence—A Fraud on the "Black Crook"—The Newtown Frauds—The Smallpox—The Temperance Movement in Newark.
9—Municipal Affairs: Pursuit of Municipal Reform Under Difficulties; Meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—Mrs. Dr. Connolly's Lunacy—Thieves at the Young Men's Christian Association—The Peanut Stand Bond Robbery—The Franklin Statue—Robbed in His Own House—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10—Jersey Jealousy: Tragedy, Comedy and Scandal; A Lively Love Sensation in the Village of Spotswood, N. J.—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—The Courts: Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts; Criminal Trials in the United States Courts; The Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer; The Yorkville Police Judgeship; Sentences in the General Sessions—Important Will Case in the Brooklyn Supreme Court—The Quevedo Divorce Suit—Horse Thieves Arrested—Official Proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.


THE SPANISH DON is stirring up a lively bobbery in official circles just now. The Cabinet have harmonized, iron-clads are ordered into commission without delay, army and navy officers are talking fight. Misgivings on broadside ships vs. monitors are indulged in, the Bird of Freedom is ruffling its feathers, the Hornet's nest is to be protected and the Florida flurry to be explained. Our correspondents give full and interesting details of the latest thickening of the war cloud.

THE CATACAZY CASE.—Prince Gortchakoff has addressed an official note to United States Minister Curtin, in St. Petersburg, on the subject of the Catacazy case. The points of the document have reached us by cable. His Excellency the Russian Minister appears anxious that justice shall be done to all parties, and repeats the government expression of satisfaction at the reception which has been accorded to the Grand Duke Alexis in America.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. NEW JERSEY RAILROAD INTERESTS.—The corporation presided over by the great Pennsylvania iron road monarch, Scott, find that the inhabitants of Perth Amboy are not to be put in subjection as easily as the Southerners whom they have successfully overreached. The former wish to stop the latter from bridging the Raritan River; but at the meeting held at Perth Amboy last night, the Mayor presiding, it was determined that a strong fight should be undertaken by the citizens, and that New Jersey must have its way in this instance.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ARMING.—A despatch from London, which we publish this morning, says that the agents of the International Society have purchased large quantities of the arms which were captured by the Germans from the French during the late war. It may be so, but we disbelieve it. If the Internationals desired to possess themselves of arms it is more than probable they would acquire them in a less public way than by purchasing them from a source which they have reason to dread. They would, to use an expressive though not elegant phrase, be "giving themselves away;" and from what we have already learned of the movements of the International Society, its members and its secret agents, they are not at all likely to make any such mistake.

### The Bill to Confer Extraordinary Powers on Comptroller Green—The Action of the State Senate.

The bill to confer extraordinary powers on Comptroller Green, the main provisions of which were published in yesterday's HERALD, will be found in full in our columns to-day, together with the debate and action of the State Senate thereon. It is certainly a most extraordinary measure, and the Senate acted wisely in taking time for its full consideration. There is no doubt that some speedy legislation is needed to meet and remove the financial embarrassments under which the municipal government is at present laboring; but we must not forget that before now extraordinary exigencies have been made the excuse for the enactment of ill-considered and bad laws, and the experience of the past should not be unheeded while we are yet suffering from its evil effects. Certain bonds of the city and interest fall due between this time and the 1st of May next, and must be paid in order to protect the credit of the city. It is said that there is at present no legal power or authority under which the amounts necessary for such payments can be properly raised or applied; and if this be the fact—although it would seem that the general powers of the Comptroller and Mayor ought to be sufficient to meet the exigency—it would be wise to make provision for the issuing of new bonds for the purpose. This, however, seems to us to be the only immediately pressing necessity, and it is covered by the fifth section of the proposed bill. There are arrears of salaries, rents, contracts, supplies, &c., yet to be settled, and there are the current expenses of the city government between now and the 1st of May to be provided for; but the former can be suffered to lie over a few weeks longer without any extraordinary additional hardship, and the latter can be easily supplied by a temporary loan. We must not forget the liberal offers of support tendered to Mr. Green by members of the Committee of Seventy and other reformers when he first assumed the practical duties of the office he now fills; and surely this aid would not be denied him now, when permanent release from all our embarrassments is so near at hand.

Under these circumstances we fail to see the necessity of making the Comptroller for four months an autocrat in the city; of placing in his hands absolute power over the expenditures of every city department; of giving him authority to create and abolish officers and departments at his will, of leaving him the sole power to decide whether permanent improvements shall be continued or abandoned, and of conferring upon him precisely the same authority as was formerly conferred upon the famous temporary Board of Audit, to settle claims against the city to the amount of four and a half million dollars. Yet these are precisely the provisions of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Benedict; and it is no recommendation of the measure that its real objects are reached in an indirect manner. A single instance will illustrate our meaning. The first section provides that "no office the salary of which is payable by said city and county (of New York) shall be continued or created in said city or county during the period aforesaid (four months) unless an appropriation therefor be made in accordance with this act"—that is, by the Comptroller himself. Under this clause the Comptroller is actually empowered to create any new office, or, by withholding the appropriation, to discontinue any existing office in the city or county of New York. The bill might have been made to read "The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to create any new office in the city or county of New York and fix the salary thereof, and to discontinue and abolish any office in said city or county at his discretion." The meaning of the bill would then have been apparent on its face.

There can be no necessity now for any sudden and violent experiments in our city government. There is no longer any danger of a wanton or corrupt expenditure of the people's money. The several departments are in the hands of honest men, and Comptroller Green holds the keys of the public treasury. The Department of Public Works, one of the most important in the city, is under the control of George Van Nort, whose competency and integrity are not questioned. The public parks are in the charge of prudent and honorable men. Mr. Green is himself at the head of the Finance Department. The people are quite satisfied to leave the affairs of the municipal government in the hands of those who now control them until some definite reconstruction of the city charter can be made. It would be of very questionable expediency at any time to place in one officer's hands so vast and unrestricted a power as is asked for by Comptroller Green. It is especially inexpedient now, when we are on the eve of a complete reorganization of the city government, and when it may soon become necessary to appeal to the popular vote on the question of our next municipal rulers. We have already had experience of the undue influence wielded in an election by those who have enjoyed absolute power over all the city departments; and, while we do not suppose Mr. Green has any political object in view in seeking to be made the autocrat of the city for the next four months, we fail to see that there is any necessity for his promotion to that dignity, or that such an extraordinary course is demanded by any considerations of public good. It is the general belief that the Comptroller has at present full power to raise money to pay off all arrearages due to clerks and honest creditors of the city. At all events, a simple deficiency bill, to which no objection could be made, would enable him to do so without delay. So complete and sweeping a revolution as he proposes in the city government should, at all events, be carefully considered by our legislators before it is suffered to become a law, and the best thing they can do with Senator Benedict's bill is to strike out all except the fifth section, and let its other important propositions lie over for the present.

THE MURDERERS OF OUTLAW.—It will be remembered that this man was hanged by a band of disguised men some time since in Graham, Alamance county, N. C., the circumstance at the time caused great excitement from the open manner in which the crime was committed. The Ku Klux organization was suspected, and through an act of the General Assembly of the State the Grand Jury brought in indictments against all persons known to be connected with secret political societies. Among those so arrested were two men who were placed in charge of one Stoddart, but who were allowed by the latter to escape. According to our despatch he was arrested as a member of the Ku Klux, and when in the clutches of the law hounds he confessed to being an accomplice in Outlaw's murder, and gave the names of all the others. The officers had not arrested him for this, but the old proverb as to the guilty conscience has a special application here and proves that, sooner or later, "murder will out."

### Row in the Louisiana Legislature—Arrest of Governor Warmoth—Fears of a Riot—A High-Handed Proceeding.

The politicians are having a lively time in Louisiana. The republican party, which has control of the State, is divided into two factions, and they are fighting one against the other over the spoils. One faction is represented by Governor Warmoth, and the other by United States Marshal Packard, who is chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. He is supported and assisted by the federal officials, who thus become arrayed against the Governor. Each party is anxious to get control of the Legislature in order to command the federal patronage. The feeling between the contending factions has been running very high, and the indications have been that it would culminate in a fight. Exciting scenes, at least, were expected when the Legislature met. Each side claims a majority of the members in its favor. There was no quorum in the Senate on Wednesday, but there was in the House, and the proceedings were disorderly and disgraceful. While the members were voting on a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of conspiracy and fraud against Messrs. Carr and Dewees, Carr became excited and moved that the Speaker (Mr. Carter) be deposed and Harry Waters elected in his place. This gave rise to a scene of general confusion—everybody was on his feet, and thirty or forty of Carr's supporters approached the Speaker's chair, when suddenly, as if the movement was anticipated, a number of persons rushed from the Speaker's private room to the platform and checked the unruly members by this counter movement. The Speaker kept his place, declared that the action of the House was revolutionary, and called the members to order. Finally quiet was restored, and the ordinary business was resumed.

The confusion was continued yesterday, and great excitement prevailed. Two hundred colored troops, with Gatling guns, were put in the Custom House, and the police were ordered out. The proceedings in the Legislature were disorderly. In the afternoon Governor Warmoth assembled a quorum of the members of the House, and at five o'clock the Speakership was declared vacant, and a member was elected in his stead. Much apprehension is felt that these revolutionary proceedings may result in an armed conflict between the forces of the contending factions.

### Senator James O'Brien.

The bold position taken by Senator O'Brien on the question of reform, since the opening of the present Legislature, is such as to thoroughly justify the promises he made before election. The introduction of the bill to repeal the infamous Erie Classification act is sound, practical evidence of this. No more overwhelming disgrace needed removal than the act lifting up the fortunes of the Erie Railroad in the profligate gang of adventurers known as the "Erie Ring," and which helped more to injure American credit abroad than the entire mountain of our public debt.

It must be borne in mind that to Senator O'Brien's services in unmasking the gigantic city frauds, by procuring the unanswerable array of figures and facts which dumfounded Tammany, is mainly due the sweeping victory of the people over the "Ring" last November. The questioners of motives in the partisan journals give various pettifogging and doubtful reasons for James O'Brien's action in that matter. We choose to look rather at the fact that inestimable public good has resulted from his simple but stern denunciation of the robbers of the public purse, and to credit the man in full with his lion's share in the work. If these poor partisans, never at a loss for virulence and innuendo, wish to justify their unmanly sneers before the world, let them lay their fingers on one dishonorable act in O'Brien's public life; otherwise let them bide their diminished, plot-hatching heads. From the day that the Senator first stood out as the accuser of Tweed and the "Ring" he has had to submit to slander and vituperation from its satellites, and many cowardly side-thrusts from the republican journals whose cause he was benefiting in the State. That he was not "respectable" was the last, and that he was "a former friend of Tammany and not to be trusted," their general commentary on his accession to the ranks of the reformers. Manly enough to disregard these pin-pricks, he persevered, and we are heartily glad to notice that his hand was raised against the Railroad Ring the first of any in the Senate.

On the record which he has raised up for himself within a year he has now room to build a reputation to be surpassed by none of his fellow legislators. We have had enough of those loud-mouthed friends of the people who are always at the front when talking in Senate or Assembly is to be done, but who generally disappear when it comes to making good their words in measures or even voting upon salutary measures when introduced. The day of those jugglers who keep "the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope" will have passed from our Legislature with a few such men as Senator O'Brien there to make the "professors" toe the mark. He will be none the less valuable that he is not a talker. A quiet course of consistent action can be more easily judged by the public than the frothy orations of those Solons who have always some "trimming" to do. It is, therefore, with a perfect consciousness of the value which the young Senator can be to the Empire State in all its varied interests that we encourage him to continue zealously in the work he has undertaken, and we can point to a future in which he may be hailed as one of the most useful and vigilant of our local statesmen. This is a reputation worth striving for. There are many grievances to be removed under which our citizens labor, and many a pool of corruption to be cleansed before we can hope for the millennium, and to the consideration of these we invite the Senator's attention. In the meanwhile he can rest assured of our support while he pursues the path of honest, unflinching reform, in which he has made such telling strides.

### The Mexican Revolution.

By special telegram from Matamoros, and from other sources of news, we have a report of the progress of affairs Mexico to the 3d instant. The condition was muddled, as usual, and without any symptoms of a solid or profitable national advance. Treviño asked Palacios to join the revolutionists. Palacios refused in the usual terms of an indignant Mexican patriot. He went to work immediately in strengthening his position; then he called for a new money loan. Perhaps the last should have been first, at least in Mexico; but this makes little matter out there, so as the General obtains the cash. Camargo was still in possession of the government forces. A mixed or piebald "free fight" took place between parties serving on different sides, and made up of men of different color, at a place called Petros. A number of persons were killed, so that it is probable the survivors were satisfied in the aggregate. The river steam trade to and from Brownsville is impeded most injuriously by the operations of the Mexicans—a fact which really constitutes a main feature of the news contained in our special despatch.

Later advices, received this morning, announce some serious facts. Juarez's troops were in active exertion. The revolutionary chief Valdez, with other insurgents, was hanged by Canale's forces near San Carlos. The city of Jedras-Negros was captured. The cause of the insurrection was gloomy in Tamaulipas, the town of Mier being their only remaining stronghold. Enough for the day.

### Colorado—Governor McCook's Message.

The Message of Governor McCook, delivered to the Legislature of Colorado Territory, in joint session on Wednesday, represents the affairs of the Territory to be in a flourishing condition. The Territory has no debt, but on the contrary has a clear balance in its treasury. There has been an increase of over fifty per cent in the yield of the mines since the last meeting of the Legislature. The silver mining interests of Colorado are extensive, and many of them are valuable as permanent investments. Denver is now connected by railroad with the Kansas Pacific on the south and the Union Pacific on the north, and is the most promising little city between the Missouri River and California. Governor McCook makes several suggestions with a view to the increased prosperity of the Territory, the most important of which is the adoption of measures to secure its admission into the Union as a State. It is evident that Colorado will be the next to join the Union; and, considering her valuable mines, her vast agricultural resources and her magnificent scenery, she has all the elements to make her one of the finest of the far Western States.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Distressing news comes to us from the East. Persia is still suffering from the plague, the famine continues to rob her of inhabitants, and whole districts are laid desolate by the terrible ravages resulting from hunger, disease and sickness. The latest official advices from Ispahan show that the country is still in the dreadful agony which for long months back has afflicted it. The distress in the cities and large towns is described as terrible, and all the exertions of the authorities prove unavailing to stay the march of desolation. The absence of news from the East for some time back led us to imagine that the famine was disappearing, and that Persia was slowly but surely recovering from the calamity which pressed so heavily upon her; but the latest intelligence destroys the illusion, and in its place conjures up a picture which it is impossible to contemplate but in sad thoughtfulness for the wretched inhabitants of poor Persia.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT WILKESBARRE, PA., yesterday is, it is feared, the commencement of another struggle similar to that which agitated the coal trade of the country last winter. The men in this instance appear to have taken a weak position; but that does not alter the effect the strike will have upon the market. Speculators and operators will take the utmost advantage of every circumstance of this kind for the enhancement of their own interests, and that means an increase in the price of coal to the consumers. Our correspondent does not believe the men employed by the large corporations will join issue with those who have now turned out from the mines of the individual operators; but the misfortune is the great probability that eventually they will, and thus add to the difficulty in a hundredfold degree.

THE MANIFESTOES OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.—We print in another part of the HERALD this morning the manifestoes recently issued by the Orleans Princes to their constituents. They rise to explain the little arrangement entered into with M. Thiers, and by which they agreed not to take the seats to which they were elected in the National Assembly. Since the pact was entered into between the parties alluded to circumstances have changed. M. Thiers has become President of the French republic, and the Princes now see no good reason why they should not discharge their duties as Deputies. At all events they declare the contract null and void, and argue that it is not now a right they claim, but a duty they must fulfil. The common sense view of the matter, even in Paris, is that they are in the right in taking the stand they do, and so far as President Thiers is concerned he figures in the transaction in a very unsatisfactory light.

THE ROCHESTER NEGRO, HOWARD, SENTENCED.—The misguided man, who has destroyed the hopes of a family, been the cause of excitement, rioting and bloodshed, and drawn down upon himself the execration of every right-minded citizen, whether white or colored, was last night taken secretly into Court and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in Auburn State Prison.

### A Skirmish in the Assembly—First Blood for Tammany.

On the principle that the bending of a straw will show the direction of the wind, the parliamentary skirmish that took place on the floor of the Assembly yesterday may be regarded as an indication of the opposition that is to be made to the Speaker during the session by the adherents of the rings and lobbies, who were so badly damaged by the defeat of Alvord. Colonel Rush C. Hawkins moved to take from the Judiciary Committee and refer at once to the Committee of the Whole House the bill to confirm and legalize the acts of Judge Bedford in extending the November term of the General Sessions of New York and the acts of the Grand Jury of that Court. Of course there could not be real opposition to the consideration of this bill, unless proceeding from those likely to be injuriously affected by the action of the Grand Jury; but the opportunity for a technical opposition was not neglected, and Alvord and Fields entered with zest into the wordy contest. They raised the points of order that the rules of last session, adopted temporarily for the guidance of the present House, required that bills should go through standing committees; that no rule could be abrogated without one day's previous notice, and that the Committee on Judiciary not having yet been appointed, the bill, which had virtually gone to that committee, could not be taken from it until after its creation. A warm and somewhat personal debate followed, at the close of which the Speaker decided that the bill, not having been placed under control of a committee, was still under control of the House, and could, therefore, be referred to the Committee of the Whole by a two-thirds vote. To this ruling Mr. Alvord objected; but before a vote could be taken the Assembly adjourned, Tammany gleefully claiming first blood.

This incident is apparently a trifling one, but foreshadows a combination between the democrats and the Alvord republicans which has already been alluded to by our Albany correspondents. The sticklers for parliamentary forms, Messrs. Alvord and Fields, were, no doubt, in the right, and the decision of the Speaker was wrong. The bill had been referred to the committee, and was therefore out of the possession of the House, although the formal announcement of the names of the committee had not been made. The difficulty arose from the parliamentary ignorance of Colonel Hawkins, who did not know how to set to work to accomplish what he desired. Had he moved to reconsider the vote referring the bill to the standing Committee on Judiciary the motion would have been in order, only one day having elapsed, and the mover having voted with the majority. He could then have moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, which is in reality the highest standing committee of the House, and a two-thirds vote would have considered it at once. The motion he first made is a blunder, and his sharp opponents saw the opportunity at once to raise an embarrassing point for the Speaker to decide. It is significant, however, that the first floor fight should have been made in the interest of Tammany, and that Thomas G. Alvord and Thomas C. Fields should have been found battling shoulder to shoulder. It is well to mark this preliminary skirmish, for unless the portents in the legislative sky should prove to be very deceptive we shall witness many such curious combinations in more important matters before the present session is brought to a close.

## PRESIDENT GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

### Arrival of the President and Party—Secretary Boutwell to Address the Merchants of the City To-Day—A Party at Ex-Secretary Borie's—Programme During the Visit.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1872.

President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, their son Ulysses, Miss Drexell, of Philadelphia; General Porter and Secretary Boutwell, left Washington in the quarter to one o'clock train this afternoon for Philadelphia, arriving here in the evening. The visit will extend over Monday, until which time they will be the guests of ex-Secretary Borie.

Many of the President's friends called this evening and paid their respects.

Secretary Boutwell will address the merchants of Philadelphia to-morrow on the subject of "Direct Information."

A party will be given at Secretary Borie's residence to-morrow evening in honor of the President. It will be very select, comprising the elite of this city.

The President will visit Davenport's Chestnut street Theatre by special invitation on Saturday afternoon.

## THE GRAND DUKE.

### The Ball in Milwaukee on Wednesday and Departure from the City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4, 1872.

The ball given to the Grand Duke at the Newhall House last night far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The distinguished guest led off the first quadrille with Mrs. Governor Fairchild, and the third with Miss Ludington, the Mayor's daughter. The dresses of the ladies, many of which were made for the occasion, were very gorgeous. No expense was spared in rivaling the metropolitan cities of the East, and it is doubtful if the Duke has often seen a more brilliant assemblage.

At half-past twelve o'clock the dancing ceased and the guests repaired to one of the large parlors, where a bountiful repast awaited them.

The ducal party will leave at ten o'clock this morning for Chicago.

### Arrival at Chicago—General Sheridan's Buffalo Hunt to Take Place at Once.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Grand Duke and party arrived here from Milwaukee at noon to-day. This afternoon he will indulge in another pigeon shoot at Dexter Park, and this evening will have a reception at the Tremont House.

General Sheridan's arrangements for the Alexis grand buffalo hunt are now fully perfected. The ducal party, accompanied by General Sheridan and three of his aids—General Forsythe, Colonel Forsythe, Colonel M. V. Sheridan—expect to arrive at Fort McPherson on the 12th. The party will proceed to North Platte station on the ducal train, where all the servants will be left during the absence of the party on the hunt, which will take them from the railway some six or eight days. It is the intention of all those who go to the hunting ground to take up the military mode of life, and dispense with luxuries, servants, carriages, &c. The journey between North Platte Station and the buffalo region will be made on horseback and in ambulances, and the Russians will be treated to a good specimen of roughing it in winter on the plains.

PRESENCE OF SPOTTED TAIL TO BE SECURED.

The Indian Bureau having to-day received official information that the Grand Duke Alexis has agreed to participate in the buffalo hunt proposed by General Sheridan, orders were at once issued to the proper Indian agents to take steps to secure the presence of Spotted Tail and other famous chiefs on the occasion of the hunt, which will take place near Fort McPherson between the 12th and 20th inst., and also to supply the assembled Indians with flour, coffee, sugar, &c., during its continuance.

### CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 4, 1872.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands in the new Ontario Ministry, was re-elected by his constituents to the Legislature to-day by acclamation.

There will probably be no opposition to the re-election of any of the members of the new Cabinet.

# MEXICO.

## Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

## General Palacios Refuses to Join the Revolutionists.

## A NEW LOAN CALLED FOR.

## The Surrender of Camargo Expected Momentarily.

## A Muddled Fight with Fatal Results.

## THE REVOLUTIONIST VALDEZ HANGED.

## A TRIUMPH FOR JUAREZ.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Matamoros:—

MATAMOROS, Jan. 4, 1872.

A Commissioner despatched by General Trevino arrived yesterday, inviting, according to his authority, General Palacios to join the revolutionists.

General Palacios refused, and stated that he would defend the city if attacked.

The General is consequently engaged in strengthening the fortifications of the place, and has called for a fresh money loan for the purposes of the service.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

The government forces still hold Camargo, but its surrender is expected hourly.

OPERATIONS AT PETROS.

A despatch from Petros states that a party of negroes, with 200 men of Juarez's army, reoccupied the place on the 17th of December, driving out the rebels after a severe fight.

On the 11th of December a small force of rebels entered the town, supposing that their friends were still there. A fight ensued just at the moment when they discovered their mistake.

Many persons were killed during the melée.

The rebel party remained outside of Petros, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Trevino.

RIVER NAVIGATION IMPEDED.

The Mexican Consul at Brownsville refuses clearances to river steamers bound for the river ports which are occupied by the revolutionists.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

General Valdez and Other Insurgents Hanged—Victory of Juarez's Troops.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 4—P. M.

The revolutionary chief Valdez, who pronounced on the 19th of December at San Carlos, was captured and hung by the forces under General Canales, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, with several other insurgents.

The city of Piedras Negros has been captured by Juarez's troops, with a loss of twenty-five killed and many of both parties wounded.

The revolutionists so far have not been able to make any progress in the State of Tamaulipas except to hold Mier.

## CUBA.

Steamship Arrival from New York—Money Market and Exchange.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 4, 1872.

The steamship Missouri, from New York, arrived this morning.

Exchange, since the holidays, is dull; on United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 1 a 1½ per cent premium; short sight, 3 a 3½ per cent premium; sixty days, in gold, 9½ a 9¾ per cent premium; short sight, 11 a 11½ per cent premium; on London, 21¾ per cent premium; on Paris, 5½ per cent premium.

## PORTO RICO.

A Rigid Quarantine—Sugar Making Retarded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. JOHN, PORTO RICO, Dec. 26, 1871, VIA HAVANA, Jan. 4, 1872.

A quarantine of fifteen days has been established at the Porto Rico ports on vessels from Hamburg, New York, Halifax and Philadelphia, notwithstanding they bring clean bills of health.

The late rain has greatly delayed the sugar grinding.

## ST. THOMAS.

Marine News and Commercial Reports.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 30, 1871.

The bark Lydia, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, has arrived here leaking and with the loss of her sails. Her cargo is badly shifted and is being discharged.

The brigantine Anna Vail, sixty-six days from Trinidad, has arrived here.

The brigantine Wenogene, from Stockholm for Boston, has arrived here short of provisions.

Business is dull. The only freights offering are for the United States. Salt is quoted at 14c. currency.

## VENEZUELA.

The President in Active Movement Against the Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAGUAYRA, Dec. 26, 1871.

The President, with the united forces of the interior, is now marching to attack San Fernando-de-Apure, a stronghold of the insurgents.

If the President captures it the cause of the insurgents will be seriously injured.

The insurgent Generals Herrera and Olivo have retreated before the President.

Numerous arrests for crime have been made.

Business is dull.

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# THE WAR CLOUD.

## THE OVERHAULING OF THE FLORIDA.

### An Apology, a Disavowal, Punishment and Damages To Be Demanded.

### Seven Iron-Clads Preparing for Sea.

### The Feeling in the Cabinet—Excitement Among Diplomats and Officials.

### THE HORNET AND HER CONVOY.

### A Mediatory Intervention in Cuba Proposed.

### The Hispano-American Treaty of 1795.

### THE FLORIDA LEAVING NASSAU.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1872.

Great excitement prevails in all official circles, as well as in those affected by the discussion of public affairs, over the condition of our affairs with Spain. The Navy Department is almost at white heat, though every attempt is being made by all connected therewith to appear quite calm and cool. It appears, whatever may be the real policy determined upon or end in view, that the State and Navy departments are working harmoniously together. The failure of their chiefs to go with the President to Philadelphia for the purpose of partaking of Forney's terrapin and other cheer is regarded as proof, to their minds, of the importance of pending business. It has been well understood here that hitherto Mr. Fish has represented one view and Mr. Robeson an almost opposite one with regard to Cuban affairs. It is believed some middle course has been resolved upon, thus virtually reuniting the Cabinet. The Navy Department has given orders for the immediate preparation for commission of two of our crack iron-clads. The Montauk, which has been in ordinary here, was yesterday put in the hands of Naval Constructor Meech, with instructions to prepare her for sea with the utmost celerity. The Montauk is a fourth-rate, of the monitor school, of 496 tons, and carries two turret guns. She was one of the best vessels of the kind in service during the rebellion, and is a great favorite with naval officers. The other iron-clad selected is lying at League Island. Orders are expected for the preparation of the other iron-clads lying at the Washington Yard. There are three besides the Montauk, the Mahopac, of 550 tons, with two turret guns, and the Piscataqua and Hero, of 483 tons, and one turret gun each.

Naval circles are again discussing to-night the comparative merits of the turret, iron-clad and armored broadside ships. Spain claims to have in Cuban waters some of the finest specimens of the latter class now afloat, and great doubt is expressed of the ability of our monitors to cope with such formidable vessels. Admiral Polo's pamphlet, which has been cited as proof of the author's unfriendly attitude to this country, strongly maintains the superiority of the armored and broadside system. When in the United States the Admiral was a close observer of our yards and ships, and before leaving us frankly expressed contempt for our offensive capacity as a naval Power. All these facts are remembered now, and are warmly commented on.

It is acknowledged by all who are competent to express an opinion that the undoubted hostility of the new Spanish Ministry, with the continued heat and feeling prevailing at Havana, owing to the Hornet and Florida affairs, justify all the preparations now making. These diplomatic conjectures do not, after all, present the most serious part of the difficulty. The stoppage of the Florida on the high seas and subsequent search thereof by the Spanish man-of-war, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, will, undoubtedly, bring up the more troublesome aspect of the matter. The United States will, if the facts be as claimed by Mr. Darr, the owner of the Florida, which must of course be substantiated by the proper affidavits, at once make the requisite demand on Spain for apology and indemnity. It is very well understood that Spain will at once fall back on the rights she claims to possess under the treaty of friendship, limit and navigation between the United States and the King of Spain, of October 27, 1795, article 18 of which provides:—

If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coast or on the high seas, by any ship of-war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ship-of-war or privateer, for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats aboard the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passports concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty. And the ship, when she shall have showed such passports, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chase in any manner, or force her to quit her intended course."

It appears, however, that the framers of the treaty neglected to annex the form of passport, and our Supreme Court has decided that the seventeenth article of the Spanish treaty of 1795, so far as it purports to give any effect to passports, is imperfect and inoperative, in consequence of the omission to annex the form of passport to the treaty, and it is that form which is referred to in the eighteenth article. Waiving, however, any defects in the operation of this article, the attitude of the United States is plainly expressed in the following language of one who speaks with authority, and whose name is only suppressed on account of the attitude of this government at present:—"Now, if the Spanish man-of-war did that," referring to what is provided in article 18, above quoted, "and nothing more, perhaps she is justified. If she went a hair's breadth beyond that Spain must apologize to the satisfaction of the United States."

It is further understood that the Spanish government will justify the action of its naval commander when the demand above suggested shall be made, upon the ground—first, that the Florida is not an American vessel, being in part owned by aliens, and that she is, therefore, in possession of a false register; and, second, that if this plea be disproven and set aside, that the Florida has in reality forfeited her right to national protection by repeated violations of our neutrality laws. The administration will, it is claimed, satisfy itself fully as to these charges. The owner of the Florida declares that there is no truth in the first assertion, and that the second was fully disproven during the vessel's long detention in New York. It is referred to curiously at this point that Mr. Pierrepont, who seems to have been selected by the pro-Cubans as Mr. Fish's successor, was the District Attorney when the Florida was released from United States custody. At this point, however, comes the justification of the preparations undoubtedly being made by the Navy Department. If we do feel obliged to make a demand on Spain in regard to the action of her naval representative in overhauling and boarding the Florida, it is conceded in all the discussion going on here that it is our duty to be prepared for whatever contingency may arise.

The feeling in army and navy circles is more than heated. It is quite warlike. There are few, however, who believe that the matter will come to blows. As a prominent man said to-night, who is well informed on both sides, "This is a game of Brag. The administration is simply trying to go the Don one better and make him throw up his hand."

Everything is quiet at the Spanish Legation. General Sickles and Secretary Fish have been together this evening, though, of course, nothing is known as to the nature of their conference.

A curious theory has been broached among some of the diplomats, which looks towards the idea of a mediatory intervention in Cuba, by the United States and Great Britain. A member of one of the best informed of the minor European Legations suggests that it would be an excellent card for Great Britain to play, as she is most anxious to secure the permanent friendship of this nation, and the chief result of such an intervention would finally be the cession of the Island of Cuba to the United States, a proposition which he said the London Times has distinctly favored. Such a mediation, if made, would be on the ground of Spain's incapacity or want of desire to put an end to the barbarism existing in Cuba, and especially as to the last order of Valmaseda relative to the enforced serfdom of the Chinese coolies. Our diplomat points to late historical precedents for such intervention in the action of Spain herself, as well as of Great Britain, France and Prussia. It is suggested also that some such policy as this may be at the bottom of the harmony now prevailing in the Cabinet, which has hitherto been divided on the Cuban question. Robeson and Belknap expressing the average army and navy sentiment, as it filters through their bureau chiefs and boards with Grant, whose own predilections are undoubtedly those of the average army officer on such a question, are and have been always inclined to an active pro-Cuban policy.

General Babcock, who seems to have become the residuary legatee of Secretary Rawlins' views, has been an untiring worker in behalf of the Cubans. The private secretary is not one of the Cabinet proper, but belongs to a more potent one, that of the kitchen. Secretaries Fish and Boutwell have been the active antagonists of all the Cuban flurry; the one on account of his peace policy, Washington Treaty and Geneva Conference matters, and the other on account of the funding operations his department had undertaken. Messrs. Creswell and Delano are only makeweights, generally leaning toward the pacific course. The presence of Attorney General Williams will, without doubt, strengthen the pro-Cuban view.

None of these things augur well for peace, and the assumptions of Spain, whose pride and arrogance always cloud her reason, are such as almost to determine in advance what may be the issue of the present differences. Saying nothing of the very doubtful pretence for right of search, which appears to be set up in the Florida case, it is even contended on the Spanish side that the conduct of the United States government during the Cuban insurrection has been like that of Great Britain during the rebellion of which we have complained, and are now complaining, and that in attempting to suppress the troubles in Cuba, knowing to what extent they have been prolonged by American aid and the asylum afforded in this country to Cuban patriots, that Spain has a right to go to the utmost limits in preventing further assistance from suspected vessels. In support of this it is cited that her war vessels have for months blockaded both the Florida and the Hornet, and, unreasonable as it may appear, there is actually a Spanish assumption that, in justice, the United States is bound to compensate Spain for the cost of the menacing fleets as much as Great Britain is bound to pay the millions claimed at Geneva for the expense of our war vessels sent in pursuit of rebel cruisers.

The information exclusively published in these despatches relative to the proposed action of our government in connection with the Hornet has been admitted to be substantially correct by both the State Department and the Spanish Legation. There is no reason to doubt that Captain Davenport will bring the Hornet out of the harbor of Port au Prince, unless overpowered by a superior force.

Two or three nice points arise from this expected action. The Hornet has been forcibly detained or blockaded in that harbor by the Spanish cruisers. As a consequence she is largely indebted for ship stores to Haytien merchants. According to maritime law a lien always exists on the vessel for such claims, and the question arises at once as to whom Hayti, acting in behalf of her own citizens, is to look for the payment of their claims. Spain compels the Hornet to remain in the neutral harbor and incur a large indebtedness, and then the United States steps in to remove her from this anomalous position. It is believed the Haytien claim will be laid against this government as holding the Hornet, but that we shall have a valid demand on Spain for reimbursement. Another question which is being discussed is what will be the character of the Hornet, after Captain Davenport takes possession and puts a regular crew on board. Will she be for the time being a United States vessel, or still remain what she claims to be, an unarmed merchant vessel, liable, as the Spaniards claim, to be overhauled and submit to having her papers searched, as the Florida has been?

In the meantime, while waiting the issue which must soon be reached, there is deep anxiety felt in all quarters. Returning Congressmen, of whom there are a number in town, express this feeling quite openly. The United States steamer Worcester of 2,000 tons, and carrying sixteen guns, is being rapidly fitted out at Boston, as the flagship of Rear Admiral Lee, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, and all her officers have been ordered to report.

The Secretary of the Spanish Legation arrived here this evening from New York, and was at the Legation for several hours.

#### What Our Government Will Demand of Spain in the Case of the Florida—Spanish Outlay on the Insurrection—Successes of the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1872.

From sources altogether reliable it is ascertained that the administration has not, as has been stated, changed its policy on the Cuban question, but will continue to act according to the principles heretofore declared namely, that while it will observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the Island of Cuba, it cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits, or overhauled and examined, unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority.

This they can only do by landing arms and munitions of war. Our naval officers have, therefore, been frequently instructed to give full protection to American citizens and American commerce whenever an opportunity shall occur for doing so. In accordance with this policy, our government has protested, against the act of the Spanish naval officer in boarding and searching the Florida on the high seas, and has required the Spanish government—first, to apologize; second, to disavow the act of the officer; third, to punish him, and fourth, to pay the damages. That the Spanish government will meet the requirements is not doubted. As was previously said in an official communication, the searching of our vessels was a subject in which the United States have always been very sensitive, and on which they went to war with Great Britain in 1812.

With regard to the Hornet there will be no difficulty, the Congress being despatched to Port au Prince to convoy her to an American port. If as the Spanish Minister alleges, she has committed a breach of our neutrality she will be amenable to our laws, and not to those of Spain.

While it is true that Sagasta, who is at the head of the Spanish Ministry, is known to be hostile to the United States, it is also known that he has no power to do any harm, as his party in the Cortes is in the minority, and would therefore outvote him on any policy unfriendly to this country.

It is a matter of official record that about seven months ago General Sickles, in a conversation with a distinguished Spanish general, whose official employment afforded him ample means of accurate information, was informed that more than $40,000,000 had been expended for military purposes during the year then passed in Cuba. He did not state whether or not this large sum included any portion of the amount disbursed for the fleet of gunboats maintained in those waters, especially with reference to the insurrection. It was further stated that the aggregate force under arms exceeded one hundred thousand men, more than half of whom were regular troops, and that the losses of the Army of Cuba, from various casualties of the service, expended 18,000 men. It was the Spanish general's impression that the insurgent force did not number more than six thousand of all arms. General Sickles then heard from trustworthy sources likely to be well informed that that the insurgents lost no ground of importance; that their troops were better disciplined than ever, and that in several recent actions they gained considerable advantage over the Spanish troops, many of whom were represented as deserting to the insurgents.

Reports of the most cruel severities against prisoners of war and against non-combatants, perpetrated by both parties, continued to reach Madrid. It is known that in the course of the struggle in Cuba the rights of American citizens were effected by the steps taken by the Spanish authorities to crush the insurrection, it being found inconvenient to refer all such cases to Madrid.

The Spanish Minister here was, by request of this government, authorized to settle by agreement with the Captain General of Cuba, without consulting the Spanish government, questions arising with this government or its citizens, from the circumstances through which the Island of Cuba was passing, except in cases of disagreement with the superior authority, or in cases of such gravity that in the judgment of Mr. Roberts, it might require previous consultation with the government. Questions were thus amicably adjusted until the power was withdrawn by the government at Madrid, in view, as it was officially asserted, of the favorable situation in which the island then was in. The favorable situation was supposed by our government to be the supposed extinction of an organized armed resistance to Spanish authority in Cuba, and the withdrawal of the power of Mr. Roberts without notice to us was regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Spain.

It was after this that General Sickles wrote his letter to the Department of State, announcing, among other things, the successes of the insurgents over the Spanish troops.

#### Activity at the Philadelphia Navy Yard—Orders to Fit Out Six Monitors—Cuba Their Destination.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Spanish war cloud has not been without its effect at the navy yard in Philadelphia. Commodore Emmons has received special orders to fit out six monitors at once. A special force of men is at work on them, and they will be ready for sea in a week.

Commodore Emmons stated to-day, positively, that they were intended for Cuba.

## THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

#### Her Departure from Nassau for New York.

HAVANA, Jan. 4, 1872.

The steamer Florida arrived at Nassau on the 24th ult. with the loss of her foretopmast. After repairing she left Nassau on the 30th ult., followed by the Spanish gunboat Descubridor, which, after the lapse of a few hours, returned to Nassau.

# ENGLAND.

### The Alabama Claims Arbitration as Viewed by Parliamentary Representatives and the Press.

#### Flow of Specie to the Bank—Irish Politics in Liverpool—Report of the Internationalist Armament.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1872.

Messrs. Graves and Rathbone, members of Parliament for Liverpool, in speeches delivered at a meeting of their constituents yesterday evening referred to the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims in terms of the highest praise and advocated an alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

The Alabama Treaty and the American Claims under it are the leading topics of the public journals at the present time.

The London *Advertiser* alone opposes the treaty. It declares that "the English Commissioners have been outwitted; that England is bound hand and foot, and if the Geneva Board should award to the United States all they offensively claim, war would be less injurious to England than settlement."

The *Advertiser* concludes with an appeal to the English to "withdraw from a treaty which is an insult to the country."

IRISH POLITICS IN LIVERPOOL.

An important demonstration was made by the Irishmen of Liverpool last night in favor of home rule for Ireland. The audience was enthusiastic, but the proceedings were orderly.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS' ARMAMENT.

One of the London journals this morning confirms the report, which was specially forwarded by cable to the HERALD yesterday, to the effect that agents of the International Society have bought large quantities of the French arms which were captured by the Germans during the late war and sold by Prussia in Belgium.

THE STOCK OF BULLION.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £377,000.

#### Visitations by Lightning and Earthquake.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1872.

During a violent thunder storm at Manchester to-day a church was struck by lightning, took fire and was entirely destroyed.

A shock of earthquake is reported at Sheffield early this morning.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

#### Improvement in Health and His System Almost Restored.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 4—Midnight.

A despatch from Sandringham reports continued improvement in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

The feverishness with which he has been troubled at night is, to a great degree, subsiding, and the temperature of his system in the day time is that of perfect health.

The appetite of the Prince continues good.

## FRANCE.

#### The Lecomte and Thomas Murderers Preparing for Execution.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1872.

The execution of the murderers of Generals Lecomte and Thomas will soon take place.

#### Project of a Princely Tour for Political Agitation.

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1872.

It is announced that the Duke d'Aumale intends making at an early day a political tour through the central and western departments of France.

# NEW ORLEANS IN UPROAR.

### Attempt to Remove the Speaker of the Assembly by Force.

### Arrest of Governor Warmoth, Mr. Dewees, General Campbell and a Number of Others.

### Negro Troops and Gatling Guns in the Custom House.

### Great Excitement and Fears of Serious Conflict To-Day.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1872.

In the Legislature yesterday there was no quorum of the Senate. In the House Mr. WHITE introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of conspiracy and fraud against Messrs. Carr and Dewees; and while the question was being voted upon Mr. Carr moved, in an excited manner, that the Speaker's chair be declared vacant and that Harry Waters be elected Speaker. A cry of "Aye" rang through the House, and thirty or forty members advanced simultaneously towards the Speaker's chair, but were checked by the sudden appearance on the platform of numbers of persons who emerged from the Speaker's private office.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed, the reporters leaving their seats and every man in the House rising. Speaker Carter, stepping from his desk, announced that the action of the House was revolutionary and called them to order, and order was finally restored.

On test questions the Warmothites claim six majority against Carter.

The excitement in political circles continues. After the House adjourned yesterday the friends of Warmoth asserted that Speaker Carter was surrounded by an armed mob. The men, about fifteen in number, who suddenly appeared yesterday on the platform in the rear of the Speaker's desk certainly checked the contemplated movement of putting Carter out by force. To guard against the influence of such parties 200 metropolitan police were ordered on duty at Mechanics' Institute early this morning, and a detachment of city guard (military) are said to be stationed in supporting distance.

It is stated that the adherents of Carter last night called upon General Emory for troops, to be used if emergency required.

COLORED TROOPS AND GATLING GUNS.

At six o'clock this morning about two hundred colored troops, with two Gatling guns, marched up from the barracks and were stationed in the Custom House. The factions, therefore, are about equally matched as regards force.

The *Times* reports the following:—Affairs at the State House are in a feverish condition, but there are no indications of violence. Early in the morning a large crowd gathered around the building, and, among the rest, numbers of the metropolitan police, in and out of uniform. The door leading from the hall in front of the Senate Chamber to the yard was guarded by half a dozen metropolitan police, who were stationed at the doors of both the House and the Senate, and a squad was kept in readiness in the main entrance. The Crescent City Club were also present in force, and by eleven o'clock the banquettes on each side of the street were filled with men. Lobbyists appeared busy, even in the streets, and much discussion arose over

THE PROPOSED CONTEST.

Many stated openly that several more members had been bought over to Warmoth's side, and it was asserted that one especially, whose name was given, received $10,000; but not being cognizant of the facts we give the statement on hearsay. The Speaker of the House spent most of the morning in the Custom House. At about half-past eleven o'clock he reached the State House. Governor Warmoth was already there, but they did not meet a member of the opposition.

Most of the colored members quickly followed, and with great difficulty forced their way through the over-crowded lobby into the Hall of Representatives. The gossip still continued, when, at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, general attention was attracted to two carriages which drove up to the State House. The inmates of the carriages at once walked into the Governor's office, followed by a small knot of bystanders.

ARREST OF WARMOTH AND HIS FRIENDS.

Warrants were presented for the arrest of Governor Warmoth, Mr. Dewees, General Campbell and a number of others. The Governor, glancing at the documents, said to those accused, "Gentlemen, you must at once accompany the Marshal," and, turning to the Deputy, asked him if he was authorized to take bonds for their appearance. The Marshal replied that he was not, but he thought there would be no difficulty in procuring their release on proper security. To a question as to who issued the writs he answered, Commissioner Wilfley. The Governor was then handed a warrant for his own arrest, and informed by the Marshal that it was not proposed to take him, but simply request him to appear when notified. The Governor replied that he would be happy to accompany him if he desired it. The Marshal replied that such was not his wish. He stated further that he did not propose to use force. General Barber, he asserted, had refused to accompany him to the Commissioner's office, but he did not intend to force his attendance. Thanking the Governor for his desire to see the law executed, the Marshal withdrew, and with the parties accused were driven rapidly to the Custom House. Superintendent Badger, who was also arrested, went with General Campbell and Captain Flanagan in a cab. The arrests were made in the quietest manner, and few in the crowd were aware of what had been done until some minutes after the parties had driven off.

Subsequently, at twelve o'clock, the House was called to order by Speaker Carter. An attempt was made to break up a quorum by the friends of Warmoth retiring, but it was unsuccessful, fifty-three members remaining, as appeared by the call of the House.

EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.

At this time the utmost excitement prevailed both inside and outside the Chambers, although unattended by any violent manifestation. The carriages containing the arrested parties were rapidly driven off and finally drew up in front of the Custom House, where amid considerable excitement they were ushered into the general business office of the United States Marshal, General Campbell and Superintendent Badger going immediately into a private office. Captain Badger and General Campbell in a few moments came out and immediately proceeded to the United States Commissioner's Office, where they commenced a perusal of

"AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT,"

which proved to be an affidavit. The following is a copy:—

Personally appeared before me, at my office in the city of New Orleans, on the 4th day of January, 1872, F. Schumacker, Henry H. Stevens, Henry R. Pearson and J. F. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, say they are citizens of the United States, and that they have reliable information, and verily believe, and therefore charge the following persons—to wit, Henry C. Warmoth, P. B. S. Pinchback, Hugh J. Campbell, A. R. Harris, A. E. Barber, Mortimer Carr, E. W. Dewees, Charles W. Ringgold, Peter Harper, W. H. Barrett, L. W. Sauer, John Gariskamp, J. B. Stamm, James F. Houston, D. C. Stanton, Dewitt C. Brown, J. N. Boman, Paulin Franklin, D. C. Cockrell, S. Bunt, Emerson Bentley, Harry Mahoney, Walter R. Weyland, J. A. Masicot, A. S. Badger, Captain T. Flanagan and Captain B. Edgeworth—that they have, in the city of New Orleans, on the 1st, 2d or 3d day of January, 1872, made an unlawful combination and conspiracy in the State of Louisiana of a secret character for the purpose of obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws thereof and also those of the United States, the purpose of said conspiracy being to deprive the representatives in the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, both in their individual and representative character, of their rights, privileges and immunities, as such, under the laws and constitution both of the State of Louisiana and of the United States, that the constituted authorities of said State are unable in part and in part unwilling to protect them in the enjoyment thereof, thereby denying to said citizens and representatives equal rights under such constitutions and laws, that by means of the said conspiracy said parties have taken violent and illegal possession of the hall of the House of Representatives, have attempted violently to eject the Speaker of said House and have been engaged in bribing and corrupting divers members of said House and have used and are using means of intimidation to deter others from discharging their duties and functions, all against the peace and dignity of the United States.

F. SCHUMACKER, M. D. H. H. STEVENS,
H. R. PEARSON, J. F. WILSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1872—F. A. WOOLFLEY, United States Commissioner.

In a short time they commenced to leave in squads of one and two. At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the Governor entered the court room, accompanied by a Deputy Marshal, and was loudly cheered by those assembled and cries of "Call the Senate to order!" "We have a quorum!"

"GOOD FOR THE GOVERNOR!"

The Governor looked around and cried, "Order! Gentlemen, order!" The uproar subsided and the Governor took a chair, all the rest flocking around him. Considerable inquiry was made as to what was going to be done in this case. After consulting with the District Attorney he said he would accept bail. The names were then called, and the following named persons found to be present:—Henry C. Warmoth, Hugh F. Campbell, A. R. Harris, W. D. Barrett, A. E. Barber, E. W. De Wees, Peter Harper, W. B. Harper, James F. Houston, Captain Flanagan and A. S. Badger. They were all released on $500 bail to appear when cited; Warmoth on his own recognizance, and the rest on the bond of James Hernandez.

LATER.

When the Senate met to-day there was no quorum.

In the House, on motion, the seats of the following members were declared vacant:—A. H. Hemphill, of Iberville; Charles Abel and D. Cady Stanton, of Bassier. The following were seated:—A. G. Des Lond, of Iberville; Pratt and Scanlan, of Bassier. The report of the Committee on Elections, which was adopted, unseats McFarland and L. A. Saltnore, of St. Martin, and seats Castell and Neven; unseats W. Werland, of Sabine; seats J. R. Smart; also unseats L. D. Lauer, of Avoyelles. Those unseated were friends of Warmoth. Three of those seated are of the opposition, four republicans, one conservative and one democrat.

THE NEW MEMBERS

were qualified, and the Speaker was authorized to appoint a sufficient number of deputy sergeants-at-arms to protect the House and preserve order without the presence of the metropolitan police. The House then adjourned until noon to-morrow. The proceedings were disorderly, and there are fears of a conflict to-morrow.

The *Evening Republican* claims that the action of the House to-day was illegal, as there was no quorum, there being only fifty-one members present, including the Speaker.

## STILL LATER.

#### The Governor Calls the House Together—Election of Another Speaker—The Sergeant-at-Arms to Take Charge of the State House—Continued Excitement.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4—6 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1872.

In response to a proclamation of the Governor fifty members of the Legislature met in the House of Representatives at five o'clock this afternoon. The Clerk called the roll and no quorum being present the Sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in all the members found in the building. Several democratic members were found in the Governor's office and brought in, completing the quorum. They declared that the action of the House this morning was null and void and that the Speaker's chair was vacant. O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita parish, was elected Speaker. Resolutions were passed instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take charge of the State House, and allow no one whatever to enter the building until twelve o'clock to-morrow. The House then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

There is great excitement among politicians and officials throughout the city. Fears of a conflict to-morrow are entertained.

## RUSSIA.

#### Prince Gortchakoff's Circular on the Catacazy Case.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1872.

Prince Gortchakoff, in a recent communication to Mr. Curtin, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian government has concluded to recall Minister Catacazy from Washington.

Prince Gortchakoff writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the capital. Instructions have been sent to M. Catacazy to transfer the Legation at Washington to other hands and return to St. Petersburg.

Prince Gortchakoff says he cannot but regret that some of the correspondence which passed in regard to the matter at Washington appeared to be wanting in the respect due to a representative of the Russian empire.

He continues:—"We shall consider the conduct of M. Catacazy when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in person. As he formally denies the justice of the complaints made against him in Washington, we must suspend judgment until we have heard his defence."

The Prince, in conclusion, declares that "these unfortunate circumstances will not, he feels confident, impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in America."

## PERSIA.

#### Desolating Effects of the Famine and the Most Dire Distress in the Cities.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1872.

Official advices from Ispahan show that the famine in Persia continues, and the suffering and desolation are undiminished.

Entire districts of the country have been depopulated.

The distress in the cities is terrible.

The efforts of the government to afford relief is unavailing.

## THE CAPTIVE BRIGHAM.

#### The Mormon High Priest Under Surveillance—The Lord will Overcome the Enemies of His People—District Attorney Bates Wants to Postpone the Trial Until March for Want of Money.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 4, 1872.

Brigham Young, at home in the custody of the United States Marshal, is perfectly quiet and apparently not at all discontented. He receives visitors daily and talks cheerfully. He says his health is very good, and he has no anxiety whatever as to the result of the trial. God will protect and vindicate him, as He always has. His enemies and those of his people must fall before the Lord.

It is possible that the trial of Brigham Young and other Mormons under the indictment will be postponed from the 9th unless some immediate provision is made at Washington for the expense of securing witnesses, &c. The Marshal and other officers are exhausted and all their private means used.

United States Attorney Bates telegraphed to the Attorney General to-day that it is useless to attempt the trial of the important cases now pending without money to pay the expenses of the prosecution. He thinks the trials should be postponed until March, and that he be allowed to go to Washington and explain fully all the difficulties of the situation.

## SOUTH CAROLINA KU KLUX.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 4, 1872.

The United States Court was occupied all day with the consideration of the contempt case of McMaster, the attorney for the fugitive defendant Avery, concerning whose whereabouts he refused to answer the questions of the Court on Tuesday. No decision was made.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 4—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 91½; 1865's, old, 94¼; 1867's, 93½; ten-forties, 92.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 4—Evening.—Rentes closed at 56f. 20c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 4—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 95⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—2 P. M.—The market is excited and prices have advanced. Middling uplands, 10½d. a 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 10¾d. a 10⅞d. Sales at sea nearly due from New Orleans have been made a 10 7-16d. for middling and shipping or shipped at New Orleans at 10½d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed excited. Middling uplands, 10½d. a 10⅝d.; middling Orleans, 10¾d. a 10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 25,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 4—Evening.—Linseed cakes, £10 11s. a £10 15s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Common rosin, 13s. 6d. a 13s. 9d. per cwt.


Important to Every Gas Consumer in New York.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

NEW YORK TO BE THE BEST LIGHTED CITY IN THE WORLD:

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

For some time past a story has been industriously circulated in this city and elsewhere that the MEMPHIS GASLIGHT COMPANY, of Memphis, Tenn., had abandoned the use of naphtha gas, and returned to the exclusive use of coal gas.

As this story, like many other stories of similar character, is put in circulation for the purpose of injuring the MUTUAL GASLIGHT COMPANY OF NEW YORK and deterring citizens from becoming patrons of that company, I hand you a copy of the Memphis Daily Appeal, of date December 25, 1871, and beg that you will copy and invite the attention of your readers to two articles therein contained. They are a complete and crushing refutation of the malicious misrepresentations made with regard to the use of naphtha gas at Memphis. I would beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the Memphis Gaslight Company have been using the naphtha gas, under the Gale and Rand patents, for over twelve months, and it is a source of pride and gratification to all parties interested in the mutual company to be able to present to the public such conclusive proofs of the inestimable value of naphtha gas as those contained in the statements of the officers and Board of Directors of the Memphis Gaslight Company—a company having it in daily use for over a year.

The recent explosion in the works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of this city, naturally induces the inquiry among those who desire to change their patronage from the old companies to the "Mutual," as to the relative danger of the two processes—"coal" and "naphtha." The best answer to this question is given by H. H. Edgerton, Esq., one of the most eminent gas chemists in the United States. In a report made by him to the Fort Wayne Gaslight Company, he says:—

"The relative danger of the two processes is only named because the naphtha process has been denounced by a certain set of simples as extremely and inherently dangerous." All practical gas engineers are well acquainted with the source and causes of most accidents in coal gas works. They arise most frequently through disproportion or complexity of apparatus, combined with inattention and stupidity of workmen. It may be taken as an axiom that for every syphon, goose-neck, drip, tar-pipe or seal rendered necessary, an additional, though slight, element of danger is introduced. It would seem that a process which essentially decreased the number of seals, drips, &c., would to that extent decrease the danger. The purifying room and its care has always been considered as requiring considerable caution. The naphtha gas process dispenses with two out of three drips, goose-necks and tar drains, and also with a purifying house, and it is to be hoped that it will dispense with that endless amount of 'gab' about bisulphide of carbon, for the removal of which processes have been imagined that would equal in cost a naphtha gas works."

In the Scientific American of December 16, 1871, appears an article, said to be from the pen of the learned and famous chemist, Professor R. Ogden Doremus, in reply to a communication which appeared in your paper on the 4th of December, with regard to "the terrible explosive qualities of naphtha gas." The writer says:—"All of this terribly sensational statement is pure, unmitigated bosh, having no more foundation in fact than the stories of Munchausen or Gulliver. It is calculated to frighten those ignorant of the subject and to injure the Mutual Gaslight Company." Again, "A gas that will give a light from any ordinary-sized burner sufficient to read by is never explosive. The Mutual Gaslight Company propose to furnish illuminating gas, and if they do this they will furnish a material as safe as any ever employed for lighting."

The Mutual Gaslight Company not only intend to furnish the citizens of New York with illuminating gas, but of a quality and standard at least seventy-five per cent better than was ever furnished by any coal gas company in the world, and better than any gas company can furnish by any known process other than the Gale and Rand. I predict that New Yorkers will boast within a year that New York is the best lighted city in the world, and consumers will bless the Mutual Company for breaking up the old gas monopolies on Manhattan Island, as well as for supplying them with the purest and most powerful illuminating gas ever seen by mortal eyes. J.

[From the Memphis Daily Appeal, Dec. 25, 1871.]

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The idea has gone abroad that the Memphis Gaslight Company was ready to abandon what is termed the naphtha process in the manufacture of gas. There never was a greater fallacy.

When we consider the material used—the essential oil of petroleum, scarcely merchantable for any other use; the richness of the gas produced, requiring, when used as naphtha gas alone, to be diluted with 42 per cent of air to reduce it to something like the standard of gas (measured by candle power) of the finest English cannel coal, the rapidity, certainty, and, under proper circumstances, the economy with which it can be produced, it must be regarded as an advanced movement in gas manufacture, which should receive the attention of both practical and scientific men.

We have found it best to use this process in conjunction with the manufacture of coal gas. First, because we have a market for the residual products, coke and tar, at fair prices. Second, because our works and apparatus were constructed for the distillation of bituminous coals.

The late complaints about the quality of gas supplied to the city grew out of the fact that on account of the stock of naphtha running short and some changes being made at the works, the gas in the holders for a few nights was nearly pure coal gas, quite equal to the standard formerly produced by this company. The change from the use of naphtha was as perceivable and marked as if the burners had undergone a partial eclipse, and complaints as natural as if one accustomed to glasses had attempted to lay them aside suddenly.

By a slight change made in the connections with our naphtha gas meter, admitting only pure naphtha gas into the mixer, we can with ease inject such a quantity of this rich, inodorous and disinfectant gas into the holders as to immediately overcome any objections as to the quality of the gas throughout the city, not only raising the illuminating power to any given standard, but absorbing to a great extent the trace of sulphuretted hydrogen which always imparts a bad odor to the best coal gas.

This we do not claim as a discovery, but the experimental test of the use of pure naphtha was most interesting and satisfactory.

On the evening of the 20th, about four o'clock, we had succeeded in getting ready for trying the effect on a large scale, of what is known in chemistry as gaseous diffusion, without regard to specific gravity. Not the uniform intermingling of gases, for that was a known scientific fact, but the time required for a complete mixture of gases through the mains (if extended) twenty-eight miles in length.

The holders contained about 170,000 feet of gas, with a make of about fifteen to eighteen thousand feet per hour, when we commenced turning in the pure naphtha gas (running only two benches of threes) and making at the rate of about eight thousand cubic feet per hour. The photometer (Sugg's make, London) measured the coal gas then in the mains at fourteen candle-power.

As soon as we observed from the test lights the naphtha gas was filling the pipes we noted the candle power of the gas in the street mains to begin rapidly and steadily to ascend, and in twenty minutes more we found it was eighteen candle-power.

Going immediately to the office, in the heart of the city, to note the effect there, we found every one inquiring what had occurred, and surprised at the increased brilliancy of the light.

Thus in twenty minutes the illuminating standard of coal gas, fourteen candle-power, was raised to eighteen.

By no other process known to modern science and practice can such results be produced so rapidly. In the ordinary manufacture of coal gas complaints as to quality can only be remedied by a gradual process, which generally comes too late to meet complaints.

By this method alone is the effect immediate.

We can, therefore, assure the public that hereafter any just complaints as to the illuminating quality of the gas furnished the city can and shall be remedied promptly—not in one locality only, but throughout the extent of our mains. It must be understood, however, we cannot and do not undertake to make gas flow through pipes filled with scale or rust.

JAS. M. WILLIAMSON,
President Gas Light Company.

GAS.

A CARD FROM THE MEMPHIS GASLIGHT COMPANY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—

The Board of Directors of the Memphis Gaslight Company desire to declare, in an authoritative manner, the future policy of their company in regard to the sale of gas:—

Our company is possessed of the most complete and ample appurtenances necessary for the manufacture and distribution of an adequate supply of illuminating gas for the city of Memphis, the right to vend which we claim as an exclusive and vested right. In addition to the extensive works for the manufacture of coal gas we have in operation apparatus for manufacturing gas from naphtha, under the process secured by the Rand & Gale patent. By this method (owned and controlled entirely by us) an illuminating gas is manufactured by our company superior to that which any other company can manufacture in this city by from 50 to 100 per cent. This is a fact which will become patent to every gas consumer of the city should another company enter into competition with us. Within the present week an improvement has been made at our works which will forever secure to this city the credit of possessing a light unsurpassed throughout the globe. Through the same agency we will hereafter be able to correct in a few minutes deficiencies in the power of the light we furnish occasioned by cold weather or from other causes.

We do not propose to lose a consumer on account of price. Should another company commence to sell gas at a price lower than the rate fixed by this company we will at once reduce our rate to a point fifty cents per thousand cubic feet lower than the amount fixed upon by such other company, and will keep descending in the same ratio.

We would remind the public that we desire no assurances or guarantee on the part of our consumers, as we believe that whenever matters come to open competition the superiority of the light offered by this company, to say nothing of inducements in price, will secure a continuance of the patronage it has so long enjoyed.

It is made the imperative duty of every officer and employe of this company to pay strict attention to the wants and requirements of our patrons, and any lack of courtesy or neglect of complaints will subject the offender to severe rebuke or prompt dismissal from our service.

Adopted by the board and ordered published, December 22, 1871.

JAMES M. WILLIAMSON, President.
GEORGE W. GIFT, Secretary.



A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Fine Gold Jewelry, Low Prices. Earrings and Pins, Cameo, Etruscan, Garnet, Carbuncle, &c. Onyx and Jet Earrings and Pins, Gold Watch Chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal Rings, Chain and Band Bracelets, Children's Earrings, Pins, Rings and Armlets. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

A.—Coral Earrings and Pins, Wholesale prices. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night, ladies day and evening; best ventilation, highest temperature, no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

A.—Devoe's High Grade Oil. Prepared expressly for family use, pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive, &c. This oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. The DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO., 117 Fulton street, New York.

A.—The Winter of Age has no effect upon the ringlets and whiskers to which HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE is applied. It keeps them always of a rich autumnal brown, or a raven black, as the case may be, and is the cheapest article of the kind in the world.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., Box 4,685 New York Post office.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world. It is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—Geo. C. Allen, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

40 Drops of "Constitution Water" Three times a day Cures Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys.


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# EUROPE.

## The Manifestoes of the Orleans Princes to Their Constituents.

## A BREAK WITH PRESIDENT THIERS.

## How the Present Situation is Regarded in Paris.

## THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

The latest mails from Europe brought us an interesting budget from our correspondents abroad, from which we cull the following:—

### FRANCE.

**The Manifestoes of the Orleans Princes—Their Compacts with President Thiers—Why They Promised Not To Take Their Seats in the National Assembly—The Course They Intend to Pursue.**

TO THE ELECTORS OF HAUTE MARNE:—

MESSIEURS ELECTORS—At the moment when the National Assembly reassembled for the second time you would have had reason to be astonished if I did not come forward to give an account of the motives which have heretofore hindered and are at this moment hindering me from exercising the commission you have done me the honor to confide to me. When, after three months of expectancy, my election was submitted to the Assembly, several of my colleagues came and asked me to

PLEDGE MYSELF NOT TO TAKE MY SEAT.

In that condition, they said, the President of the Council and Executive Chief would withdraw the opposition he had hitherto made to the validation of my election and to the repeal of the laws of exile which were the consequence of it. I gave that pledge. I gave it without hesitation, because it assured the vote which, in justification of your choice, restored my country to me, and because, in my estimation, it could be only temporary and revocable. Were it otherwise my resignation would have been demanded, which has not at all been done. I have considered, then, that pledge as a mere adjournment which, for your sake as well as for my own, I was anxious to see ended. The moment for putting an end to it, and enabling us—both you and me—to extricate ourselves from an exceptional situation appears to me to have now arrived.

CIRCUMSTANCES ARE CHANGED SINCE SIX MONTHS AGO.

The Government has become consolidated. The Chief of the executive power has become President of the republic, and has seen the duration of his power linked with that of the Assembly. The repeal of the laws of exile has not justified any of the mistrusts of those who forget that I belong to a family whose motto has always been "Respect for the law." Nothing, I think, should then deprive you longer of one of your deputies, nor impose upon me an abstention which no one finds expedient in the difficult times through which our country is passing.

THE ENGAGEMENT NULL AND VOID.

Strong in this conviction I believed I had the right and the duty to declare null the engagement which has kept me hitherto aloof from the Assembly. But the President of the republic not having admitted the same interpretation as I, I have desisted, in face of the fear of appearing unfaithful to my word. I will wait then, until the decision of a higher tribunal or until new events shall point out to me a new line of conduct. Happy if they shall permit me to testify my gratitude to you in undertaking the defence of your interests and in joining my efforts to those of my colleagues in lifting up the flag of France and making the sovereign right of majorities triumph over every attack.

FRANÇOIS D'ORLEANS,
Deputy of Haute Marne.

**Henri Bourbon's Address.**

TO THE ELECTORS OF OISE:—

GENTLEMEN—In the month of February last you did me the honor to select me one of your deputies. I had in vain claimed a place in the armies of France during the invasion; you at least permitted me to assume one in the council of my country.

NOT ALLOWED TO DO MY DUTY.

On the 8th of June the National Assembly validated my election and abrogated the law of exile which affected my family. Thus disappeared the legal obstacle which had arrested me in the accomplishment of my commission, and notwithstanding, I have not yet been able to acquit myself of a duty which I place above all others, should

TELL YOU WHY.

Above all I should tell it you at a time when I am endeavoring to abandon an abstention which has never been voluntary, and which, according to my views, should cease. The eve of the day on which the National Assembly was going, by a solemn act, to restore to me all my rights as a Frenchman and recognize in me individually the right to represent you, several deputies—members of a special committee—came to me, asking me to

I PROMISE NOT TO SIT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

On that condition the President of the Council, Chief of the executive power, would withdraw the opposition he had therefore made to the abrogation of the laws of exile and to the validation of the three reserved elections of La Manche, Haute Marne and Oise. That verbal promise has not been drawn up in writing. I accept it in its strictest sense. I consented not to occupy my seat, and the National Assembly was informed of it by the Chief of the executive power.

RESOLVED NO LONGER TO SUBMIT.

But if I accepted that engagement, which was asked of me in the name of public peace and under exceptional circumstances, it is because it was in its nature essentially revocable. There was in it a suspension, not a suppression, of my commission as deputy. It was impossible to admit, not only that you should be deprived of representation by one of the elected of your choice, but also that you should be condemned, without recourse, to an incomplete representation. How unusual soever my situation might be, it ought, in my opinion, to cease with the political condition which was its cause. Now, then, this change has occurred.

A DUTY TO FULFIL.

Affirming its constituent power the National Assembly has substituted for the Chief of the executive power a President of the republic; it has defined his powers, and assigned a limit to them. From the day on which that constitutional transformation was effected I have considered that the engagement ought to cease; that there remained for me not a right to claim but a duty to fulfil.

NOT WISHING TO BE MISINTERPRETED.

I have waited, however, not wishing that a precipitate step should receive a false interpretation. I felt bound, besides, to allow a sufficient time to elapse, after the repeal of the laws of exile, in order to disarm the most unjust distrusts and dissipate the uneasiness which certain prejudiced minds might feel concerning the consequences of that great act.

A POWER SUPERIOR TO M. THIERS.

Now that the National Assembly has resumed the course of its labors, I believed I could make reparation to the injured interests of my electors, defend your rights, gentlemen, and occupy the seat to which you called me. But the honorable Mr. Thiers, Chief of the executive power, conceived himself a party to the engagement I had contracted, and interprets it differently from me. Now, questions of word and honor ought to be discussed and settled in the face of day in such a way as to leave no doubt upon any mind. I wait, therefore, till a superior tribunal shall recognize that the obstacle which has hitherto arrested me in the exercise of my commission no longer exists, and I have felt bound to make to you this public statement of the conduct of him who has the honor to be

Your deputy, HENRI D'ORLEANS.

**What is Thought in Paris Regarding the Course of the Orleans Princes—The Manifestoes Criticised—M. Thiers in a Quandary—The Army Quiet but Imperial—General Gossip.**

PARIS, Dec. 18, 1871.

The great event of the day is, of course, the Orleans manifestoes, of which the full text will reach you with this letter. After all that has been sent over to you within the past ten days these documents cannot surprise you and hardly need any comment from a correspondent whose duty it is to record facts only. All I can permit myself on this occasion is to call your attention to the difference of style in which the letters of the two brothers are drawn. Fr[illegible] de Joinville, modestly signing himself "Votre Député, H. d'Orleans," says quite the same as his eldest brother but in very different language. He does not expect or mention the possibility of any "nouvelles circonstances ou [illegible] conduite," and does not declare it to be his special mission to "relever le drapeau de la France et faire triompher le droit [illegible]." The very signature of "Fr. d'Orleans, Député de la Haute Marne," is something different from "Votre Député H. d'Orleans." With the former the title of a deputy looks as if it was a mere addition to a name sufficiently significant in itself. An addition made for the purpose of passing a compliment to some association, such as the Queen of England might make in signing herself "Victoria, Patroness of the Windsor Association for the encouragement of the production of large families." While the latter, "Votre Député," means really what it says. And this difference in the two documents foreshadows all that you have to expect from the Duc d'Aumale, now that he has publicly declared his intention of entering the Assembly. That does by no means imply that the public excitement on this subject will in itself lead to something politically important. However foolish we are we begin already to understand that the whole pact between the President and the Princes was either a stupidity or a mockery. The Princes could not have agreed never to take their seats, since they were allowed to be elected, and

THEY ARE QUITE JUSTIFIED

in not further serving the interests of a man who did not prohibit their election for the sake of swelling the conservative majority at his back, and who opposed their taking advantage of these elections for the sake of pacifying the Left. M. Thiers, if he had not been blinded by ambition and presumption, ought to have foreseen long ago that he was about to seat himself between two stools, and that the inspired organs of the press, who talk now about the Princes having broken an engagement of honor, were scarcely listened to by any one. In a few days it will be recognized all over France that

THE PRINCES WERE QUITE RIGHT

in taking their seats, should they succeed in doing so, or else we shall have another row before them. At all events M. Thiers must feel rather less comfortably than ever, for he has already asked his great republican mouthpiece and friend, M. Ernest Picard, to come over from his embassy at Brussels to give a little animation and unity of action to the Left. The *Figaro* was commissioned to declare that M. Picard came over to avoid the Belgian Christmas, for which the toy merchants had manufactured some objectionable articles with his likeness. But in reality he came to manage a few meetings of the Left, of which one was already held on Saturday night at the Rue de la Sourdière, where he earned the most enthusiastic applause.

DOES NOT KNOW WHAT TO THINK.

The President seems not to know any more what to say of the Princes, and while he persists in maintaining that they did not keep their word as gentlemen he sometimes adduces quite different arguments, saying, as he did on Sunday last, in a conversation with M. Casimir-Pereire, M. Ernest Picard and a couple of Deputies, that the Princes were "too amiable and cheerful people to have the prudence and earnestness required for a leader of such a bold nation as the French." M. Thiers seems to think, like Bismarck, that France has still not seen blood enough, and that some more should be shed. Yet, if such is his opinion, he ought to have remained at least on good terms with the army, which is by no means the fact. He knows that the vast majority of

THE ARMED FORCE OF FRANCE IS IMPERIALIST,

a small minority republican, and that neither he nor the Orleanists would be able to find any supporters in any regiment. Still he does not make a single step to win their favor. His persistency in keeping the troops out of town, in provisional encampments where temporary wooden barracks are all the shelter that men and horses get during this inclement season of the year, makes his very name abhorred in the army, and his declaration made in the message that the soldiers are better and more comfortably lodged than formerly, is spoken of throughout the army as a piece of criminal impudence. The encampments of Rocquencourt and Villeneuve-l'Etang, being the worst of all, have been described in the opposition papers, and have spread

DISCONTENT

far beyond the camp, among the families of all those who have to undergo M. Thiers' disciplining experiments. Not much better, also, are his relations with the generals. It is true that the other evening he gave a party, at which several of the superior officers of the army of Paris were shown much attention, but on the very next morning he quarrelled with the War Minister upon the question of the reorganization of the army, which he still pretends to shape as he likes, and not as leading military men propose. The Minister, General Cissey, brought him his report on the subject, and before M. Thiers looked at them he said to the General, "Let us put the question aside, General; it is solved in my mind, and a complete bill is quite ready." The astonished Minister said then, quite indiciously, that the President "does not want any Minister more, and will probably not mind accepting my resignation." The President attempted to pacify the General, who persisted in saying that it was his duty towards the army to accept the responsibility of his own doings only, and the President saw himself forced to accept the reports presented rather than the resignation.

OPERATIC AND THEATRICAL.

Yet, however unsettled and precarious the state of our politics may be, it does not prevent us from amusing and enjoying ourselves. Not only the theatres are full, but the first opera fancy dress ball given on Saturday was as great a success as in the jolliest days of the empire. The sum taken at the doors amounted to 18,045 francs, and from twelve till five A. M. the Opera House was crammed with all that can be considered as fashionable. A number of Deputies were present in plain evening dress, but a still greater number are reported to have hidden themselves under masks. The Orleans Princes, too, busy as they are, do not neglect recreation. The Duc d'Aumale, who intends bringing himself forward as a candidate for the elections of the French Academy, has begun his visits of courtesy, and among others has called upon M. Victor Hugo, while his younger brother does not miss attending a single place where good music may be heard. On the very day he issued his manifesto he was exciting general curiosity at the concert of the Conservatoire, in company with his wife and the Emperor of Brazil.

FEELING AMONG THE POORER CLASSES.

While the higher classes are thus *gradually re-entering their usual paths and ways* the lower ones are *doing the same*. Discontented with everything and, above all, with the cold, with want of work and increase of prices in the very necessaries of life, they openly express their hostile feelings in the quarters of Père La Chaise, Belleville and the Barrière d'Italie, and the police seldom venture to interfere or even to show themselves there, since many thousands of the recognized Communists have already returned to their homes.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES AGAIN.

On the day the Orleans Princes issued their manifestoes the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres went to the *mairie* of the Eighth arrondissement and put their names upon the electoral list.

As if to show that he is quite unconcerned about all that is going on, M. Thiers has intimated his intention to be present to-morrow at the revival of the "Prophete" at the Opera. It is understood that he is to occupy the late imperial box in company with Mme. Thiers.

### ENGLAND.

**The Alabama Arbitration Commission of England and America at Geneva.**

[From the London Times, Dec. 19.]

A telegraphic message from Switzerland informs us that the Alabama Arbitration Commission held its first sitting yesterday. The agency, therefore, is at length at work which is destined to settle one of the most controverted and most perilous international questions of modern times. Together with the Anglo-American Commission, now sitting at Washington it will "finally settle, bar and render inadmissible for the future" the claims of the two governments and of their subjects upon each other arising out of the events of the American civil war. The Washington Treaty provides, in fact, for the arrangement of every existing dispute between the two nations, but it is for its arrangement of these exceptional claims that it will be chiefly remembered. Of these the so-called "Alabama Claims" are, of course, infinitely the more important, involving decisions on points of international conduct which must become precedents of grave import. The Commission now sitting at Washington has the comparatively simple task of adjudicating upon claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals against either government which fall under the recognized principles and practice of public law. The simple agency of three Commissioners, one appointed by the Queen, one by the President, and one by the Queen and President conjointly, was deemed sufficient for this latter purpose. These Commissioners, as our Philadelphia correspondent lately reported, have already held several sessions, and twenty claims have been already presented by the British agent. This agent is said to have on his hands about 200 more, while very few claims of Americans against England have yet been put in the hands of the American agent. In fact, British merchants suffered grievous damage during the course of the blockade, while the injury inflicted on the commerce of the United States was due almost entirely to those Confederate cruisers whose acts are referred to the Geneva Commission. Under this head the balance of adjudications is likely to be in our favor. It would be premature to entertain any contrary conjecture respecting the issue of the more important arbitration.

The meeting held yesterday by this Commission was, as we announced the other day, pure formal, but it no doubt supplies what is called in the treaty the organization of the tribunal, and although the season of the year will [illegible] a passing visit to a city with so ungenial a climate, the time had come when, if the stipulations of the treaty were to be adhered to, it was necessary the tribunal should be in some way formally constituted. It is provided that the formal statement of the case of each party shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. The ratifications were exchanged in London on the 17th of last June, and it was consequently necessary that at the [illegible] should now be in a position to receive these statements. According to the [illegible] we may presume that the respective statements have now been prepared, and that the case of each country has been cast into the form under which it must finally be argued. It will be remembered that on our side this task was entrusted to the Lord Chancellor, assisted by Lord Tenterden and Professor Bernard. The duty was a tremendous one, and must have been rendered all the more difficult by the fact that the Chancellor would be obliged to some extent to present his case on grounds differing from those which have been so exhaustively surveyed by former diplomatists of this country. The British government, it will be remembered, has agreed that its liability shall be determined by the application of three new rules of international conduct which, at the same time protests, are more stringent than any which were in force at the time when the claims in question arose. The Lord Chancellor and his able assistants have been obliged to adjust their case to these rules, and we must bear in mind, in looking forward to the possible result, that, while still maintaining our freedom from moral culpability, we have, for the purposes of this arbitration, abandoned our previous legal defence to an extent not as yet, probably, fully examined. These three new rules of international law are, as President Grant's Message reminds us, to be recommended by the two nations for adoption by other Powers, and the manner in which they will be interpreted by their application to this case must everywhere be awaited with the greatest interest. A tribunal composed of men of whom it is enough to say that Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator, is an appropriate colleague, will command universal respect, and the arbitrators will receive every assistance that legal skill and learning can afford. It is further provided that within four months after the delivery on both sides of the formal statement either party may deliver a counter case to that of his opponent; two months after the delivery of these counter cases a written reply may on each side be presented, and even after this the arbitrators may, if they think fit, require a written or oral argument of counsel. Sir Roundell Palmer has undertaken to sustain the argument on behalf of this country, and he is now about to enter on a most anxious and laborious task. The date to which the Commission have adjourned corresponds to the periods thus fixed by the treaty. They are to meet again in six months, at the close of which period the counter statements and replies will be ready. The arbitrators will have to consider whether further argument is needed, and the treaty directs that the decision shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument.

The arbitrators may, perhaps, be considered to enter on their duties under appropriate auspices at a season when sentiments of "peace and good will" are especially recalled to our minds. President Grant, in the Message we published yesterday, dwells with emphasis on the spectacle of "Two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing and liable at any moment to bring those nations into bloody and costly conflict." An example, he trusts, has thus been set which, "if successful in its final issue," may be followed by other civilized nations. We cannot doubt the final success of an arrangement accepted in good faith by both sides as a conclusive mode of settling their differences, and carried into effect by such admirable abilities as have been generously devoted to the task. But, from our nearer contemplation of the Continent, it becomes difficult for us to regard with such sanguine hope as President Grant the prospect "of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadside." We believe the example will have a most beneficial effect; but, before it can be generally followed, the feeling of brotherhood and good will must prevail in a far greater degree than the spectacle of France and Germany permits us yet to recognize. It is the prevalence of this feeling between England and the United States which has finally overpowered all minor and less permanent sentiments, and has led to the happy example now witnessed. We have to thank President Grant for having materially contributed to encourage these feelings, and, above all, for having embodied them in a great international act.

## POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

**Who Will Elect the Next President?**

[From the Nation, Jan. 4.]

There are two methods in vogue of marshalling political statistics for purposes of prophecy. One mode is to present the returns of the elections at which were chosen the members of the existing House of Representatives. Another mode is to adduce the results of the last State elections. Political prophets resort to one or the other of these, as shall seem most likely to put the prospects of their respective parties in a favorable light. We shall not attempt to decide which is the better method, but shall use both. First, then, we give a comparative statement based upon the election of the present House of Representatives. The number of electoral votes set opposite each State in the table is the number to which the State will be entitled under the new Apportionment bill, which we presume will become a law:—

| *States in which a Democratic Majority of the Popular Vote was Cast for Present Representatives.* | *Electoral Vote.* | *States in which a Republican Majority of the Popular Vote was Cast for Present Representatives.* | *Electoral Vote.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9 | Arkansas | 6 |
| Delaware | 3 | California | 6 |
| Georgia | 11 | Connecticut | 6 |
| Kentucky | 12 | Florida | 3 |
| Maryland | 8 | Illinois | 21 |
| Missouri | 15 | Indiana | 14 |
| Nevada | 3 | Iowa | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | Kansas | 7 |
| New York | 34 | Louisiana | 15 |
| North Carolina | 10 | Maine | 7 |
| Oregon | 3 | Massachusetts | 13 |
| Pennsylvania | 28 | Michigan | 11 |
| Tennessee | 11 | Minnesota | 5 |
| Texas | 8 | Mississippi | 8 |
| Virginia | 11 | Nebraska | 3 |
| West Virginia | 5 | New Jersey | 9 |
| | | Ohio | 22 |
| Total | 175 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| | | South Carolina | 7 |
| | | Vermont | 4 |
| | | Wisconsin | 10 |
| | | Total | 182 |
| | | | 175 |
| Republican majority | | | 7 |

The majorities indicated on one side of the above table, under the head of "democratic," ranged in round numbers from 300 in Nevada to 47,000 in Missouri. Those indicated as "republican" ranged in round numbers *from 300* in Connecticut to 38,000 *in* Massachusetts. The whole vote cast was over 5,500,000, and the aggregate republican majority about 40,000. It will be seen that, could these figures be taken as a reliable guide, the republican candidate would, out of the whole number of 357 electoral votes, receive a majority of only seven. But if we suppose that either South Carolina, Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire or California will cast its vote against the candidate of the republican party, his opponent would have a clear majority. Under the old apportionment the above table would show a democratic majority of the electoral vote.

We now give a comparative statement of the strength of the two parties, as indicated by the result of the last State elections, thus:—

| *States giving Democratic Majorities in the Last State Election.* | *Electoral Vote.* | *States giving Republican Majorities in the Last State Election.* | *Electoral Vote.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9 | California | 6 |
| Arkansas | 6 | Connecticut | 6 |
| Delaware | 3 | Illinois | 21 |
| Florida | 3 | Indiana | 14 |
| Georgia | 11 | Iowa | 11 |
| Kentucky | 12 | Kansas | 5 |
| Maryland | 8 | Louisiana | 7 |
| Missouri | 15 | Maine | 7 |
| Nevada | 3 | Massachusetts | 13 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | Michigan | 11 |
| New Jersey | 9 | Minnesota | 5 |
| North Carolina | 10 | Mississippi | 8 |
| Oregon | 3 | New York | 34 |
| Tennessee | 11 | Nebraska | 3 |
| Texas | 8 | Ohio | 22 |
| Virginia | 11 | Pennsylvania | 28 |
| West Virginia | 5 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Total | 131 | South Carolina | 7 |
| | | Vermont | 4 |
| | | Wisconsin | 10 |
| | | Total | 226 |
| | | | 131 |
| Republican majority | | | 95 |

According to this statement, in which the position assigned New Jersey may be objected to, it will be seen that the republican candidate would receive a majority of ninety-five electoral votes. But a glance at the table is sufficient to convince the candid that several States put down as republican can by no means be relied upon to cast a republican electoral vote in 1872. Among such States may reasonably be counted New York, Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut, together with Louisiana, South Carolina and, perhaps, Mississippi. Should New York, together with California, Connecticut and Louisiana or South Carolina, pronounce against the republican candidate, his opponent would have a majority of eleven electoral votes. Should the four last named States, together with Pennsylvania, prove democratic, and New York republican, the democratic candidate would have a majority of twelve electoral votes.

It is worth noting, for the comfort of desponding democrats, that if the two Senators in each State were not used in determining the number of electoral votes, the popular strength of the democratic party would be more evident. Thus, in the first of the above tables, the republican party is credited with a majority in twenty-one States, giving 182 electoral votes. Two of these votes in each State do not represent the popular vote, but are added to make the whole number equal to the Representatives and the two Senators. Deducting forty-two electoral votes from the republican vote of 182 leaves 140. Making a corresponding deduction of thirty-two on account of the sixteen States in which the democracy had majorities, we have left 143, a majority of three popular votes for the democracy.

**Union Republican General Committee.**

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening at the headquarters, Twenty-second street and Broadway, for organization. Thomas F. Stewart acted as chairman and Messrs. Coachman and Leggat as secretaries. There was no contest as to the representation from any district. A committee of nine was appointed to wait on Horace Greeley, the President during 1871, to ascertain if his editorial duties would prevent him from continuing to fill the same office this year; but previous to the appointment of the committee some discussion was had as to whether it would not be better to elect him chairman last evening; and subsequently, on tendering him the office, ascertain his decision, this view being abandoned, as it might, on his declination, seem to the country a peremptory refusal. A committee of five was appointed to examine the constitution and by-laws of last year's General Committee, said constitution and bylaws, however, to remain in force until the committee report. Adjourned to Friday of next week.

**Wisconsin Election—Austin's Majority.**

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4, 1872.

The official canvass of the late election, made public in the House yesterday, shows Austin's majority to be 15,741.

## THE CITY CHARITIES.

**Work of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the Year 1871—The New Lunatic Asylum—The Schoolship Mercury—Expenses for Past Year for All the Institutions, $1,345,482.**

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have completed their labor for the commonwealth for 1871, and will soon present to the proper authorities an official record of their doings. During the past year vast improvements have been made in the island as well as in the city institutions under their jurisdiction, and the result of their handiwork is visible in every department. This certainly has not been accomplished without a liberal outlay of money, but the Commissioners have strictly adhered to the original appropriation for the current year, and have a clean balance sheet.

THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM

on Ward's Island, has recently been completed, and the inmates of the Blackwell's Island illy arranged bedlams are being transferred to it. This model building was commenced three years ago, and is designed to accommodate 2,500 patients. It is five stories in height, covers fully two acres of ground, and is composed entirely of iron, pressed brick and granite facings. Its various apartments are admirably arranged for inmates, and are supplied with every modern convenience. Commissioners from other States who have examined it pronounce it one of the best arranged institutes on the Continent. The Commissioners have yearly, since the foundation of this edifice was laid, taken from the appropriations funds sufficient to pay for materials and workmen. The total outlay for its completion has been $800,000, not a cent of which sum went into the hands of speculators or "Ring" combinations.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM

on the same island has been vastly improved since the last report of the Commissioners. Various alterations have been made, and the money thus spent has been judiciously divided. There are at the present time 170 patients under treatment in this establishment. Of this number fully one-third will be discharged within the next four months pronounced "cured." Since Doctor Dougherty was appointed resident physician a marked change in the improvement and standing of the Asylum has been apparent. His system of treatment is similar in many respects to that of the physicians in charge of the Binghamton Asylum, and the results flattering.

The Board also report favorably on

THE "SOLDIERS' RETREAT,"

located in the east wing of the Inebriate Institute. By this wise provision the maimed and poverty-stricken veterans of the State are amply provided for. It is under the charge of a superintendent, and 260 inmates are on the roll. They are each assigned to light work and in a measure repay the corporation for their sustenance.

THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

The nurseries on Randall's Island have also been greatly improved during the year. According to the report the Infants' Hospital contains 446 foundlings. This is a great increase over past years, the result of which was a corresponding increase of nurses. The waifs are under the control of experienced matrons, as the mortuary report shows that during the year the deaths were but twelve—five per cent. Nestle's bread and milk nourishment has created a revolution as a diet. Its preparation has been thoroughly tested and gives the most gratifying results.

The necessity of some kind of a hospital being established in the extreme upper portion of the city has long been apparent to the Commissioners. Patients frequently suffered greatly, and in many instances died while being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital from Harlem and Yorkville. To remedy this defect a reception hospital at the corner of Ninety-seventh street and Tenth avenue has been recently completed. It will accommodate 100 patients, and has been placed under charge of Dr. Bailey and an experienced staff. The smallpox having assumed an epidemical form in portions of the metropolis and Brooklyn, the Board have under process of construction a building on the westerly side of Blackwell's Island for the accommodation of this class of patients.

THE SCHOOL SHIP MERCURY.

The Commissioners justly pride themselves on the flattering results of this their first nautical venture. This ship has been under their control nearly three years, and since that time fully one hundred and fifty boys have been transferred to the merchant service by reason of their proficiency in navigation and seamanship. These boys, it will be remembered, were in many instances committed to the care of the Commissioners by the magistrates for slight misdemeanors and vagrancy. Others, and in large numbers, had been committed by their parents as incorrigible. Their training has been rigid, and has proved very satisfactory. Last year the Mercury, under command of Captain Pierre Giraud, was sent on an extended cruise to the African coast and the South Atlantic. While on the voyage experiments in deep sea soundings were made, and specimens of the water at various depths were bottled and brought home for examination by savans. On the 16th of December the Commissioners despatched the Mercury on another cruise. She will visit Rio Janeiro, and will go from thence to Cape St. Roque and to the westerly coast of Cuba. At this point Captain Giraud has received instructions to resume deep sea soundings. Upon his return the results will be duly announced by Professor Draper.

EXPENDITURES.

The annexed table gives the approximated expenditures for the past year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellevue Hospital | $115,000 |
| Charity Hospital | 105,000 |
| Fever Hospital | 6,000 |
| Smallpox Hospital | 6,500 |
| Incurable Hospital | 15,000 |
| Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital | 50,000 |
| Infants' Nurseries and Infants' House | 55,000 |
| Asylum for Indigent Blind | 12,000 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 122,000 |
| Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island | 25,000 |
| Morgue | 500 |
| Randall's Island Nurseries | 60,000 |
| Industrial School, Hart's Island | 20,000 |
| Schoolship Mercury | 50,000 |
| Inebriate Asylum | 20,000 |
| Almshouse | 75,000 |
| City Prisons | 57,000 |
| Workhouse | 50,000 |
| Penitentiary | 65,000 |
| Ward's Island farm | 5,000 |
| Free Labor Bureau | 17,708 |
| Steamboat expenses | 21,942 |
| General expenses | 22,500 |
| Central offices | 42,000 |
| Colored Home | 8,000 |
| Superintendent Outdoor Poor | 150,000 |
| Total | $1,345,482 |

The Commissioners estimate their expenditures for 1872 at $1,297,000. Of this sum the Superintendent of the Outdoor Department will require fully $120,000.

LATE CENSUS.

The various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners contained the following number of inmates, according to the December returns:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellevue Hospital | 965 |
| Charity Hospital | 674 |
| Incurable Hospital | 157 |
| Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital | 138 |
| Nursery Hospital | 205 |
| Infants' Hospital | 446 |
| Smallpox | 141 |
| Fever | 163 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 1,326 |
| Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island | 82 |
| Idiot House, Randall's Island | 177 |
| Industrial School, Hart's Island | 250 |
| School Ship Mercury | 243 |
| Nurseries, Randall's Island | 591 |
| Almshouse | 1,102 |
| Blind Asylum | 95 |
| Inebriate | 170 |
| Soldiers' Retreat | 256 |
| Colored Home | 477 |
| Orphan Asylum | 180 |
| Workhouse | 574 |
| Penitentiary | 552 |

The Labor Bureau furnished employment for 246 males, 2,676 females and gave relief to 201 persons.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Sailing of the Frigate Congress Under Sealed Orders—Speculation As to Her Destination—List of Officers.**

The usual placid current of affairs at the Navy Yard was disturbed somewhat yesterday morning by the sailing of the frigate Congress under sealed orders. This vessel has been put in trim with all possible despatch since relieved from duty in connection with the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, and, while her destination is a matter of conjecture, it is more than probable that she has been ordered to proceed to the West Indies that the interests of the United States may be a little better protected there in the future than they have been in the past. Under conversations were indulged in by several of the officers who visited the yard yesterday, and one or two of them went so far as to say it would not be surprising if this country and Spain had serious complications that might not be settled by letter-writing, but in the good old way of hard knocks, and there it did not seem they would not be averse to taking a hand in the difficulty. There have been a few changes in the officers of the Congress, a full list being herewith appended:—

*Captain*—H. K. Davenport.
*Lieutenant Commander*—W. T. Sampson, Benjamin F. Day and R. H. Cooper.
*Lieutenants*—Charles H. Stockton, C. F. Arnold and —— Hunter.
*Masters*—J. V. B. Bleecker, H. C. Dunlap and William H. Everett.
*Midshipmen*—C. E. Vree and G. F. W. Holman, T. C. Spencer, A. R. Cobb, W. L. Sewell, F. E. Greene and J. M. Creighton.
*Surgeon*—Edward S. Bogert.
*Assistant Surgeon*—Homer L. Lane.
*Paymaster*—George Cochrane.
*Engineers*—Chief, Edward B. Latch; Assistants, Charles H. Greenleaf and Thomas W. Fitch.
*Lieutenant of Marines*—Charles L. Sherman.

Three officers have recently been detached from the yard and ordered to report at Philadelphia and Washington, and it is highly probable that drafts will soon be made for all the available men now on the receiving ship Vermont and forwarded to these yards, where there is much more activity observable than in the government quarters at Brooklyn.

**The Russian Fleet.**

Many of the crew and officers of the Russian men-of-war in our harbor were on shore yesterday, enjoying themselves in quietly strolling about the city. The sailors looked particularly well in their handsome uniforms, and the same interest their presence occasioned upon arrival was noticeable on the part of our citizens. As yet the vessels are not under sailing orders, and but little information can be obtained of their future movements until the return of Admiral Poisset from the West, where he is now travelling with the Grand Duke Alexis. The Abreck and Svetlana are lying near the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, and the Bogatire is anchored in the stream opposite pier No. 4, North River.

## A FRAUD ON THE "BLACK CROOK."

## Marshall O. Roberts as an Admirer of the Ballet.

**A Confidence Man Buys a Proscenium with a Forged Check—Harry Palmer and the "Saintly" Zimmerman Outraged in a Shameful Manner.**

On Saturday afternoon, while the modest-looking ticket seller in the box office at Niblo's Garden was endeavoring to hand out tickets to and take in bills from a large crowd who stood in front of the aperture in which amusement-seekers purchase seats for the "Black Crook," a very nicely dressed and plausible-looking man of middle age, suavely pushed his manly form through the crowd, and having elbowed himself up to the hole in the wall he cried out in melodious accents to the ticket seller:—

"Here is a note from Mr. Marshall O. Roberts for two proscenium boxes, to see "The Black Crook." He is charmed with the piece, and will bring his folks if he can get desirable proscenium boxes."

The ticket seller, in a bland way, received the note, which was in a rose-colored envelope, and was highly perfumed, rather suspiciously, believing at first that it was some ingenious dodge of a moonstruck lover to get a missive to some divinity of the ballet who had smote his heart with despair by her short-skirted charms. Opening the envelope he discovered a highly roseate sheet of note paper, on which was written the following request with a check for $40, drawn on the Chemical Bank, and signed by Marshall O. Roberts, one of our most esteemed, wealthy and influential citizens.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1871.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER:—

GENTS—Please send by bearer tickets for two boxes next Thursday evening, or if engaged for that evening the first evening they are disengaged. I want the lower box on both sides the same evening. Enclosed you will find check for $40. I do not know what the exact price is, so I send enclosed check. Respectfully yours,

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

Yesterday the saintly Jake Zimmerman, who is well known as the treasurer at Niblo's, was counting out his money in the office up stairs and rejoicing at the pile which he was going to deposit in the Chemical Bank. The money was the proceeds of the previous good night's performance of the Black Crook, and the saintly Zimmerman felt very good, and was chuckling over the net result. There were several checks besides. Harry Palmer was sitting in the back room, looking as handsome as ever. He had just had an interview with a correspondent of the Oskosh *Bugle of Freedom*, who desired to get a box all the year round free, and Harry had vanquished him after a terrible fight.

"Mr. Palmer," said the saintly Zimmerman, "I suppose you'll deposit this check of $40, made by Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, along with the rest of the money and checks?"

"Certainly, Jake, by all means. He's as good as gold, as the song goes. *I wish I had as much money* as Mr. Roberts could go out and borrow on his own name in the street to-morrow. Besides, I am glad to see that he appreciates the high art and the beauties of the 'Black Crook.' He is a gentleman of taste, liberality and refinement."

And here let it be said that the man who purported to come as the messenger of Marshall O. Roberts did not succeed in getting two proscenium boxes. There were but two proscenium boxes vacant for the nights which the supposed Mr. Roberts desired to visit the performance of the "Black Crook." One was sold to him for $10. The other belonged to Mr. A. T. Stewart, and, as he was liable at any time to visit the "Crook," it was deemed inexpedient to sell his box, although Mr. Palmer sent down word to his clerk to tell the messenger that as Mr. Mrashall O. Roberts and Mr. A. T. Stewart were personal friends an application of the former to the latter for the loan of his box for a night would be most cheerfully granted by Mr. Steward. Of that Mr. Palmer was quite certain. Now this is just where the joke on the saintly Zimmerman comes in, as well as the fraud on the Black Crook.

The plausible fraud of a messenger was satisfied with the only box that was to be had, and said, "Well, I will tell Mr. Roberts and let Mr. A. T. Stewart and Mr. Roberts settle it between them about the other box." At the same time he handed in his check and received three $10 bills in exchange. Had he got two boxes he would have only been able to make $20 by the confidence operation.

Well, yesterday the saintly Zimmerman made his appearance at the counter of the Chemical Bank, and the receiving teller, whom Jake occasionally furnishes with seats, in the 'front row, ye know,' rushed to take his deposit. When he came to the $40 check of Marshall O. Roberts the teller handed it back, with a grin, and said:—

"That's too thin, Jake—it won't wash. That's not Mr. Roberts' signature by any means. Not for Joseph; Oh, no!"

"Wh-a-a-at do you mean? See here—that ain't a forged check, is it?" shouted Jake, in ghastly tones.

"That's just what it is, and no mistake—a forged check," answered the paying teller, with another grin.

"My God, I am sold, then," said Jake, rushing out and off to the office of Marshall O. Roberts. That gentleman, with a bland smile, denied the authority of the signature and pronounced it a forgery at once.

The shades of night were falling fast when the youthful Zimmerman met the good-looking Harry Palmer. They had some conversation, and it was voted by both that nothing should be said about the matter.

"I told Mr. Roberts that it was not for the $30 that we cared, because we take in enough money every night of the 'Black Crook' to build an orphan asylum, but to be swindled in this plausible way was really sickening to contemplate."

"Let's say nothing about it," said Harry Palmer. It is needless to say that the ever vigilant police are on the track of the confidence man, and may find him making New Year's calls A. D. 1873.

## LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"THE HORRORS OF VENICE" is Louisa Mühlbach's latest work, and it is said to be historically sensational in character.

MR. HENRY WARD BEECHER has published a little temperance pamphlet, entitled "Liberty and Love—An Appeal to the Conscience to Banish the Wine Cup."

HOLLAND is the paradise for periodicals. No country can boast of so many monthlies, weeklies and quarterlies in proportion to population. There are eighty Dutch serials devoted to literature, seven to typography and bibliography, eleven to medicine, five to mathematics, two to the woman question, five to political economy and eighty to religion.

TRÜBNER'S *Literary Record* (London) says of the American illustrated press that its issues far exceed that of the English, both in number of periodicals and in circulation. It gives a bit of good advice, as follows:—"There are two things which the illustrated newspapers of the United States would do well to avoid—sensationalism and copying. Sensational pictures must always, more or less, be inaugurative, and are at the best very low art; and there is enough native scenery and original subjects to keep the transatlantic artists at work without borrowing those already treated by others."

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY" is the title of a new monthly to be published in Bombay, from January, 1872, and devoted to the antiquities, history, geography, literature, religion, mythology, ethnography and natural history of India and other adjoining countries.

"THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY," a Bible exegesis by leading bishops of the English Church, has received rough handling from an English judge at Madras, Thomas L. Strange, who prints a book in denunciation of the unhistorical spirit which prevails in this commentary.

THE *Athenæum* characterizes Mr. Robert Buchanan's new poem, "The Drama of Kings," as an ambitious failure. It says:—"Mr. Buchanan can turn a lyric prettily enough, but his blank verse runs into bombast."

## THE NEWTOWN FRAUDS.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met yesterday to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by the justices and constables of Newtown. After a careful investigation a resolution was passed, that the bills which come up before the Board be referred to a special committee to investigate the charges in this according to law, and report to the Board January 11 the result of their inquiry.

## THE BURROUGHS POISONING CASE.

## Libbie Garrabrant Entrapped at Last.

**The Coroner's Jury Send Her to Trial—Resume of the Case—A Speedy Trial in Prospect.**

A week ago last Wednesday the partially decomposed but stiff-frozen body of Ransom F. Burroughs was found dead on two chairs in his house in Franklin street, Paterson. Coroner Monks had gone down to attach the furniture in consequence of Burroughs' failure to pay the rent due for the house to Mr. J. A. Morrissey, the agent, the place being the property of Mr. Henry McDonolds, member of Assembly. Upon the person of deceased was found a letter dated December 10, stating that he had committed suicide in consequence of his having no one to keep house for him. His place was a sort of saloon and assignation house, doing a nefarious business on quite a large scale, until customers came to shun the place in consequence of the evil name it assumed after the murder of Eugene Taylor by John Canty in the same place a few months since. Burroughs' wife had been sentenced to eighteen months in the New Jersey State Prison for keeping a disorderly house in Greene street, and he had since that time a young girl, about nineteen years of age, named Libbie Garrabrant keeping house for him. The letter found in Burrough's pocket stated that this girl had left him, and now, having no one to keep house for him, he was

TIRED OF LIFE

and committed suicide by swallowing arsenic and laudanum. An arsenic paper was found near by, as well as the traces of laudanum, and the story at first promulgated that Burroughs had committed suicide was believed. Coroner John Quin, M. D., recently elected to that office by the Paterson democrats (the only local candidate elected on their ticket, by the way), viewed the body and announced his opinion that it was a suicide. But it seems the Coroner only threw this out as a blinder. Quietly he went to work, and after investigating matters, found Libbie Garrabrant (Burroughs' late mistress) had taken possession of all the furniture, and, although she said she had purchased it previously to Burroughs' suicide, there were doubts enough about it to warrant his ordering Libbie in arrest. Another thing bothered him. Burroughs' name was Ransom F. Burroughs, and so he usually signed it; but the note found in his pocket was signed Charles R. Burroughs, which looked badly, inasmuch as he usually went by the name of "Charley." The Coroner at once charged Libbie with writing that letter. She denied it. Then Dr. Quin read Burrough's alleged note to Libbie, directing her to write at his dictation. The result was almost a perfect *fac simile* of the original. Upon this the Coroner thought best to call an inquest.

THE INQUEST

was commenced on Friday of last week. The doctors who held a post-mortem could not state the cause of death on account of the progress of decomposition, deceased having been dead some three weeks. The stomach was accordingly sent to Professor Doremus for chemical analysis, which is now in progress. Libbie Garrabrant testified the first time she was on the stand, that she wrote the letter for Burroughs at his dictation, but knew nothing further of his death. All her evidence was refuted and disproven by subsequent witnesses, until when Libbie was again placed upon the stand on Tuesday last she was vulnerable on every point, so that she was forced into a confession that she had purchased the arsenic for Burroughs and saw him take it, although he did not die for two or three days afterwards and talked unconcernedly of worldly affairs, with no apparent idea of his being so near death. The evidence of Libbie Garrabrant was published in full in the HERALD of Wednesday, and the other facts referred to in the above synopsis have appeared in our columns from day to day as they have been elicited. During the progress of the whole investigation the accused has been flippant and apparently unconcerned. The Coroner's inquest was resumed at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE

of the City Hall, at Paterson, amid a great crowd of spectators, the case causing great excitement in the city. The only point on which the jury seemed to be dissatisfied was whether Burroughs really came to his death by arsenic, which they thought could alone be demonstrated by the chemical analysis of the stomach. But it was deemed necessary to get the case before the present Grand Jury, which would have adjourned yesterday *sine die*, but at the request of Judge Bedle adjourned over until Monday in hopes the Burroughs case could be finished and brought before them. The only witness, therefore, yesterday summoned was to throw light on the unsettled point. Dr. Blundell, who conducted the post-mortem, was accordingly recalled.

Q. Suppose Libbie Garrabrant had sworn that she was present when Ransom F. Burroughs took arsenic, and he was taken sick with continual vomiting, which lasted until his death, three days after, what would be your opinion as to the cause of his death? A. I should say he had been poisoned by arsenic, and that arsenic was the cause of his death; it cannot be said how long a man might live after taking arsenic; it would be according to circumstances; two grains would cause death, if retained; a great portion might have been thrown off by vomiting, and only enough retained to cause death some time after.

The Coroner said he had seen Professor Doremus and he was getting along as rapidly as possible with the analysis, and there were already traces of an arsenical deposit discovered. Although the full report of the synopsis will not be ready, still the Professor will be prepared to give his verbal evidence before the Grand Jury on Monday if required.

Coroner Quin then charged the jury as follows:—

CORONER QUIN'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—With the evidence of Dr. Blundell this inquest closes. From the attention, gentlemen, you have given this case, no extended remarks are required on my part. That which at the commencement of this investigation seemed an almost impenetrable mystery has been gradually solved, until now the only consideration left for you to determine is whether Ransom F. Burroughs came to his death by poison taken for self-destruction, or whether it was feloniously administered to him by Libbie Garrabrant, who, by her own admission, was the only person present when the poison was taken. If other parties were connected with or party to it, we have no evidence establishing the fact, however strongly suspicion may point. This is a matter of which you are the sole judges. At the first examination of Libbie Garrabrant she denied all knowledge of Burroughs having taken arsenic, and it was only when we identified her as the person who purchased the arsenic at Mr. Smith's store that she confessed any knowledge of Burroughs having taken poison. At the first examination she denied all knowledge of Burroughs being dead, until found by Monks. She now not only admits knowing he was dead, but describes minutely the quantities of arsenic, laudanum, rum and sugar he took too minutely, to my mind, unless she herself mixed the dose. There is no evidence corroborative of her story of his having taken the poison for self-destruction; what we have points the other way. His little daughter swears that the last time she saw him he was very sick, constantly vomiting, and expressed the belief that he was poisoned. This Libbie tries to dissuade him from by telling him that if he had taken poison he would turn black. Had he knowingly taken poison why should she try to have him continue the concealment of it? Again, Bogert swears he told him he believed he was poisoned or drugged at Slater's. Is it likely a man who had taken poison for self-destruction would try and fix the crime of murder on an innocent person, with no other reason than to conceal and prevent the suspicion of self-destruction? Besides, Libbie swears that during the time which elapsed from his taking the poison he was making preparations to move to a store he had rented in Congress street. No sooner is he dead than she commences to remove all the property, and is so engaged up to the time of his remains being discovered. Gentlemen, do these facts and premises indicate murder or suicide? This, I believe, is the sole issue which now remains with you to decide.

The Coroner also stated that the Jail Warden had received a letter from Mrs. Burroughs, stating that there were a large quantity of gold coins and other valuables in a trunk, which have disappeared altogether. But there was no evidence to be produced on this point, which is merely presented to the jury in this informal manner.

The jury was sworn at half-past two o'clock and retired. At a quarter past three o'clock they returned with

THE VERDICT.

On being asked by the Coroner whether they had agreed Mr. Henry E. Jones, the foreman, read the following verdict:—"We find that Ransom F. Burroughs came to his death from the effects of arsenic administered by Libbie Garrabrant."

## SMALLPOX.

**The Disease in Brooklyn.**

The smallpox continues to hold its own in Brooklyn, and fresh cases are being reported to the Health Officer daily. At the present time there are seventy-seven patients remaining in the Smallpox Hospital.

**The Smallpox in Newark.**

The dreadful scourge—the smallpox—has reached Newark. The disease has entered the jail in which Iutts is confined, awaiting his execution for the murder of Pet Halstead, and fears are entertained that he may catch the disease. The execution is fixed for the 26th inst., and if he should be ill at the time a grave question arises as to whether the Sheriff would be justified in carrying out the last sentence of the law.

## TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN NEWARK.

A vigorous movement has been commenced by the Protestant clergy of Newark and some of the prominent citizens, to introduce the "local option measure," which provides that the inhabitants of any town or village may vote by popular election whether the liquor traffic will be carried on in their midst. A convention is to be held, and committees have been appointed from the different Protestant denominations, composed of both clergy and laity, to attend. A meeting has been held in Newark in furtherance of the scheme, which was largely attended.

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# MUNICIPAL MUDDLES.

## The Pursuit of Municipal Reform Under Difficulties.

**Meetings of the Board of Aldermen—Failure to Organize for Legislative Purposes—The Patronage of the Board the Stumbling Block—More Adjournments—Retrenchment in the Department of Public Works Still Active—Meeting of Dock Commissioners.**

### Around the City Hall.

The prevailing topic of discussion around the City Hall yesterday was the Aldermanic problem, and a great many friends of the late Aldermen were "lobbying" in the corridors or following Mr. Micawber's occupation of "waiting for something to turn up." Nothing of a very exciting or decisive character in reference to the Aldermen did turn up. The new Boards did not complete their organization, and the old Board has unquestionably given up the struggle, as anticipated in the HERALD of yesterday. Aldermen Coman and Plunkitt sent into the Mayor yesterday applications to take their oaths of office as members of the new Board. The applications have not yet been placed on file, and the Mayor has not decided upon the course he shall take in reference thereto.

### The Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort removed yesterday twenty water policemen, receiving a salary of $1,000 each per annum, and twenty clerks in his own department, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $3,000 each per annum.

To-day Mr. Van Nort will inspect the storage department in the water shed district in Putnam county.

### Department of Docks.

The Commissioners of Docks held their regular meeting yesterday. Present, Commissioners Agnew (presiding), Henry, Hunt and Wood. The report of the Executive Committee was adopted permitting Mr. Robins to retain the office on pier 58 East River.

Mr. WOOD stated that not the first dollar had been received of the millions of dollars due to the Board. The Comptroller had some doubt of their right to it. He, therefore, offered a resolution to request the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to direct the Comptroller to issue bonds for $10,000,000 due this year, so as to enable the Board to fulfil its contracts and proceed with the work already begun.

Mr. HENRY opposed the resolution, and on motion of Mr. HUNT the resolution was laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT here read the appointment of Mr. Kane as Commissioner of the Board, which was entered on the minutes.

The resignation of Mr. Kane as Secretary was received and accepted, and he was requested to continue to act as Secretary during the present session.

### The New Board of Aldermen.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. There was a goodly number of loungers in the lobbies, and when the doors were opened by the police who had charge of the Chamber there was a rush of the public, and very speedily the space in front of the railing was crowded and the outer doors were closed. Captain Thorne with a detachment of his men were enabled to preserve order and there was not the slightest interruption to the progress of the proceedings.

Precisely at one o'clock, Mr. Samuel B. H. Vance, as temporary President, called the Board to order. When Mr. Vance had done this he said that he was desirous of stating that in view of the anomalous position as to the status of some of the gentlemen who claim to be members of the Board, he had directed the Clerk not to call the names of these gentlemen unless ordered to do so by the Board. The roll was then called, and neither the names of Messrs. Plunkitt and Coman or Messrs. Jerome and Hart were called.

The minutes of the last Board were then read.

Alderman FITZGERALD handed to the Clerk the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Board does not recognize the right of the Mayor to appoint Aldermen for the city of New York.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the motion was not in order.

Alderman JENKINS VAN SCHAICK said that if the minutes were approved it would endorse the appointment by the Mayor of the two members.

The CHAIR said that it was simply a motion as to whether the Clerk had correctly entered the minutes.

Alderman COCHRANE agreed with the ruling of the Chair, and thought Alderman Van Schaick should take the question on the approval of the minutes.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK said that he objected to acknowledging the right of Mayor Hall to appoint Aldermen. The Mayor did not read any list of names. All that he did was to come into the chamber, make a speech and administer the oath of office. The paragraph on page 5 of the minutes formed no part of the Mayor's address to the Aldermen. He would, therefore, move that it be struck out. The following is the paragraph referred to:—

There being a doubt whether or no at the last general election it was legally proper to vote for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New York, as well as whether or no the late Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who were in office in the city of New York during the years 1870 and 1871 can legally be continued in office after noon of this day, I do hereby, for the sake of what legal effect it may be entitled to (and for the further reason that I consider myself, by the intended action of the late Common Council, at liberty to act according to my own judgment), declare, as Mayor, that vacancies do now exist in the offices of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New York; and, therefore, I do, by virtue of law, appoint (as being a local authority of the city) to the offices of Aldermen, Peter Gilsey, Jenkins Van Schaick, William Radde, James Fitzgerald, William Joyce, James McLaren, Daniel D. Conover, Alexander Wilder, Alexander Martin, John Falconer, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Cochrane, Solomon Mehrbach, Lawrence R. Jerome and Emanuel B. Hart; and to the office of Assistant Aldermen:—First Assembly district, Thomas Foley; Second Assembly district, John Stacom; Third Assembly district, Hugh O'Brien, Fourth Assembly district, John Galvin; Fifth Assembly District, Isaac Robinson; Sixth Assembly district, Michael Healy; Seventh Assembly district, Charles P. Hart; Eighth Assembly district, George J. Kraus; Ninth Assembly district, George F. Coddington; Tenth Assembly district, Joseph P. Stack; Eleventh Assembly district, Charles C. Pinckney; Twelfth Assembly district, Edward Costello; Thirteenth Assembly district, William Wade; Fourteenth Assembly district, Nicholas R. Connor; Fifteenth Assembly district, Erastus Littlefield; Sixteenth Assembly district, Francis J. Geiss; Seventeenth Assembly district, Stephen N. Simonson; Eighteenth Assembly district, Philip Cumisky; Nineteenth Assembly district, Bartholomew McDonald; Twentieth Assembly district, Christian Schwartz; Twenty-first Assembly district, Otis T. Hall.

It was ultimately decided, after a short discussion, that the above paragraph be struck from the minutes. It was so ordered, the motion being carried, which, when the ayes and noes were called, was found to be nine for and four against.

Alderman CONOVER offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the following named persons, holding offices under the late Board of Aldermen, or of the Clerk of the said Board, be and the same hereby are removed from such offices, namely:—John Hardy, Clerk; Francis J. Twomey, Deputy Clerk; John Ford, First Assistant Clerk; Archibald J. Fullerton, Second Assistant Clerk; Patrick Riley, Third Assistant Clerk; Edward F. Brennan, Fourth Assistant Clerk; Cornelius Gilbert, Fifth Assistant Clerk; Patrick Kane, Sixth Assistant Clerk; William J. O'Neill, Seventh Assistant Clerk; Daniel Collins, Eighth Assistant Clerk; William Costello, General Clerk; M. J. Walsh, Advertising Clerk; Thomas Neligan, Engrossing Clerk; Edward Mennaugh, Assistant Engrossing Clerk; Samuel E. Warren, Ornamental English Clerk; John H. Munn, Messenger; William J. Fagen, Assistant Messenger; James O'Brien, Messenger for Office; William Barclay, Librarian and Engrossing Clerk; Patrick Kearney, Janitor City Library; Terence F. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms Board of Aldermen; Cornelius Carraghar, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; William Furling, Reader; James Walsh, Doorkeeper; Bryan McMahon, Messenger to President; Frank McMullen, Official Reporter; Edward Brucks, Messenger to Librarian, and James B. Murray, Clerk.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK questioned whether the Board, inasmuch as it was not organized, was in a position to legislate, and if it passed it would have no effect.

Alderman CONOVER thought that reform could not begin too soon. A communication had been received from Comptroller Green which stated that the Board of Aldermen was paying salaries that amounted to $78,880 per year, or at the rate of $114 82 per day. He made that motion in order that measures might be taken to appoint such clerks as the exigencies of the case required. Two of the gentlemen named in the resolution had resigned and had been appointed to other positions, so that they could not be very much hurt. He should like to understand whether the Board had any power to do anything at all.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK said if the Board had the right in the present state of its organization to legislate he should certainly support the motion.

Alderman CONOVER—The Board can appoint a committee to investigate, and can report when we are properly organized. There is such a committee now appointed.

The resolution was referred to the committee of which Alderman Falconer is chairman.

Alderman FITZGERALD then called up his resolution, which the Chair had previously ruled to be out of order. After a very short discussion Alderman Fitzgerald withdrew it.

Alderman COCHRANE called attention to several verbal inaccuracies in the minutes, which were ordered to be corrected.

Alderman CONOVER offered two resolutions requesting the Comptroller to furnish the Board with a list of the property of the city, to whom and under what terms leased. Both were adopted.

Alderman WILDER offered a resolution in the effect that the Comptroller communicate with the Board whether it is expedient to collect the State county tax in the same year in which it is levied, and, if so, that he request what procedure be taken thereon. Adopted.

Alderman FALCONER, in reply to the Chairman's call for reports of committees, reported progress.

A motion to adjourn to Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock, was here put and lost. A motion was then made that the Board take a recess to three o'clock, which was adopted.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

Precisely at three o'clock Alderman Vance called the Board to order and ordered the Clerk to read the roll. Only four members were present, and the Board was declared by the President to stand adjourned, subject to the usual call. Mr. Vance immediately left his seat, but before he had got out of the circle of the Aldermanic seats he was met by Alderman Cochrane and several members of the Board. They were of course astounded to find that the Board was adjourned, it then being only five minutes past three o'clock. There was a little recrimination. Alderman Cochrane and other members said that it was an "unparliamentary" proceeding; that it was taking a "snap judgment," and, finally, that it was "sharp practice." Mr. Vance, however, left the room. Members of the Board began to arrive, and it was determined to hold another session. Mr. Vance returned and said he was not desirous of doing anything that was illegal. He took the chair, and at fifteen minutes past three o'clock the Clerk received a call of the Board, upon which Mr. Vance acted at once by ordering the roll to be called. Mr. Vance said that it was always his practice to be prompt in the attendance on meetings. He found that there was not a quorum after the roll was called, and the Board was, therefore, adjourned. He understood that the clock was a little too fast, also. He had no desire to interfere with any plans gentlemen might have.

On motion of Alderman CONNER the Board adjourned until Monday at two o'clock.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE TO ORGANIZE.

The popular impression is that the failure to organize is attributable to the inability of the Board to decide upon a President. This is not quite correct. Mr. Vance's chances of election to the Presidency are very remote. If a decision can be arrived at as to the patronage of the Board, and especially as to the Clerkship, it will cut the Gordian knot of difficulty, and the Presidency will be immediately decided upon. In all probability it will be in favor of General Cochrane.

### The New Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The new Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday in their Chamber, in the City Hall. The lobby was, as usual, densely crowded with roughs and place-hunters. In nearly every case, however, the diamond pins had disappeared from the shirt bosoms of these persons. There seemed to be a feeling of depression among these fellows, that was in itself a cheerful augury for the benefit of the citizens of New York. At two o'clock the roll was called by the Clerk, Mr. Joseph Dempsey, who had his hands full of business, and was flying around with the velocity of a steam engine. Assistant Alderman Christian Schwartz, the only "Christian" who has ever sat there, according to Assistant Alderman Healy, occupied the chair. There was a great deal of wire-pulling and pipe-laying manifest among the members, and several openly expressed their discontent and dissatisfaction at the way "things were going." The day of "cakes and ale" had evidently gone by, and the stern facts of the last three months' teaching loomed up in a dreadful manner before the eyes of the Assistant City Fathers. Nothing, however, was done, as the fraud seems to be so evenly divided that it was found necessary to take a recess of half an hour to make combinations for the division of the much valued public patronage. At present the Board of twenty-one Assistant Aldermen stands politically and morally as follows:—

| *Tammany.* | *Reform.* | *Republican.* |
|---|---|---|
| Galvin, | Strack, | Hall, |
| Stacom, | Kraus, | Pinckney, |
| McDonald, | Foley, | Schwartz, |
| Littlefield, | Geis, | Wade, |
| Costello, | Cumiskey. | Hart, |
| O'Brien ("Dutchy"), | | Connor, |
| Robinson, | | Coddington, |
| Healy. | | Simonson. |
| Total, 8. | Total, 5. | Total, 8. |

It will be seen by this table that the reformers hold the balance of power, as the republicans and Tammany men are equally divided on a vote. Should the republicans be able to get two votes from the reformers, and the Tammanyites also receive the assistance of two reformers, then the reformer who stands out will be able to get a large amount of money. So a HERALD reporter was informed by an old and experienced politician who has hung around the City Hall, waiting for crumbs, during the last eighteen years. There will be a lively fight, it is expected, at the meeting of the Board, which was adjourned until four o'clock on next Monday, for the Presidency of the Assistant Aldermen. The candidates who are in the field are John Stacom (Tammany), who has the advantage in point of experience; Otis D. Hall (republican), George F. Kraus (reform) and Charles Pinckney (republican). After recess nothing was done in the way of organization, although the pipe-laying continued with terrific force, and the Board passed out between files of policemen, who were appointed to guard them from a row, and a horde of bummers who had rallied from the various drinking saloons, being very much disappointed at the manifest dearth of free lunch supplies. There is fun ahead for the next meeting, and possibly a few broken heads may be the result on Monday's meeting.

### The Connolly Case.

Messrs. O'Conor and Peckham, on behalf of the people, and Messrs. Courtney and Beach, on behalf of Mr. Connolly, will argue upon the motion to vacate the order of arrest before the Supreme Court at Albany to-day. They left this city last evening for the State capital.

# MRS. DR. CONNOLLY'S LUNACY.

**Another Post-Mortem Raid—Order of the Court Confirming the Appointment of a Committee.**

In the matter of Ellen M. B. Connolly. On the 27th of September last a commission in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* was issued out of the Supreme Court to Henry J. Cullen, Jr., John J. Crane and John R. Fellows to inquire into the lunacy of Ellen M. B. Connolly, wife of Dr. J. J. Connolly, whose death was the immediate cause of Mrs. Connolly's malady. At an inquisition held on October 17 the unfortunate woman was found by the Commissioners and a jury to be a lunatic, and on the 4th of November an order was entered confirming the finding of the jury and appointing Selah B. Strong, Jr., committee of her estate and person. This appointment was made upon the consent of John Henry and Thomas Killoran, two of the next of kin of Mrs. Connolly.

The jurors at the inquisition found Peter, John, Dominick, Bernard, Thomas and Mary Agnes Killoran as next of kin, so that the consent of all the next of kin for the appointment of Mr. Strong as committee was not obtained, and there was no proof that any notice was served on the rest of the next of kin of the application for such appointment. Strong, soon after taking possession of the estate, sold the lunatic's personal property without first obtaining an order of the Court. Upon this Mr. H. C. Denison, on behalf of Thomas Killoran, one of Mrs. Connolly's brothers, moved before Judge Cardozo to remove Mr. Strong, on the ground that the order under which he was appointed was irregular, and further that he had exceeded his authority. It was urged in opposition that due notice had been given to all the parties interested with the exception of Peter Killoran, who is serving a term in the State Prison, and that the sale was made for the best interest of the estate. The motion to remove the committee was denied, whereupon an appeal was taken to the General Term, which came up yesterday morning before Judges Ingraham and Barnard.

Mr. Denison argued for the appellant that as all the next of kin did not unite in the petition or give their consent for the appointment of Mr. Strong, it was void, and in support cited the case of Lamoree, in which the Court, at General Term, held that an inquisition should be set aside and a new commission issued where a stranger is appointed the committee without the consent of the relatives and next of kin of the lunatic, and without a reference and notice to persons prospectively interested in the estate.

He further contended that the bond given by Mr. Strong was inadequate to the amount of property involved, and that it should be in double the value of the real and personal estate of the lunatic, and, further, that the committee had no right to sell any part of the property without first obtaining leave from the Court.

On behalf of the committee Mr. Asa A. Spear argued that the order appealed from was not appealable as it did not affect any substantial right of the petitioner; that the proceedings were regular in every respect, and that the sale was authorized by the state of facts which existed, and proved beneficial in its results. The bond already filed in the amount of $10,000 was ample, more than covering Mrs. Connolly's personal property; and he did not think the Court could require a bond for her personal estate.

The Court affirmed the order of the Court below so far as confirming the appointment of the committee, but increased the amount of the bond to $20,000, and gave costs to the appellant.

### THIEVES AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

For some time past the members of the gymnasium attached to the Young Men's Christian Association, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, have been annoyed by some party or parties visiting their closets and stealing watches, wallets and any little articles of value they would leave in their pockets. Suspicion at last fell upon a red-headed youth, eighteen years of age, named Francis Mahon, of 226 West Twenty-eighth street, a member of the gymnasium and association, who rarely visited the former, but could be constantly seen hanging around the closets. Charles W. Rodgers, of 110 Lexington avenue, one of the members, Wednesday night determined to watch, and was rewarded by seeing Mahon go to the closet of one of the members who was performing and commence rummaging in his pants pocket. He despatched one of the members for an officer, who returned with Officer Ingal, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who conveyed the young man to the station house in Thirtieth street and locked him up for the balance of the night. He was conveyed before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, where a complaint was preferred against him in accordance with the above facts. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed for examination.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Jan. 4—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was higher, with fair activity. The cotton market was strong, but unsettled.

MONEY STRINGENT.

Money was stringent and borrowers on call paid ⅛ a 3-16 per cent, frequently in addition to legal interest, the renewals being generally at ⅛ flat or ⅛ and interest. Toward three o'clock, when accounts had been made up, there was a relaxation in the rate to 1-32 and 7 per cent coin.

Prime paper is neglected and quoted 9 a 12 per cent discount.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY.

Foreign exchange was steady at the new schedule of rates established yesterday and closed as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅞ a 109; do., good to prime bankers', 109⅛ a 109⅜; do., short sight, 109⅞ a 110; Paris, sixty days, 5.33¾ a 5.28¾; do., short sight, 5.27½ a 5.23¾; Prussian thalers, 72 a 72¼; Antwerp, 5.27½ a 5.21¼; Switzerland, 5.26¼ a 5.21⅞; Hamburg, 85¾ a 36¼; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40⅞; Frankfort, 41 a 41¼; Bremen, 78⅝ a 79¼.

GOLD STEADY—109 A 109⅜.

Some effort was made to get up a fresh speculation in the gold market on rumors of a misunderstanding with Spain and predictions of hostilities in case the latter Power refused to make reparation for the indignity offered our flag in the overhauling of the Florida by a Spanish man-of-war, and the price was urged as far as 109⅜, but there it halted, and eventually fell back to 109, private advices representing the political horizon at Washington still free of war clouds. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 109¼ | 1 P. M. | 109¼ |
| 10:05 A. M. | 109⅜ | 2 P. M. | 109⅛ |
| 10:17 A. M. | 109⅛ | 3 P. M. | 109⅛ |
| 11 A. M. | 109⅛ | 4 P. M. | 109⅛ |
| 11:20 A. M. | 109 | 5:30 P. M. | 109⅛ a 109¼ |
| 12 M. | 109⅛ | | |

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 7 per cent gold to 5-32 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $47,778,000 |
| Gold balances | 2,032,600 |
| Currency balances | 2,227,080 |

The Assistant Treasurer paid out $790,000 on account of January interest on the public debt.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The decline in gold and the scarcity of money operated unfavorably on the government list, which was lower, but could hardly be called weak. The Assistant Treasurer received tenders of $1,229,600 five-twenties at 109 a 109.74, but bought only $566,200 at 109 a 109.14, owing to the limitation of the Treasury price to 109.12½, which was taken to be the par of gold. The following were the prices at the close of street business:—United States currency sixes, 114⅞ a 115⅛; do. sixes 1881, registered, 114 a 114½; do. do., coupon, 114⅞ a 115; do. 1865, five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110 a 110¼; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 110 a 110½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 109⅛ a 110; do. do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109⅛; do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110⅛.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

The Southern list was generally steady, if not firm, excepting for the various Virginia bonds, which were depressed by a fear that the Legislature will override the Governor's veto of the bill to stop funding. The consols dropped to 51⅛, but rallied about one per cent. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63⅛ a 64⅛; do., new, 63⅛ a 64; Virginia ex coupon, 57; do., new, 61; do. sixes, consolidated, 52⅛ a 53; Georgia sevens, 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32 a 34; do., new, 14 bid; do., special tax, 13⅛; Missouri sixes, 95⅛ a 96; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 91⅛; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 62; do. levee sixes, 62 a 64; South Carolina sixes, 49 a 60; do. new, January and July, 25 a 27; do. do., April and October, 22 a 24.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids at the Board for the railroad bonds, prices in special instances being quoted less the January interest, just matured. These instances will, of course, be readily recognized by holders of the bonds:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York Cen 6's, 1887 | 88 | Tol & Wab equip bds | 83 |
| New York Cen 6's, r e | 89 | Han & Naples 1st m | 85 |
| New York Cen 6's, sub | 89 | Gt West 1st m, 1885 | 95 |
| N York Cen 7's, con '76 | 103 | Gt West 2d m, 1893 | 86 |
| New York Cen 7's, '66 '76 | 102 | Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890 | 87 |
| Erie 1st m. ex | 101 | Ill & South Iowa 1st m | 87 |
| Erie 7's, 2d m, '79 | 98 | Gal & Chic 2d m | 96½ |
| Erie 7's, 3d m, '83 | 98 | Chic, R I & Pacific | 101 |
| Erie 7's, 4th m '80 | 89 | Morris & Essex 1st m | 103½ |
| Erie 7's, 5th m, '88 | 83½ | Morris & Essex 2d m | 93½ |
| Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77 | 92 | Clev & Tol s f | 100½ |
| Long Dock bonds | 90 | New Jersey Cen 1st m | 105¼ |
| Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85 | 103½ | New Jer Cen 2d m | 100 |
| Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75 | 101 | Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m | 102½ |
| Harlem 1st m 7's | 101 | Clev & Pitts con s f | 93 |
| Alb & Sus 1st bonds | 101 | Clev & Pitts 3d m | 95 |
| Alb & Sus 2d bds | 93 | Clev & Pitts 4th m | 83 |
| Chi, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m | 109½ | Chic & Alton s f | 99 |
| Mich So 7 p c, 2d m | 98 | Chic & Alton 1st m | 102 |
| Mich So & N I s f 7 p c | 102 | Chic & Alton income | 91 |
| Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo | 103 | Ohio & Miss 2d m con | 82½ |
| Central Pac gold bonds | 100¼ | Dub & Sioux C 1st m | 92 |
| Union Pacific 1st m bds | 90¼ | Peninsular RR bonds | 92 |
| Union Pac ld grant 7's | 79½ | St L & Iron Mt 1st m | 95½ |
| Union Pac income 10's | 84 | Mil & St Paul 1st m 8s | 108½ |
| Ill Cen 7 p c 1875 | 104 | Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10 | 95 |
| Alton & T H 2d m pref | 86½ | Mil & St Paul 1st m | 91½ |
| Alt & T H 2d m inc | 77 | Mil & St Paul, I & M D | 88 |
| Chic & N W s f | 102 | Mil & St Paul 2d m | 84 |
| Chi & N W int bds | 92½ | Chic & Mil 1st m | 91½ |
| Chic & N W ex bds | 88 | Jol & Chic 1st m | 104½ |
| Chic & N W 1st m | 100½ | Col, Chi & In I Cen 1 m | 89½ |
| Han & St Jo con | 95¼ | Col, Chic & Ind Cen 2 m | 72½ |
| Del, Lack & W 1st m | 100 | Tol, Peo & W, E D | 94 |
| Del, Lack & W 2d m | 95½ | N York & N Haven 6s | 97 |
| Tol & Wab 1st m, ex | 99 | Bos, Hart & Erie gtd | 21 |
| Tol & W 1st m, St L div | 88½ | Cedar F & Minn 1st m | 81 |

STOCKS WEAK AND LOWER.

The stock market was weak and unsettled in the forenoon by the rumors of probable trouble with Spain, and finally gave way quite rapidly at the second board on the report that the Third Avenue Savings Bank had suspended. The real reason of the decline, however, was the sale of long stock by the clique operators, who are disposed to make a "bear" campaign as a sort of an intermediate diversion preliminary to the spring rise, and, doubtless, we shall see the veteran Mr. Drew selling "calls" on the market as readily as in November and December he was selling "puts." Moreover, the market was not in an advantageous position to make a good start in the spring speculation. Prices were too high to begin upon. The "January rise" was discounted in December. Meantime the future of the money market is not so clearly foreseen, and the late "bulls" (now "bears") are not so sanguine of a relaxation with the January dividends. The banks own a fair amount of legal reserve, counting in their specie, but the elastic and available portion of it is only $40,000,000 of greenbacks against liabilities of over $200,000—that is, the banks hold less than 20 per cent of available legal reserve. The creation of new banks under the Fifty-four million bill, the Chicago fire and the cancelation of about $25,000,000 of three per cents have been equal to a contraction of between twenty-five and fifty millions in the legal reserve of the banks of this city. The financial situation is greatly obscured, and does not exhibit so roseate a hue as the "bulls" would like, especially as the stringency in money may be severely aggravated by the efforts of other savings banks beside the Third Avenue to hold as much legal tender currency on hand as possible in order to be prepared for any "run." Under these circumstances the larger pools and professional speculators have sold out, and are disposed to see a "bear market" inaugurated and a decline in prices to figures which will furnish a more acceptable and popular basis for the beginning of the spring and summer speculation. The course of the market will be seen in the tables of comparative prices and closing street quotations.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 95⅛ | 94⅞ |
| New York Central scrip | 91⅛ | 90⅛ |
| Erie | 35⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Reading | 112⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 95⅛ | 92⅞ |
| Wabash | 73⅛ | 71⅞ |
| Northwestern | 69⅛ | [illegible] |
| Northwestern preferred | 92 | |
| Rock Island | 108 | [illegible] |
| St. Paul | 57 | 54⅛ |
| St. Paul preferred | 80⅞ | 79⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 47⅛ | 44⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 30⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 70⅛ | 68⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 56⅛ | 55⅛ |
| Boston, Hartford and Erie | 4⅛ | 3⅛ |

### SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Thursday, Jan. 4—10:15 A. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10000 U S 6's, c, '81 | 115 | 200 shs Pac M SS Co..b c | 56¼ |
| 500 U S 5-20, c, '62..sm | 109⅝ | 500 do | 56 |
| 1000 U S 5-20, r, '65 | 110⅞ | 200 do | 56⅛ |
| 6000 U S 5-20, r, '67 | 111⅝ | 200 do..c | 55⅞ |
| 3000 U S 5-20, c, '67 | 112⅛ | 300 do | 56 |
| 25000 do..s3 | 112⅛ | 20 Adams Ex | 91½ |
| 9000 U S 5's, 10-40, c | 110 | 10 Wells Fargo Ex | 66⅝ |
| 1000 do | 109⅞ | 10 Am Mer U Exp | 69¼ |
| 6500 do | 109⅞ | 100 U S Express Co..b c | 65⅝ |
| 2000 Va 6's, con | 55 | 10 N Y C & H RR | 96 |
| 5000 Va 6's, def | 20 | 60 do | 96½ |
| 1000 N C Fd act, '68 | 20 | 100 do..b c | 96 |
| 6000 S C 6's, n, Ja&Jy | 25 | 100 do | 95½ |
| 9000 do | 25½ | 200 do | 96 |
| 21000 S C 6's, n, Apl&Oct | 22 | 2000 N Y C & H RR scrip b30 | 92½ |
| 12000 N Y 7's, b l, reg | 105½ | 300 Erie RR..b3 | 35½ |
| 1000 Erie 3d m | 93 | 200 do | 35½ |
| 1000 Erie 4th m | 89 | 200 do..b30 | 37 |
| 3000 Long Dock bs | 90½ | 1200 do..b c | 35½ |
| 7000 Cen Pac gd b | 100½ | 500 do | 35⅞ |
| 2000 do | 100½ | 50 Erie RR pf | 64 |
| 2000 Un Pac RR 1st m | 90½ | 600 L S & M S RR..b3 | 95 |
| 10000 do | 90½ | 100 do..b c | 94½ |
| 3000 do | 90½ | 500 do | 94⅜ |
| 5000 do | 90⅜ | 100 do | 94⅜ |
| 11000 do | 90½ | 100 do | 94⅜ |
| 25000 U Pac 7's, l g bds | 79½ | 100 do | 94⅜ |
| 5000 U Pac 10's, inc | 84 | 40 Mich Cen RR..bc | 115 |
| 1000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf | 86⅛ | 100 Panama RR | 78 |
| 1000 Tol & W 1st m | 99 | 100 do | 77⅛ |
| 1000 Gal & Chic 1st | 107 | 100 do..c | 77½ |
| 8000 Mor & Es 1st m | 103½ | 200 Union Pac RR | 30¼ |
| 1000 P, Ft W & Chi 1st | 104 | 200 do..b c | 30¼ |
| 6000 Ohio & Miss 2d | 82½ | 200 do | 30 |
| 3000 St L & Iron M 1st | 98 | 100 Chi & N W RR | 69 |
| 1000 C, C & I C 1st | 89½ | 500 do | 68¾ |
| 3000 M & Es 2 l m | 100 | 200 do..c | 68⅜ |
| 2000 Cedar F & M 1st | 81 | 100 do | 68⅞ |
| 1000 St L, J & Chi 1st m | 93½ | 100 do | 68⅞ |
| 2000 C & St L gd by L S & M S | 96 | 100 Chic & N W pf..s60 | 93 |
| 1000 C & S 1st, gd by C, C & I | 95½ | 100 do | 93 |
| 50 shs D & H Canal | 123½ | 400 do..b3 | 92 |
| 400 Am Coal..c | 44 | 100 do | 92½ |
| 200 Con Coal of Md | 41 | 25 C, C, C & I RR | 92 |
| 100 Quick M Co | 26½ | 100 New Jersey Cent RR | 109⅛ |
| 300 do | 27 | 200 Chic & R I RR | 107⅛ |
| 100 do..b c | 27⅛ | 300 Mil & St P RR | 57 |
| 100 Quick M Co pf..b c | 31½ | 100 Mil & St P RR pf | 81½ |
| 300 do | 31⅛ | 100 Del, L & W RR | 104⅛ |
| 300 West Un Tel..b c | 70⅛ | 100 Bost, Hart & Erie | 4½ |
| 100 do | 70⅛ | 83 Chic, B & Q RR | 124 |
| 500 do | 70⅛ | 300 Col, C & I C RR | 20½ |
| 200 do | 70⅛ | 200 do | 20½ |
| 400 do | 70⅛ | 500 O & Miss RR | 46⅛ |
| 100 Pac M SS Co | 56⅛ | 100 Long Island R R | 64 |
| 200 do | 56½ | | |

**12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 U S 6's, '81, r | 114¼ | $2000 U S 5-20, r, '68 | 111⅞ |
| 3000 U S 5-20 c, '62 | 110⅛ | 10000 U S 6's, cur | 115 |
| 1000 do | 110⅛ | 4000 U S 5's, 10-40, r | 109½ |
| 5000 U S 5-20, c, '64 | 110⅛ | 5000 do | 109⅜ |
| 13000 U S 5-20, c, '67 | 112⅛ | 2000 U S 5's, 10-40, c | 110⅛ |
| 3000 do | 112⅛ | 7000 do | 110 |
| 73500 do | 112⅛ | 10000 do..c | 110 |

**One o'Clock P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15000 Tenn 6's, n | 63¼ | 100 shs U S Express | 65 |
| 2000 Va 6's, old | 57 | 300 N Y C & H R RR..c | 95½ |
| 5000 Va 6's, con | 52¼ | 10000 N Y C & H R ctfs | 90⅛ |
| 5000 Va 6's, def | 20 | 400 Reading RR | 111⅛ |
| 500 do | 20½ | 200 do..b10 | 112 |
| 6000 Missouri 6's | 95¼ | 100 do | 111⅛ |
| 7000 Un P 7's, l g b | 79⅛ | 100 Erie RR | 35⅛ |
| 25000 Union Pac 1st m | 90⅛ | 700 do | 35⅛ |
| 2000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo | 100 | 300 do | 35⅛ |
| 100 shs Con C of Md..b3 | 40¼ | 100 do | 35⅛ |
| 100 do | 40¼ | 300 do | 35⅛ |
| 100 West U Tel..b c | 69 | 100 do..s3 | 35⅛ |
| 200 do | 69⅛ | 400 do..b c | 35⅛ |
| 100 Quicksilver M Co | 27 | 1200 do | 36 |
| 200 Quick M Co prf | 31½ | 50 Erie RR pref | 65 |
| 200 Pac M SS Co | 55⅞ | 200 L S & M S RR | 93½ |
| 300 do..b c | 55⅞ | 100 do | 93⅛ |
| 300 do | 56 | 100 L S & M S RR scrip, b c | 87 |
| 200 do | 56⅛ | 100 Mil & St Paul RR | 56⅛ |
| 200 do | 56⅛ | 100 H & St Jo RR | 54 |
| 200 do | 56⅛ | 200 Col, C & I C RR | 20 |
| 10 Adams Ex Co | 91 | 100 Ohio & M RR..b c | 45⅛ |

### STREET QUOTATIONS.

**Six o'Clock P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 68½ a 68⅝ | Northwestern | 66½ a 66⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 55½ a 55⅝ | N'west'n pf | 89½ a 90⅛ |
| N Y Cen con | 94⅛ a 94⅛ | Rock Island | 106 a 106⅛ |
| N Y Cen scrip | 90⅛ a 90⅛ | St. Paul | 54⅛ a 54⅛ |
| Erie | 34⅞ a 35 | St. Paul pref | 79½ a 79⅞ |
| Reading | 111⅛ a 111⅛ | Wabash | 72 a 72⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 92⅞ a 93 | Ohio & Miss | 44½ a 44⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 29⅛ a 29⅛ | Bos, Har & Erie | 3⅞ a 3⅞ |
| Pittsburg | 128⅛ a 128⅛ | Col, C & In I Cen | 19⅞ a 19⅞ |

### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market continued quiet but firm for all descriptions. The sales here were of a jobbing character. At Baltimore we hear of sales of 3,500 bags Rio, per New Light, on private terms; also 2,700 bags, per Elverton, on private terms, and 300 bags, per same vessel, at 18¾c. for strictly prime. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio), ordinary, 16¼c. a 16½c.; do. do. fair, 16¾c. a 17c.; do. do. good, 17¼c. a 17½c.; do. do. prime, 18¼c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12c. a 12½c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton on the spot has been fair, but prices were irregular, although not quotably changed. The market for forward delivery was unsettled and irregular. A fair business was consummated at from ⅛c. to ⅜c. lower prices, the market closing at ⅛c. a ⅜c. lower. The sales reported on 'Change were as follows:—

| | To-Day. | Last Evening. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export | 1,219 | — | 1,219 |
| Consumption | 914 | 86 | 1,000 |
| Speculation | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| In transit | 2,449 | — | 2,449 |
| Total | 4,589 | 94 | 4,683 |

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—January, 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 5-16c., short notice; 1,300 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 9-16c., 100 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20⅜c., 600 at 20⅜c., 300 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20⅜c., 100 at 20 11-16c.; February, 200 at 20 15-16c., 1,000 at 21c., 400 at 21 1-16c., 100 at 21c., 400 at 21⅛c., 500 at 21c., 100 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21 3-16c.; 100 at 21⅛c.; March, 200 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21⅜c., 300 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21⅜c.; April, 200 at 21 9-16c., 300 at 21 11-16c., 200 at 21⅝c., 100 at 21 11-16c., 200 at 21⅝c., 100 at 21 12-16c.; May, 400 at 21⅞c. Total, 8,900 bales. To-day—January, 200 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20⅜c., 100 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 5-16c., 100 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20⅜c., 800 at 20⅜c., 600 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20 7-16c., 100 at 20⅜c., 100 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20⅜c., 800 at 20 9-16c., 700 at 20⅜c., 1,200 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 400 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20 5-16c.; February, 900 at 21⅛c., 300 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21 1-16c., 100 at 20⅞c., 300 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 15-16c., 200 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20⅞c., 500 at 21c., 300 at 21⅛c., 800 at 21c., 200 at 20 15-16c., 100 at 20⅞c., 400 at 20⅞c., 300 at 20 15-16c., 700 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 15-16c., 100 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 13-16c.; March, 300 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21⅜c., 400 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21 7-16c., 200 at [illegible], 200 at 21⅜c.; April, 200 at 21⅜c., 600 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21 5-16c., 300 at 21⅜c., 300 at 21⅜c., 100 at 21 11-16c., 100 at 21 9-16c., 95 at 21⅜c.; May, 100 at 21⅞c., 400 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21⅞c., 200 at 21⅜c. Exchange—7-16c. paid to exchange 100 January for 100 February, 1⅛c. paid to exchange 200 January for 200 April. Total, 17,650 bales. Grand total 26,550 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 3-16d. a 7-32d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ½d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The net receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 611; New Orleans, 9,925; Mobile, 1,791; Savannah, 1,941; Charleston, 2,609; Wilmington, 92; Norfolk, 1,369; Baltimore, 127; New York, 526; Boston, 188—total, 19,370. Total last week, 23,232. This day last year, 24,961. We quote:—

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ |
| Good ordinary | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅛ |
| Low middling | 20 | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20⅛ |
| Middling | 20⅜ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ |
| Good middling | 21⅜ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ |

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 6,525 bbls.; wheat, 6,800 bushels; corn, 19,150 do.; corn meal, 100 bbls. and 450 bags; oats, 15,450 bushels; barley, 8,300 do. The flour market ruled firmer under an improved demand, and prices favored the seller in some cases to the extent of 5c. a 10c., though quotations were generally unchanged. The sales were about 7,500 bbls., including all kinds. Corn meal was quiet but steady; sales, 51 bbls. Western white at $3 65. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 State | $4 50 a $5 50 |
| Superfine State | 5 75 a 6 25 |
| Extra State | 6 60 a 7 00 |
| Choice do | 7 00 a 7 25 |
| Superfine Western | 5 75 a 6 25 |
| Extra do | 6 40 a 6 90 |
| Extra Minnesota | 7 00 a 8 75 |
| Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands | 6 75 a 7 00 |
| Round hoop Ohio, trade brands | 7 00 a 7 50 |
| Family | 7 50 a 8 50 |
| St. Louis low extra | 6 75 a 7 00 |
| St. Louis straight extra | 7 00 a 7 40 |
| St. Louis choice double extra | 7 50 a 8 50 |
| St. Louis choice family | 8 50 a 11 00 |
| Rye flour | 4 50 a 5 40 |
| Southern No. 2 | 6 25 a 5 75 |
| Southern superfine | 5 75 a 6 25 |
| Southern extra | 6 70 a 8 25 |
| Southern family | 8 25 a 11 00 |
| Corn meal, Western white | 4 00 a 4 10 |
| Corn meal, Western yellow | 3 75 a 4 10 |
| Corn meal, Jersey | 3 75 a 4 10 |
| Corn meal, Brandywine | 4 20 a — |
| Corn meal, puncheons | 19 00 a 19 75 |
| Baltimore | 4 15 a — |
| Caloric | 4 00 a — |
| Calcine | 3 95 a 3 90 |
| Western | 3 70 a 3 80 |

—The demand for wheat was decidedly better—for speculation, milling and export, and prices were fully 3 to 4 cents per bushel higher, the market closing at about $1 55 a $1 56 for No. 2 Chicago on store and afloat, $1 57½ a $1 60½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 60 a $1 62 for No. 1, $1 62 a $1 65 for red winter, $1 65 a $1 68 for amber Michigan, and $1 65 a $1 75 for white. The sales were about 75,000 bushels, within the range of prices quoted above. Corn was steady, closing at 75c. [illegible] for full loads of prime mixed. The sales were about 52,000 bushels at 75c. on the track for new, [illegible] for new afloat, [illegible] for old afloat. Oats were dull and heavy; sales 23,000 bushels at 58½c. a 59½c. for white, 55c. a 56c. for dark, and 56c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye was quiet but firm at 95c. a 96c. Barley was unchanged but entirely nominal.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a trifle more inquiry to-day for berth room, chiefly for grain, provisions, &c., and rates remain without noticeable change. The chartering business was somewhat restricted, but owners still demand former rates. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 30,000 bushels grain, at 9d.; 1,300 boxes bacon, at 22s. 6d. a 25s.; 200 packages butter, at 70s.; 300 packages pork, at [illegible]; 1,200 bales cotton, at ⅜d.; 900 bags [illegible], at 25s. a 30s. And by sail, 13,000 bushels corn, at [illegible]. To London [illegible]. The charters were [illegible] from Baltimore to Cork, for orders, [illegible] grain, on private terms. A British brig, now [illegible], from Baltimore to Rio, 2,300 bbls. flour, at $1 per [illegible]. One or two vessels were under review for petroleum, but not closed at a late hour.

MOLASSES.—The market generally remained quiet but firm. We hear of sales of 250 bbls. New Orleans at 48c. a 56c. Foreign was entirely neglected. We quote:—

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—[illegible]

PETROLEUM.—[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 777 bbls.; cut meats, 1,391 packages; lard, 2,400 bbls. and tierces. The pork market was quiet and weak for lots on the spot, but closed firm for forward delivery. Old mess was about $12 a $13 12½ and new $14 12½ a $14 25, cash and regular. The sales were 250 bbls. old at $13 a $13 12½, cash. For future delivery 500 bbls. sold for April at $13 75 for new. Quotations for other months unchanged. Beef continued quiet, but steady. We hear of sales of about 60 bbls. at $9 a $12 for mess, $11 a $13 for extra mess, $18 a $19 for prime mess tierces, and $19 a $21 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were inactive, but steady at $23 a $25 for Southern and Western, with sales of 25 bbls. within the range. Cut meats continued quiet, there was a fair jobbing trade, realizing former prices. We quote:—Dry salted shoulders, 6c. a 6½c.; bellies, 7½c. a 7¾c.; clear bellies, 8c. a 8½c.; long cut hams, 9c.; short cut do., 8½c. a 9½c.; smoked hams, 12c. a 13c.; sugar cured do., 13c. a 14½c. Lard was in moderate request and firm. The sales were 200 tierces cash, and 750 tierces for January at 9⅛c. City lard was quiet but steady at 9⅛c. Bacon was quiet but steady; sales 250 boxes long clear at 7⅛c.

RICE.—There has been a fair business in all descriptions to-day, the market remaining firm. The sales were:—30 tierces Carolina at 8¼c. a 8½c., 75 bags Patna at 7½c., and 100 bags Rangoon at 6½c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—The market shows but little activity, although prices remain without noticeable change. We hear of sales of 172 hhds. refining at 9c., 283 hhds. St. Jago at 9⅛c. and 505 boxes at 9½c. Messrs. C. Amanu & Co. estimate the stock, receipts and sales as follows:—

| | Hhds. | Boxes. | Bags. | Melado. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation) January 1, 1872 | 27,413 | 35,745 | 225,390 | 2,362 |
| Receipts since the 1st of January | 235 | 583 | 27,542 | — |
| Totals | 27,648 | 36,328 | 252,932 | 2,362 |
| Sales since the 1st of January | 749 | 2,108 | 3,000 | — |
| Stock this day, January 4, 1872 | 26,899 | 34,220 | 259,932 | 2,362 |
| Comparing with stock— | | | | |
| January 5, 1871 | 20,958 | 69,051 | 325,189 | 744 |
| January 6, 1870 | 56,772 | 95,259 | 245,535 | 574 |
| January 7, 1869 | 50,918 | 27,341 | 47,699 | 194 |

—We quote:—Cuba—inferior to common refining, 8¼c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9¼c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9½c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 8c.; melado, 4½c. a 6½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8½c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9¼c. a 9¾c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11½c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12½c.; do., white, 11½c. a 12½c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8½c. a 9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery, 9½c. a 10½c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 12, 7½c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9½c. a 9¾c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7½c. a 8⅛c.

SEEDS.—Clover was steady at 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. for Indiana, and 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. for Ohio.

STEARINE continued dull, and, in the absence of business, entirely nominal; quoted at 9c. for hhds. and 9⅛c. for tierces.

TALLOW was in moderate demand and firm. The sales were:—21,000 city at 9⅛c., and 80 hhds. Western at 8⅜c. a 8⅞c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,455 bbls. The market was depressed by the heavy receipts and prices were lower; 350 bbls. sold at 91½c. a 92.

### CATTLE MARKET.

Hogs were lower, selling at 5c. a 5⅛c., with 1,700 received.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4, 1872.

Cotton strong; good ordinary, 18c. a 18½c. Net receipts, 611 bales. Exports coastwise, 582. Sales, 2,100. Stock, 46,783.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1872.

Cotton strong; middlings, 19⅜c. Net receipts, 9,925 bales; gross, 10,264. Exports—To Hamburg, 2,137; to Santander, 200; to Barcelona, 400; coastwise, 1,165. Sales, 11,000. Stock, 196,522.

MOBILE, Jan. 4, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19⅜c. Net receipts, 1,791 bales. Exports to the Continent, 1,783. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 63,303.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4, 1872.

Cotton strong; demand active; middlings, 19⅝c. Net receipts, 1,941 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,243 bales; to the Continent, 2,279. Sales, 1,400. Stock, 78,148.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4, 1872.

Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 19⅜c. Net receipts, 2,609 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 510 bales; coastwise, 2,109. Sales, 500. Stock, 52,757.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4, 1872.

Tobacco strong and active; sales 95 hhds., lugs, $5 a $5 55; good, $6 75 a $7 50; low to medium leaf, $7 75 a $12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4, 1872.

Spirits of turpentine strong; held at 65c. Rosin firm at $4 50 for No. 2, $7 for low pale. Crude turpentine steady at $4 60 for hard and $3 35 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar steady at $2 25.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 25 for white winter, $8 75 for double extra. Wheat steady; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels at 67c. Barley held at $1 a $1 10 for Canada. Rye nominally 90c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $23 a $24; shipstuffs, $25 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 90c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 45c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4, 1872.

Cattle—Receipts, 57 cars, making a supply of 234 cars, against 162 cars for the same time last week. Market rules dull and drooping. Prices 25c. lower for good and 37½c. for common, closing dull and heavy. Sales of 60 Kentucky steers, averaging 1,470 lbs., at $6 06; 188 Indianas, ranging from 1,190 to 1,311 lbs., at $5 08 a $5 70; 300 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,227 to 1,416 lbs., at $5 50 a $6; 140 Ohios, ranging from 975 to 1,320 lbs., at $4 37½ a $6. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500 head. Market active; prices firm and unchanged. Sales of 434 Michigan sheep, at $5 15 a $5 75; 287 Indianas, averaging 89 lbs., at $6; 300 Ohio sheep, ranging from 81 to 93 lbs., at $5 37½ a $5 90; 830 Canada sheep, ranging from 76 to 138 lbs., at $5 50 a $6; 170 Canada lambs ranging from 63 to 68 lbs., at $7. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head. Market slow and declined 25c. Weather soft. Sales at $4 60 a $4 70 for medium to good. Shipments—Corn, 16,000 bushels. Flour firm and quiet; retail trade only. Wheat firm; sales, 8,000 bushels white Michigan, at $1 62½; two cars do., on private terms; spring nominally unchanged. Corn firm and a shade higher; sales 7,500 bushels old at 59c. a 59½c.; 600 bushels do. at 60c. Oats dull and nominally 45c. Rye neglected. Barley dull and buyers holding off; one car No. 2 Western sold at 82c. Pork and lard unchanged. Highwines nominal; no demand; no sales. Dressed hogs, 5¼c. a 5½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1872.

Flour in improved demand. Sales light; Southern buyers wanted low grade extras, but they were scarce; high grades wanted on export account, but stock was held above buyers' views. Wheat opened with a speculative demand and higher prices, but closed weaker; No. 1 spring, $1 24½ a $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 22½; No. 3 do., $1 12 a $1 13; No. 2, sellers last half of month, $1 23½; seller February, $1 24½; seller March, $1 26½ a $1 27. Corn in speculative demand; prices higher; No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c.; rejected, 37⅛c. a 38c.; ear, on a basis of 70 lbs., 38c. a 39c.; seller February, 41⅛c. a 41⅜c.; seller April, 43⅛c. a 43⅜c.; seller May, 46⅜c. a 46⅝c., closing steady at the outside prices. Oats in speculative demand and prices higher; No. 2, 32⅛c.; rejected, 29⅛c.; seller February, 32⅛c. a 33c.; seller April, 34⅛c.; seller May, 37⅛. Rye in fair demand; prices higher: No. 1, 65c.; rejected, 57c. a 58c. Barley opened dull, but closed active and higher; No. 2 spring, 61⅛c.; No. 3 do., 47c. a 48c.; rejected, 41c. a 42c.; No. 2 spring, seller February, 62c. Pork steady at $13 15 a $13 20; seller February, $13 40 a $13 50; seller March, $13 60 a $13 65. Lard active and higher, [illegible]; seller February, [illegible]; seller March, 9⅛c. Hams to pickle, [illegible]. Green meats quiet and nominal. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Live hogs active and firm at yesterday's quotations; in good demand at $4 05 a $4 15. Dressed hogs in good demand at $5. Whiskey dull and drooping; sales at 87⅛c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 25,000 bushels wheat, 128,000 do. corn, 26,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 10,000 do. barley and 21,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels corn, 9,000 do. oats, 5,000 do. barley and 5,000 hogs.

### THE PEANUT STAND BOND ROBBERY.

**Five of Mr. Blatchford's Bonds and a Mr. Horace Corke Captured in Washington, D. C.**

A man giving his name as Horace Corke went into the bank of McKeldon, Raub & Co., corner of Louisana avenue and Seventh street, Washington, D. C., Wednesday morning, and offered for sale five $1,000 United States five-twenty bonds of the issue of 1867.

It will be remembered that on the 15th day of last December Mr. Samuel Blatchford laid a bundle of $52,000, in bonds, on a peanut stand on the corner of Broadway and Liberty street while he was purchasing a half pint of nuts, and when he turned round to go the bundle was nowhere to be found. Of course the public authorities all over the country, as well as the various banking and brokerage institutions, were at once notified of the theft and furnished with a description of the bonds.

When Corke offered his bonds for sale to the Washington banking firm, and they had examined them and compared notes, they at once came to the conclusion that they were some of Mr. Blatchford's property, and accordingly sent word to Major Richards, Chief of Police. This official despatched Detectives Clarvo and McDevitt to the bank, and in a few moments Corke was in their possession. That night he, in company with Detectives McDevitt and McElfresh, two of the shrewdest officers in this country, took the 9:20 train for this city, where they arrived yesterday morning. The officers took their man to Police Headquarters and turned him over to Superintendent Kelso, who locked him up. At three o'clock in the afternoon Corke was taken before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, but owing to the absence of an important witness the case was postponed until this morning, at ten o'clock, at which hour the preliminary examination will take place.

### THE FRANKLIN STATUE.

A meeting of the committee having charge of the arrangements for the inauguration of the Franklin statue was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Prime in the chair. A general committee was appointed to participate and assist in the ceremonies of the 17th of January, Franklin's birthday, when the statue is to be unveiled. It is a gift of Captain De Groot to the printers of the city, and has been pronounced by all who saw it an admirable likeness of the great printer. The statue is cast in bronze and cost $15,000. The proceedings will include an outdoor celebration and a grand evening banquet. The City Council and all the prominent members of the press are to be invited to attend.

# THE WEEKLY HERALD.

**The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.**

THE WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon, together with the very latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World, up to the hour of publication; Governor Hoffman's Message; full account of the Rochester Riot; Another Rosenzweig; The O'Hara-Stack Controversy; A New England Wife-Butcher; Tweed's Troubles; Love and Suicide, and an Extraordinary Elopement. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Fashionable, Political, Literary, Scientific, Religious and Sporting Intelligence, Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiae; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods, and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

### ROBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

Ann McGuire and Margaret O'Brien, of No. 49 Grand street, two dilapidated-looking specimens of the feminine race, one having an eye knocked out and red hair, were arrested by Officer Kelly, of the Eighth precinct, Wednesday night, upon complaint of Herman W. Notte, of No. 83 West Houston street, charged with robbing him. Notte states that on Wednesday night he met the prisoners on the street and accompanied them to a room in his house, at the above number. After remaining there for some time they helped themselves to a necklace and locket, two dresses and a pair of sleeve buttons, all valued at $55, and left the house. He followed them and caused their arrest. They were conveyed before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty to the charge, but were fully committed for trial.

# MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

**Married.**

BAILEY—BURCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. S. Brown, M. J. BAILEY to Miss HATTIE M. BURCH, daughter of M. C. Burch, all of Brooklyn.

MANGAM—RUSS.—On Monday, December 25, at St. Ann's church, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. IRVING MANGAM to Miss L. RUSS, both of this city.

VAN SCHAACK—SMITH.—On Wednesday, December 27, 1871, at St. Stephen's church, Ridgfield, Conn., by the Rev. S. Farmer Jarvis, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Russell, CORNELIUS VAN SCHAACK, Esq., of Chicago, and JULIA LOUISE, daughter of Henry Smith.

**Died.**

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, January 3, OTIS E. ADAMS youngest son of Albert and Isabella Adams, aged 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 406 West Thirty-fourth street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BARTLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 3, 1872, MARY, wife of George Bartlett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 5th inst., from her late residence, 253 Hicks street, at two o'clock P. M.

BROWNELL.—On Wednesday, January 3, IDA V., aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days, daughter of Wm. H. and Ida M. Brownell.

Funeral from residence of her parents, 303 Ainslie street (new number), Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, January 5, at two P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

COOPER.—On Thursday morning, January 4, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. G. W. Chace, 217 Monroe street, EDWARD COOPER, in his 42d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at one o'clock, from Willet street Methodist Episcopal church.

DARLING.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, January 3, JAMES ALBERT, only child of William L. and Emma Darling, aged 8 years, 6 months and 18 days.

Funeral from residence, on Saturday, January 6, at half-past two o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet 12:30 train from Liberty street, New York.

DORSEY.—On Wednesday, January 3, at his late residence, 321 South First street, Jersey City, JOHN DORSEY, of consumption, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Ramapo, N. Y., for interment on Saturday, January 6, on the eleven A. M. train. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

FRANK.—On Wednesday, January 3, HENRY FRANK, late of the firm of Hecht & Frank.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 96 St. Mark's place, on Friday, the 5th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

HALLGARTEN.—On Thursday, January 4, after a severe illness, JULIA, sister of Lazarus Hallgarten, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 West Tenth street.

HUBBEL.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 2, GEORGE C. HUBBEL, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services Friday, 5th inst., at two P. M., at his late residence. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HUFFMAN.—On Thursday, December 4, CHARLES EUGENE, only child of Lodowick and Norah Huffman, aged 3 years 9 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 14 Jay street, this day (Friday) at one o'clock.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, January 3, JAMES K. HUNTER, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 28 Dominick street, on Sunday, 7th, at one o'clock P. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, January 3, Mrs. MARY JONES, widow of Nathaniel Jones, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Lyman N., 322 East 121st street, on Friday, January 5, at three o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 4, MARY J. WHITE, wife of J. W. Lockwood, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 26 Hanson place, on Sunday afternoon, January 7, at two o'clock.

MEEKER.—On Tuesday, January 2, near Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., ISAAC V. MEEKER, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place at one o'clock to-day.

MEYER.—On Wednesday, January 3, CHARLES H., eldest son of the late John S. Meyer, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the active and exempt members of Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from late his residence, 236 West Thirty-eighth street, on Saturday, 6th inst., at nine o'clock A. M.

COMPANY A, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—NEW YORK, January 4, 1872.—The members of this command are hereby notified of the death of our late comrade, Charles H. Meyer. Active and exempt members are requested to attend the funeral (in civilian dress), from his late residence, 236 West Thirty-eighth street, on Saturday, January 6, at nine o'clock A. M. By order of

Captain RICHARD ALLISON.

HENRY S. FREELAND, First Sergeant.

MCGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 4, 1872, PATRICK MCGEE, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his brothers, Owen and Felix, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, January 6, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother Owen, No. 171 Carroll street, Brooklyn.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Wednesday, January 3, the beloved wife of William McLaughlin.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 5th inst., at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 19, Rinoe street.

PRICE.—On Thursday, January 4, 1872, MARY CAROLINE, wife of William Oliver Price, and daughter of the late Dr. Moses and Susan Jaques.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, January 6, at two o'clock.

PROUDFIT.—At Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., on Sunday, December 31, EVELYN D., widow of Dr. Alexander Proudfit and daughter of the late Thomas Phoenix, of this city.

ROONEY.—On Wednesday, January 3, son of James and Maria Rooney, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 5th, at one P. M., from the residence of his parents, 546 First avenue.

RORKE.—On Wednesday night, January 3, THOMAS P. RORKE, son of the late James Rorke, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 127 Tillary street, Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

RYAN.—On Thursday, January 4, [illegible] AMELIA RYAN, daughter of Richard and Cecilia Ryan, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 68 Cannon street, at [illegible] o'clock on Saturday.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday, January [illegible], MARY ANN, the beloved wife of John Scott, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, January 5, at eight o'clock, from St. Stephen's church, corner Carroll and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment in Whippany, New Jersey.

SLAVIN.—In the city of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 3, LUCY T. SLAVIN, beloved wife of Charles Slavin and daughter of [illegible] and Margaret Dougherty, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 15 North Portland avenue, this day (Friday), at nine o'clock A. M., thence to St. James' Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, January 4, after a lingering illness, DEBORAH, wife of George Smith, aged 44 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 244 Twelfth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, South Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STEER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 4, 1872, MRS. CHRISTIAN STEER, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 44 Baltic street.

SULLIVAN.—After a long and tedious illness, CATHERINE, the beloved daughter of John and Mary Sullivan, a native of Ven parish of Ballymooney, county Cork, Ireland, aged 15 years, 10 months and 15 days.

A bud on earth to bloom in Heaven.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, January 6, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, [illegible] Cherry street; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Cork papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At her residence, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, January 3, Mrs. JANE F. TAYLOR, widow of James Taylor, formerly of this city.

The funeral service will be held at St. John's Episcopal church, Stamford, on Friday, January 5, at two o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends are respectfully invited. New York and New Haven express train leaves Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, at half-past twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

WARD.—At Nottingham, England, THOMAS WARD, formerly a merchant of this city.

Funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue and Eleventh street, on Friday, January 5, at half-past ten A. M.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# JERSEY JEALOUSY.

## TRAGEDY, COMEDY AND SCANDAL

### A Lively Love Sensation in the Village of Spottswood, N. J.

**How a Manly Widow Perforated Her Inconstant Lover with a Bullet—"Would Rather be Hanged Than be Stripped"—Exciting Wind-Up of a "Variety" Wedding—She Wore the Breeches for Fun and Carried a Pistol for Safety—The Victim Unharmed but Uneasy—Re-Sections on a Black Eye and a Broken Nose—Interview with the Widow—Racy Developments—What the Doctor, the Justice and a Church Member Said About It.**

By regular measurement Jersey is a small State. Indeed, its dimensions are admitted to be the most limited in the Union. But notwithstanding that, by no means discreditable drawback—altogether made from the dubious celebrity of its whiskey, its sad ponds, barrenness and misty look—in love affairs, racy, rich and queer ones, Jersey beats Bannagher, which, according to tradition, far outshines His Satanic Majesty. Quiet observation and a retentive memory will aid materially in convincing many that while the applejack demesne is not unknown to history for the learning and bravery of its calculating citizens, its reputation for romantic elopements, matrimonial difficulties, strange developments, rare shooting cases and interesting hanging matches, Jersey can hold its own with its more pretentious neighbors. Looseness—may irregular living—and scandal are two important elements that form the subject of a great deal of spicy comment in some parts of the "Lightning" State, and although such matters must be handled with dogskin gloves, there is yet much in them to suggest

THE MUTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

The most recent event which has set Mrs. Grundy's tongue in motion occurred a few days ago and has been duly chronicled; but since the details were not fully given, since, in fact, the cream of the story was laid carefully in a neat frame house, it will not be amiss to retrace one's steps to the ground and unravel the mystery of one of the most singular, ludicrous, though tragic, occurrences that have distinguished Jersey.

Spottswood is a pretty village some ten miles from New Brunswick, in Middlesex county—pretty in summer time, no doubt, though its aspect now is far from inviting, however well looking the visitor may be. As previously stated in the HERALD a "variety wedding"—a sort of rural benefit—was given to a married couple, and the occasion was rendered sociable and entertaining by fiddlers and applejack. The story goes on to say that about eleven o'clock, while the country folks were shaking "the heel and toe," and warming up to their work generally, a wet blanket was thrown on the festivities by the following startling occurrence, which in point of sensation rivals the sudden pause in the gay scene at Brussels before the Battle of Waterloo. Doubtless some Jersey Byron will give utterance to his thoughts on the subject before long:—A Mr. Jernee, brother to the proprietor of the hotel, for whom, as well as his accommodating partner, the entertainment was gotten up, chanced to walk on the piazza of the hotel, and observed at the farther end a handsomely dressed stranger, strutting about with an air that betokened

GRACE, WEALTH AND FAST HORSES.

The style of the stranger struck the man Jernee, and the latter finally invited him to the festivities. But the "nobby young man" declined all overtures and continued his promenade. Only a few minutes elapsed when Jernee, accompanied by a man named Daniel Snowhill, reappeared. As the narrative runs, Snowhill advanced towards the dashing young gentleman, who, it was then alleged, without much ado presented a revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession. The first it seemed took effect in his left lung, while the second went wide of the mark. The sound of revelry of course was hushed, and all hands flew to the scene. At the sight of blood many of the rustics fainted and many others spoiled their head gear in the general confusion that prevailed. The assassin fled. After him sped the indignant villagers, resolved to lynch the rascal. The bellowing crowd was quickly augmented, and the hunt through Spottswood commenced. Down this byway, up that lane, around the other corner, the chase was maintained with relentless vigor. That the romance of the thing should not be spoiled, it appears that the rustic huntsman, with that indescribable murmuring sometimes heard behind the scenes of a theatre, indicative of a popular tumult, continued with the well-known cry of "We will," "we will," at length began to overhaul the fugitive, who, like a hero, wheeled round and faced his pursuers with a pistol, which naturally brought the ardent villagers to bay. Simultaneously with this act the young man cast his beaver on the ground, whipped off his coat, hat and whiskers, and revealed the face of

MRS. COMMODORE CHAUNCEY.

Whew! Stand back, ye hirelings! Advance but one step and——. At all events the crowd was staggered, and the hatless female escaped. The story takes us back to the hotel, such as it is, and there the curtain slowly ascends, showing a huge four-poster, with the groaning form of Snowhill thereon and the village doctor at his side. With cautious tread the rustics crowd on tiptoe towards the door, the doctor waves his prescribing hand, at which not even a breath is heard, after which an examination is made and hopes are entertained for the fallen man's recovery. The scene falls again, and information is given about Mrs. Chauncey, who is the widow of Commodore Chauncey, a lady of good looks and a fair share of the world's goods. The neighbors said that she had been in love with Snowhill, but that he had proven faithless to her confidence, and hence the affair described. A warrant was, of course, issued for the widow's arrest, but her physic all having certified that she was unable to be removed she was allowed to remain in her own house. A nephew of hers was charged with being an accomplice to the plan and he also, with another young man, was detained in the same building. Armed with these facts, which might or might not be true, a HERALD Commissioner, intent upon sifting matters generally, visited Spottswood on Wednesday evening. By way of preface it may be well to mention that he has no particular relish to see it again. That rain poured in torrents and the Jersey mud was in its elements. Away rushed the iron horse and

THE BELATED TRAVELLER

good alone at the dark station, looking in vain for Spottswood, which, in truth, seemed nowhere. Three or four plunges in the mud, half a dozen bumps and a few prayers brought the Commissioner on a plank, which, owing to the pitchy darkness that prevailed, was mistaken for a raft, but there being no policeman in view a floundering march ahead was attempted. Sheltered beneath a huge tree, at a sharp turn, were two men, smoking, and, although no garrote was anticipated, a bold inquiry was ventured.

"Where's Jernee's Hotel, pioneer?"

"Hotel? Humph, hotel? Je mean's to round about there, on your left."

And on the left, sure enough, Mr. Jernee's dwelling stood. It was not until now that the sarcastic tone of the stranger's reply in answer to the inquiry for the hotel became apparent. One step reached to the piazza, another brought the dripping traveller to the door. A jolly jighted and smoky looking barroom lamp, a sawdust, a nutmeg grater, a song book and a candlestick occupied all the available space on the greasy table, while the tilting of a match opened the way to the reception room, where a rheumatic old lady was prodding the fire with a poker. Undoubtedly victuals had been undergoing a process only known to economical cooks, and the odor enough to a hungry man, was, to say the least of it, bad. Mr. Jernee, a gray-bearded man, declined to be named, accompanied by Mrs. Jernee and Miss Jernee, a buxom young lady, who figures in the story, appeared almost simultaneously.

"Good evening," said the three.

"Good evening," was the original response with the addition in each instance of an inquiry as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Chauncey's residence.

Now the addition of a third visitor, coupled with the inquiry for the house of a lady who had just eloped with its husband, so to speak, was rather startling, so much so in fact, that the before-mentioned game with the poker, behaved as it was turned round and made the circuit of a sailing face. A little cool analysis and a moment's application for the bowl of the pipe, tended to mend matters somewhat, so having obtained the directions, the Commissioner dashed forth in the rain in search of Mrs. Chauncey.

WIFE, WIDOW AND MYSTERY.

The good villagers of Spottswood retire early, else, like the two famous misers of Hickerson, most assuredly in the dark. Howbeit, to adequate to the English language could fully the gloom and blackness of the night, with not even a hopeful farthing candle in the distance contributing to render lightsome the weary way. Mud was everywhere, while the deeply rutted road was full of treacherous little lakes. Trees were planted here and there along the route, against which horses and passengers alike might knock their heads. The dark form of desolate looking frame houses loomed up now and then, and as the traveller hurried on angry dogs, awakened by his plunges, rushed forth and snarled bitterly in the rain. It was a terrible night, an umbrella being a mockery. At length the house of Mrs. Chauncey, far out in the suburbs, was arrived at, and preparations by way of opening the gate were commenced. A ferocious looking watch-dog came bounding forth, evidencing a keen appetite and sound lungs. The gate was shut again, and, the howling mastiff, having accomplished all the requisite bell ringing, a young man, lantern in hand, presented himself. The visitor was politely welcomed to the house, which, from outward appearances, looked both spacious and handsome. A fire burned brightly in the stove, and in the vicinity of the apartment were several domestics, whose powers of eyestraining were evidently brought to the test.

THE INTRODUCTION.

"Mrs. Chauncey will be pleased to see you, sir, in a few moments," said the young man, having descended from that lady's chamber.

"Thank you."

"She is very ill, sir, and can scarcely speak."

"Indeed! Then I will trouble her but very little."

"Will you please step up to her room?"

In a small apartment, showing no signs of elegance, but nevertheless very comfortable, Mrs. Chauncey, the heroine of the great Jersey love sensation, lay in her bed, apparently in a helpless condition. In the room were her nephew and a companion of his. A bureau stood in the corner, and, with the exception of a few indifferent pictures, the place was unadorned. A white bandage bound the head of Mrs. Chauncey; her left eye was black and decidedly bulged up, while her nose had swelled to unusual dimensions. She was slightly raised up supported by several pillows. At a first glance she looked fully forty years old, but a closer view showed her to be eight or nine years younger. The HERALD Commissioner having been requested to take a seat beside the bed his business, was set forth, namely, to get an accurate and reliable version of the occurrence. At first Mrs. Chauncey, without looking either way, spoke in very low whispers, and evidently with an effort; but, the visitor apologetically intimating that he would call at another time if agreeable, the lady expressed a wish to have the affair correctly stated. She spoke rapidly, though with an asthmatic tone, and became irritated when interrupted in the flow of her narrative.

WHAT MRS. CHAUNCEY SAID.

"False, every bit of it—it's all false," she observed, referring to the accounts which had already been published.

The light of one of the lamps now shone on her face, and she ordered its instant removal.

"Listen to me," she said, turning her head on the pillow. "I've done nothing wrong—nothing. Look at me; I'm battered to a jelly white he goes off without a scratch, and I'm the prisoner."

"Is Snowhill out of danger?"

"Danger!" her right eye glancing; "Ban, there's—there's—oh my head—Walter keep the light down; I, I can't stand it—there's nothing the matter with him."

"Mrs. Chauncey I would like to have a brief narrative of the affair from you."

"I'm glad you've come," she replied, breathing heavily, "but I feel so weak. I haven't eaten a morsel in four days. The doctor says I've lost seven pints of blood."

"Did Snowhill strike you?"

"Strike! I should say he did. Look at my nose. This is not my nose."

Knowing that this organ referred to did not belong to anybody else no comment was made.

SHE WOULDN'T BE STRIPPED.

"I'm not sorry for what I did," Mrs. Chauncey continued in a somewhat excited manner, "he tried to strip me of my clothes—to strip me, mind you, before the gaze of hundreds of men. He tried to tear my coat off in order to expose me. I wouldn't stand it. I did just what any one should have done. If he had asked me whether I should be stripped or strung up I would have said, 'hang me.'"

"How did it occur, Mrs. Chauncey?"

"I'll tell you," she said, slightly bracing up and evidently intent on relieving her mind, "this young man here," pointing to her nephew, "knew I was up for a lark, as the boys call it, and I dressed up in man's clothes. I had heard the neighbors talking about Snowhill; that he was running about with other women, and all sorts of things, and knowing he was going to this party I resolved to see for myself."

"Pardon me, Mrs. Chauncey, when did you first become acquainted with Snowhill?"

"Well, we were brought up and went to school together, at Oldbridge. I have known him all my life. He was a boy of seventeen when I was a little girl.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

I was born down the river here. My father was Captain Culver. My uncle lives in Brooklyn, and my husband was Commodore Chauncey. I became separated from the Commodore eight or nine years ago. He was an old man when I got married. Well, he used to keep me down here, you see, and if I only looked at a man he gave it to me so that I could no longer stand it, so I had to leave him. He settled an income on me in case I shouldn't marry, I lived mostly in New York, but after the separation I came down here and boarded with Snowhill's mother, who keeps a hotel. After staying there some time I concluded to buy a house, and finally purchased this one. Snowhill, of course, came constantly to visit me and paid me every attention, and everybody thought we were going to be married. I could not marry, however, during my husband's lifetime; but he died about eight months ago, and then I was free to do what I liked. Snowhill continued his visits until very recently, when the neighbors' stories came to my ears, and I determined to have nothing to do with him. But he would come all the time and force his way in."

"Did he ever use any violence towards you?"

"He often struck me and afterwards would come imploring my forgiveness. Finally I told him I would have nothing more to do with him, but he forced his way in through the back door and came up stairs. Dr. Brumagin was in the room at the time, and he begged pardon, but so soon as the doctor left he commenced to abuse me. I had heard so much of his doings that I felt bound to find it out."

SHE DECLINES TO ANSWER.

"Now, Mrs. Chauncey, did you ever love Snowhill?"

"Well," replied the lady, slowly, "that I decline to answer."

"Never mind," said Mrs. Chauncey, "I don't want to trouble you, and if you would kindly confine yourself to this night in question it would facilitate matters very much. For instance, how do you account for putting on men's clothes?"

"Just as I said—people will get up a little lark now and again. About three weeks ago—wasn't it about three weeks ago that?"

"Yes," said Walter, sitting on the bed, "I remember the day that you and"——

"Stop, Walter, don't interrupt me, dear; it annoys me so. About three weeks ago a young lady and I dressed ourselves up in men's clothes and went out for a ride, and were

LARKING THE GIRLS

on the road. You know how it is—just for a bit of fun—there was no harm in it; and we were joking on the way. That was the whole of it."

"Yes, of course; but what about the night of the shooting?"

"I'll tell you; just wait a bit. (Walter, take away that light.) Everybody was coming to me and telling me about Snowhill; how he was running around with this one and that one. I wanted to see for myself. Well, I disguised myself up, of course, intending to take observations at the party. Previous to going to the party at Jernee's Hotel I went down to

THIS CANDY WOMAN'S SHOP,

near the depot, and made her a present of a wrapper. I had been in the habit of making her presents, and of course the poor woman thanked me. I met Snowhill's sister and his sister-in-law. I thought she would not recognize me, but I laughed and said, 'How d'ye do?' and they said, 'How d'ye do? Why, if you only changed your voice nobody would recognize you.' That was the fun of it. By and by I went out with these young men (her nephew and his companion), and went down to Jernee's."

"Well, Mrs. Chauncey?" the lady having paused.

"I went down to Jernee's and walked up and down the piazza. The young men went in. I wouldn't enter the house, of course, not being a fit place for me to go. I wouldn't associate with the people there. I wouldn't condescend to notice them. I wouldn't—I wouldn't—do keep down that light, Walter, and don't interrupt me. I was waiting outside for some ladies, and I wanted to see whether the stories about Snowhill were true. I was standing, when some rough fellow, I believe a brother of Jernee, came up and tapped me familiarly on the shoulder, saying:—'Hallo, old fellow,

COME IN AND TAKE A DRINK.'

"'No, sir,' said I. 'I don't drink.' 'Come and take a cigar then,' said he. 'No, sir,' said I. I went." With that he left, and presently Jernee, accompanied by Snowhill and others, made his appearance. Mind you Snowhill knew me well, for, in company with Raymond, he had seen me earlier in the evening, for I passed them by when Snowhill said, 'That's Mrs. Chauncey.' 'No, it can't be,' said Raymond. 'Yes, but I know it is' said Snowhill, 'for nobody else has got her impudent nancy walk.' They when Snowhill came out to the piazza he knew it well, but he said, nevertheless, 'Who are you? I know that's one of the Jamestown purchases. Come, come.'

"WALTER, STRIP HER!"

"With that Snowhill advanced towards me—I was sitting at the farther end of the seat—and, catching me by the lapels of the coat, made an attempt to drag it off. 'Take your hands off me, Snowhill,' and with that he called on those present to come up and strip me to see whether I was a man or a woman. I again told him to take his hands of me, calling him by name, and shortly thereafter, using an abusive term, he struck me in the chest, which brought me down to the seat again. Fearing that I would be stripped and exposed I pulled out a revolver and fired. Then he struck me, and, almost blind, I fired again. The crowd then made a rush towards me and I ran away. I did not want to kill, if I did hundreds of opportunities previously offered themselves. I knew where to fire to kill a man."

"Why, Mrs. Chauncey?"

"Well, I ran away and the mob after me, hounding me like a dog. They couldn't catch me. But to show how that

I MEANT NO MURDER

and that I had committed any crime I was willing to bear the responsibility of it, I turned round and

THREW AWAY MY HAT AND WHISKERS,

in order that they might recognize me."

"What then?"

"I subsequently came home sick and weary. A warrant was issued for my arrest, and the magistrate sent two men the next day to take me to jail. But the doctor had meanwhile come to visit me and certified that I was not in a condition to be removed. The magistrate came to the house afterwards and told me he would send me to prison. I said to him, 'Here I am,

'DO IT IF YOU DARE!'

and then he went away. But he has left a constable in the house to watch me as if I were a thief. He at first refused to take bail, but when it was found that the man had not been injured at all, that the half of New Brunswick offered to go my bail, and that the Judge there said it was not at all necessary, under the circumstances, that I should be brought before him, I suppose this Justice will take bail for me to-morrow. But what's the result? Here I am, battered to pieces because I would not let the ruffian strip me; and there he goes, without a scratch. Look at me. Look at my nose."

"Then Snowhill was not much injured?"

Walter here put in that Snowhill was attending to his business as if nothing had occurred.

"Why, my good sir," added Mrs. Chauncey, impatiently, "the bullet wasn't as big as a buck shot. If he had asked me to take my choice, whether to have my throat cut or be stripped, I would have my throat cut. No man can strip me.

HE OR I MUST DIE.'

"Now, Mrs. Chauncey, will you kindly excuse my asking you why you carried a pistol?"

"I always did it, sir—always since I came here. I come home late of nights from New York. I come along the road in my carriage; carriages have been stopped before now. I wear a great many diamonds and rich jewelry on my person and always carry a large sum of money, and I carry a pistol to protect myself. Suppose my house was attacked at night, there's nobody here to protect me; I must protect myself. If it's illegal to carry a pistol it's only what other people do. I carry it for protection and nothing else. Besides this very pistol—a mere bagatelle—belonged to Snowhill himself. I had a quarrel with him, and, in order to make it up, he said he would never strike or abuse me again, and handed me his pistol."

"You did not intend to kill him?"

"Nonsense! If I had intended to kill him I had many opportunities. Once that he struck me on a former occasion I fired at him to frighten him, and purposely went wide of the mark. Look you, if I wanted to kill a man I would know where to hit. I can strike

FIVE BELLS OUT OF SIX

every time with a revolver. My sole amusement is firing at the target. When I went to watering places, instead of going round playing croquet and fooling about I devoted all my leisure time to target practice, and that alone. If I had wanted to kill or murder him, as they say I did, I could have done it without a blunder. But I wouldn't let any man strip me, and I fear nothing on earth. When danger comes women generally faint away; I don't; I become cool and my nerve becomes stronger, so you can plainly see I didn't go there for mischief. If I had intended murder why did I throw away my hat and wig? Why did I face the hounds that were pursuing me? Pshaw! the thing's ridiculous. If I had meditated murder and committed it I would be

WILLING TO BE HANGED

for it."

"Do you mix much in society here, Mrs. Chauncey?"

"No, there's no society here, and it's because I don't condescend to mingle with them that

MAKES THEM MAD.

With the exception of two or three families, there's nobody here I would associate with. I may add that since the occurrence Snowhill has sent word that he was to blame in the matter."

At this stage Mrs. Chauncey, appearing to be somewhat exhausted, concluded her statement by referring to her high connections and by commenting on the fact that she has done no wrong, except so far as wearing men's clothes, which, she had been informed, was against the law. Her animadversions on Snowhill were somewhat harsh, but exceedingly bitter on those ladies to whom he was supposed to be recently paying his attentions. Wishing the compliments of the season and a speedy recovery the HERALD Commissioner took his leave, and bent his steps to the hotel, the scene of the tragic display. Without fear of contradiction it may be safely asserted that the members of the Jernee family are not enthusiastic admirers of Mrs. Chauncey; indeed one might venture to say that the female portion of that domestic circle is rather ferociously disposed towards the heroine of the drama. Miss Jernee is not wanting in rustic attractiveness, and Mrs. Grundy, with her usual boldness, had the impudence to affirm that Snowhill was actually paying court in that direction. What Mrs. Grundy further states concerning Mr. Snowhill deponent sayeth not.

In the reception chamber of the hotel was a stove, at which an aged and hoopless villager complacently aired his rustic stockings. Mrs. Jernee employed herself pouring out the tea. Miss Jernee played innocently with her little sister, whose new toy was a source of great amusement, and the cat purred under the table. The humble repast once disposed of the ghost of Mr. Snowhill walked in.

"HALLO, DEAD MAN;

there you are?" And there he was without a doubt; flesh and blood and the wound nowhere—a hale and hearty fellow of thirty-five, with a twinkling eye decidedly for the girls. Seeing a stranger he went into the adjoining kitchen and soon after disappeared. Conversation naturally turned on recent events, and although the ladies did not fail to speak their mind so far as Mrs. Chauncey was concerned, they nevertheless showed much reserve, not knowing, perhaps, but that the same Mrs. Chauncey had exhibited a letter from a member of the family to Snowhill, declaring her love and enclosing her *carte de visite*. Nor was it positively known that Mrs. Chauncey had questioned her servant girl in presence of the HERALD Commissioner a short time previous as to matters which need not be retailed. And so the cat purred and the man at the stove fell asleep, while a general drowsiness prevailed.

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAID.

A humorous man is Dr. Brumagen, and a smart one to boot. He was pitching up his horse yesterday morning near his own barn yard, when he was visited on the subject of the sensation. The Doctor was discussing a good Jersey "quid," and winked more than he was inclined to tell.

"Well, the fact of the matter is this, that one's as bad as the other—don't ask me, like a good fellow—ha! ha! ha!" and the doctor gave vent to a wholesome laugh.

"But Doctor, was Snowhill much injured."

"Not a bit; the ball, and that no bigger than a pea, glanced off his collar bone, and that's the end of it. In fact, when I examined I couldn't even find any trace of it. Snowhill is as well as ever he was in his life. I haven't seen him for two or three days, but, hear he is at his business as usual."

"Snowhill's a lively fellow, Doctor?"

"He's all of that. Well, you see, he's like every other fellow—fond of the girls, I suppose, and of going around."

"What do you think was the cause of the shooting?"

"The old story, I suppose. Snowhill, you see, has been after Mrs. Chauncey for a long time, and maybe he saw something more attractive in the village."

"Where, Doctor?"

"Ah, now, you mustn't ask me," said the Doctor, smiling; "but I'll tell you this, that though she's a little hot-tempered, Mrs. Chauncey's one of the best hearted women alive."

"It's a pretty bad affair altogether?"

"Yes, pretty bad," said the Doctor, musingly; "but," added he, brightly, "after all, it doesn't amount to anything. Nobody's hurt; yet I dare say she'll be fined; but that's all. Yes, she'll be fined for her indiscretion."

"Lots of fun in Spottswood, Doctor?"

"More than you think; but I can't tell you anything about it," said the Doctor, with a knowing wink.

"I understand. Good day. By the way, what about Mrs. Chauncey. Is she severely injured?"

"Well, she's got a black eye; but how she came about that swelled nose of hers is not so very plain. She lost some blood, but how she got it on the nose is hard to say."

"Doctor, you don't think she——"

"Well, I have got nothing to say, only I'm glad you came down so set matters right, and so I'll be off. Good day."

THE JUSTICE OF SPOTTSWOOD.

The morning was bright and clear and the nice frame house of Justice Appleby stood forth on a hillock with a very magisterial look. The Justice of Spottswood was at home, and, having finished breakfast, received his visitor with cordiality.

"Sad business, sir, sad business"—perfectly disgraceful to Spottswood; a very pretty place, as you can see."

"What are you going to do with the case?"

"I'm taking evidence now in order to determine what amount of bail will be necessary."

"What do you think about it?"

"Well, in my official capacity I cannot tell you anything. I may state that there is strong evidence to show that there was an intent to kill—intent to kill," and the justice left tremendous stress on the last word but two.

"You'll take bail probably since the man has not been injured?"

"Yes; but the charge is murder, you see, and we must have all the evidence. It may not be necessary for the prisoner to be taken before the Judge at New Brunswick, such having been intimated to me, and I think bail will be taken to-day or to-morrow. The regular trial will come off in April next. I cannot give you much information in my official capacity, but if you will see Mr. Devoe, the President of our society, you may get the material for a first class story."

A MUTUAL REGRETTING ASSOCIATION.

Apart from the regulars constituted authorities Spottswood is not wanting in its little protective society which looks out for the enforcement of the Excise law, the laws against selling liquor at any time to intoxicated persons, also against drunken and disorderly conduct, against gambling, stealing &c. In the present instance Mr. Devoe is president, who, with other members, are somewhat exercised over the late occurrence and accordingly take a hand in sifting it to the bottom. Mr. Devoe's version of the affair varies one branch from that which has already been published and is rather

INCLINED TAILY TO ONE THE PARTIES

concerned. He characterized Mrs. Chauncey as rather a masculine woman—in fact, too fast for Spottswood. The reason so assigned for her not mingling in Spottswood society was that he and a few companions thought she was not respectable. He said she was known to be a capital shot, and on the day of the outrage had been practising with a revolver. The story that she had brought the wrapper as a present to the candy woman he denied, as he also and believed that she had never left the house for a mile out and back. He admitted that she committing the deed, for she had been in that frame of mind when the shooting Mr. Devoe said "It is evident that she went to the house with no good purpose and I am inclined to think she meant to shoot. I may add this affair has turned out so fortunately, but I'm sorry it occurred at all."

"Are you acquainted with the details?"

"Yes. In the early part of the evening she came down to the candy shop and left the wrapper with the woman. She subsequently saw the sister and sister-in-law of Snowhill, and told them she intended to kill the three of them—meaning, I suppose, Snowhill, Mrs. Jernee and her daughter. Snowhill's sister begged of her not to kill her brother, but she said she would, even should she hang for it; and that if they betrayed her she would

CUT THEIR THROATS.

One of the ladies fainted and was taken to bed. Afterwards Mrs. Chauncey stated that she would not harm her poor brother, but, on leaving Snowhill's house, where the ladies were, fired a pistol and left for the party. Becoming alarmed Miss Snowhill sent word to her brother at the hotel, informing him of the threatened danger, and urging him to return home. Snowhill, however, never minded the warning, saying, "Oh, Mrs. Chauncey won't shoot me."

MRS. CHAUNCEY'S DISGUISE.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Chauncey, dressed in men's apparel—a beaver hat velvet coat, dark vest, light pantaloons, wig, whiskers, mustache, hasty tie, cane and a pair of spectacles—loitered on the piazza. Mr. Jernee's brother came out and asked what he supposed was a stranger into the house. The invitation being refused, Mr. Jernee returned to the hotel and again came out with Snowhill, who immediately asked "Who are you—maybe it's one of the Jamestown burglars—let's see who you are?" With that he went up to her and took her by the coat, she having previously given only indistinct answers to all questions, and probably pushed her, whereupon, without a word, she drew the revolver and fired twice. He may have struck her, but not before she fired the first shot. She then fled down the street, pursued by the mob, and when near the depot stopped, turned round, threw off the hat and wig and made toward the candy shop. Finding it closed she wheeled around a water-tank and around by the back of Snowhill's hotel, having entered which she

MADE HER WAY TO THE CELLAR,

and there lay concealed for over two hours. That's the whole story, sir."

"What do the people think about it?"

"Well, they are very much excited about it and feel much annoyed that such an affair should take place in this quiet village."

"What will be the consequence?"

"As the man is not injured, it may not amount to a great deal. One thing I may tell you, sir, that if Mrs. Chauncey sold her house and quit the place the people would be exceedingly glad to let the entire matter drop. She is a reckless woman."

"And Mr. Snowhill?"

"Well, he is wild and somewhat regardless, and does not associate with what we call the best class here. He holds a good position as a telegraph operator, but keeps company with people whose character is not above reproach and who have no self-respect."

"He's not injured?"

"No; fortunately he escaped. The train will soon be leaving, now, and if you come along you can see Snowhill at the station."

And so down we went, Mr. Devoe meanwhile pointing the course taken by Mrs. Chauncey, when running from her pursuers.

In broad daylight Mr. Snowhill seemed to be a healthy looking human being, a little over the ordinary height, with a very dark mustache, with a twinkling black eye and curly hair. He is a well-built fellow, and just the man for a rustic swell. He seemed disinclined to say anything, except that he had not sent word to Mrs. Chauncey that he was to blame in the matter. He appeared to be rather ashamed of the whole business, and was glad of the excuse to be called away on business.

Nothing for many years past has created such excitement in Middlesex and Monmouth counties. It is the all-absorbing topic of discussion in the village of Spottswood, and the scandal-mongers are in high glee at this sudden windfall of inexhaustible source of race debate. The gossip of the neighbors is exceedingly spicy and shows the charitable side of human nature when their fellow-beings come to the wall. In all its details the case presents some singular facts, which, from motives of delicacy and decency, are not published; but it is pretty evident from the foregoing that all the immorality of the age is not confined to largely populated cities.

The iron horse now appeared in sight and the fair and spotless village of Spottswood was soon left behind.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

**Almanac for New York—This Day.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 7 24 | Moon rises | morn 1 32 |
| Sun sets | 4 48 | High water | eve 3 31 |

## OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

| Steamer. | Sails | Destination | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Washington | Jan. 6 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway. |
| Oceanic | Jan 6 | Liverpool | 19 Broadway. |
| India | Jan 6 | Glasgow | 2 Bowling Green |
| Main | Jan 6 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Green |
| Idaho | Jan 10 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Weser | Jan 13 | Bremen | 3 Bowling Green |
| Britannia | Jan 13 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Washington | Jan 13 | Havre | 58 Broadway. |
| City of London | Jan 13 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway. |
| Atlantic | Jan 20 | Liverpool | 19 Broadway |
| City of Antwerp | Jan 20 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway. |
| Anglia | Jan 20 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| City of Paris | Jan 27 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway. |
| Ville de Paris | Jan 27 | Havre | 58 Broadway. |

## PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1872.

### CLEARED.

Steamship Fenel's (Br), Williams, London—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Innualla (Br), Brown, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Metro Castle, Curtis, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Drew, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H Dimock.

Ship Sonntag, Harriman, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.

Bark Morro Castle, Jewett, Batavia and Hong Kong—Jas E Ward & Co.

Bark Lada (Aus), Medanovich, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Hyack (Br), Lewis, Cork—D R De Wolf & Co.

Bark Von der Heydt (NG), Kopke, Queenstown for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Henry, Korff, Odessa—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Susan M (Br), Wade, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres via St Marys—Henes & Parker.

Bark James Welsh, Hammond, Barbados—T T & F A Dwight.

Brig Pronto (Sp), Echevarria, Pasages, Spain—Lafassa & Co.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, Curacoa—Theo Fonke.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Lockhart, Curacoa—Jos Foulke's Sons.

Schr W L Burroughs, Norton, Aspinwall—Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, St Jago—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Scotland, Cook, Cardenas—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Portia (Br), Prout, St Johns, NF—Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Proteus (Br), Carlow, St John, NB—W Ingalls.

Schr Abby Wasson, Lord, Jacksonville—Winchester & Towne.

Schr Jesse S Clark, Clark, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Anna Sheppard, Newton, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr A G Miner, Miner, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr Marcus L Ward, Mullins, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

### ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Egypt (Br), Grogan, Liverpool Dec 20, and Queenstown 21st, 8.20 PM, with mdse and 207 passengers to F W J Hurst. Experienced heavy gales from NW to SW for 10 days, last three days fine weather, arrived off the Lightship midnight of 3d inst.

Steamship Weser (NG), Wenke, Bremen Dec 16 via Southampton 18th, with mdse and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales, with heavy sea, up to the Banks.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow Dec 16, with mdse and 97 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced a succession of severe gales from NW to SW as far as Cape Race; thence light easterly winds and fine weather. Dec 31, lat 40, lon 67 44, spoke ship Erato (Br), hence for London.

Steamship Columbia, van Sice, Havana Dec 30, and Key West 30th, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Galveston, Rowland, New Orleans Dec 22, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Was detained outside 12 hours by fog.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans Dec 27, with mdse and passengers, to H R Cromwell & Co. Was detained outside the Hook 10 hours by fog.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec 30, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. Was detained 24 hours in Savannah river by fog.

Steamship Montgomery, Fahrnoth, Savannah Dec 30, with mdse, to R Lowden. Was detained outside Sandy Hook 10 hours by thick weather.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Washington & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Rourke, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Thorsen, Mongell, Liverpool, Oct 31, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Great Western, Lane, Liverpool, Nov 28, with mdse and passengers, to C H Marshall & Co.

Ship W de Barre (Br), Murray, Trinidad 21 days to ballast, to F Swenson & Co. Had moderate weather, has seen 15 days north of Hatteras, with dense fog most of the time.

Bark Lamington (Br), Eaton, Amoy Aug 8, with tea, to John Carson & Co.

Bark George Rarchard (NG), Matz, Sunderland 83 days and 6 days from the channel with coal, to order. Took the southern passage and had for the last 14 days strong westerly gales, low and cloudy skies.

Bark Fredericke (Aus), Wachter, Bremen 42 days, with mdse and 120 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had one heavy gale to the southern passage, and had light winds and calms, been 7 days W of Bermuda. Dec 16, lat 36, lon 66 40, spoke bark Polly Wendle 10 days from Hamburg for New Orleans.

Bark Mary Tyler, Pierce, Messina Nov 27, with fruit, to Lawrence, Gray & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec 1, took the northern passage and experienced heavy northeast and southwest gales, Jan 1, lat 37 44, spoke ship Ocean Queen, 10 days from Cardiff for Hong Kong, lightening northwest, took them for the lightship, there being a thick fog at the time, after coming within 10 miles with the ship, saw a very high sea were ship in the sea, breaking on the beach, which looking like a gale at the time from NW, with a very high sea were ship in the S, when the wind suddenly died away, and the sea were pouring the beach, at 6 the wind set in from the water at AM of the 4d, blowing clearer away, the sea became a quarter of a mile from the beach off Long Branch. Dec 31, lat 38 45, lon 73 15, we left the Lightship Amelia for Boston, 17th, at 8 30, lon 68 17, long Point light, Fire Island light, Long Island, with a fresh breeze and clear weather, and the sea quite smooth, left Dec 1st, off Leerboard, Wortman from New York for Bremen.

Barkentine Dee 19—Arrived, Providencia, Dodero, New York Memphis, Green Antwerp, for New York.

Zavala, Nov 26, Arrived, M J Tapscott, Colby, Rangoon.

Glasgow, Dec 18—Arrived, Cherokee, Forgie, New York.

Greenock, Dec 17, Arrived, American Eagle, Harding, Pensacola, Baranham, Powell, Chilmette.

Sailed 19th, Allan, Locke, New Orleans.

Gibraltar, Dec 4—Sailed, Abraham Lincoln, Bonfanz, New York.

Hull, Dec 27—Arrived, Maria, Gargolin, New York.

Havre, Dec 16—Arrived, Frank Lewis, Smith, Philadelphia; 18th, Jessore, McLellan, New York; 19th, Lakeside, Brown; Arica, Lowden, Isaac Hall, Colcord, and St Mary, Hallowell, do, Mendota, Perry, Charleston, Mary G Reed, Reed, Savannah, Laurens, Snow, Baltimore; 30th, F P Sage, Urquhart, New Orleans.

Sailed 19th, Alice M Minot, Lowell, Tybee, Ga.

Helvoet, Dec 16 Sailed, Ukraine, Melcher, New York.

Hamburg, Dec 16—Arrived, Allemannia (s), Barends, New York.

Arrived at Flushing 18th,

# THE COURTS.

## Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

**Criminal Cases in the United States Courts—The Case of the Cuban General Jordan—Alleged Assault with Intent to Kill—The Erie Railway Litigation—The Yorkville Police Justiceship Controversy—Discontinuance of Suits—Decisions.**

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

**The Criminal Calendar.**

Judge Benedict sat in the United States Circuit Court yesterday and proceeded with the disposal of criminal cases.

**General Jordan and the Cuban Insurrection.**

The case of General Thomas Jordan, who has been indicted for a violation of the Neutrality law, by giving help, as alleged, to the insurgent Cubans, will, it is understood, be called up for trial to-morrow morning.

**Assault with Intent to Kill.**

The United States vs. John Ahrvoo.—In this case the defendant had been convicted of an assault with intent to kill a sailor on board the American ship Thomas Owen. A motion for a new trial was granted by Judge Benedict, in order to enable the defendant's counsel to put in a plea as to the jurisdiction of the Court. The plea is that it is a requirement of the law that a prisoner must be tried in the district in which he was first arrested, and that as Ahrvoo was arrested in the Eastern District he should have been there tried, and not in the Southern district, as he really was.

**Alleged Embezzlement of Letters.**

Isaac S. Lonergan was indicted for embezzling letters in the Post Office. A jury was empanelled to try the case. The Judge pointed out defects in the indictment, and, under direction of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

**The Erie Railway Litigation.**

Yesterday Judge Blatchford made an order, in the United States District Court, directing Mr. James B. Coleman, as Receiver, to transfer on Saturday next 12,735 shares of Erie Railway stock to Mr. Swan, the attorney on the part of Heath and Raphael. The Judge has also ordered the Erie Railway Company to appear on Saturday next before the Master, Mr. Kenneth G. White, and bring their transfer books with them, so that the transfers of the shares in question can be entered and recorded.

### SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

**The Yorkville Police Justiceship.**

Before Judge Brady.

Murray vs. Coulter.—The continuation of this trial yesterday drew another crowded court room. After George Hopcroft, of Police Headquarters, had been recalled and produced the orders issued by the Police Department for the regulation of the election in 1869, John A. Kennedy, ex-Superintendent of Police, was called as a witness. He confirmed the correctness of the orders produced, and then stated that he was present at the Police Headquarters on the night of the election in question, and described at length the manner of receiving the returns that evening and the time that the canvassers brought in copies of their returns next morning. On his cross-examination he stated that both Murray and Coulter were formerly members of the Police Department.

Q. When did Murray leave the police? A. In 1863.
Q. Why did he leave? A. He deserted in time of the riots.

On his re-direct examination he explained that Murray refused to do duty and Captain Walling took his resignation. He added that he was not the only one who resigned, but that some fifty others did the same.

W. J. Bell, poll clerk of the Twelfth district of the Nineteenth ward, testified that he saw Harrison and Richards, the canvassers, sign the returns, as made out, two by himself and one by Ringe, the other poll clerk; no part of exhibit 14 was in his handwriting.

Francis Stacom, Inspector of the Twenty-eighth district of the Nineteenth ward, testified that he kept a tally of the votes for Police Justice; his tally stood thirty-three votes for Coulter, twenty-seven for Murray and nineteen for Masterson.

W. H. Wright, poll clerk in the same district, said that the filling up of the returns looked like his handwriting, but he would not swear to it either way.

James Clark testified that he obtained from Joseph Kelly, poll clerk in the Twenty-eighth district of the Nineteenth ward, a memorandum showing the votes for Police Justice. He produced the memorandum, which showed fifty-six votes for Murray and seventy-six votes for Coulter.

Joseph Kelly identified the memorandum produced as his. He was shown the returns from that districts, but would not swear that the handwriting was his.

James W. Clark, one of the canvassers at this election district, testified that he signed the returns, but those produced were not in his handwriting. The witness gave counsel several specimens of his chirography, and then the Court adjourned.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

**Discontinuing Suits by the State Attorney General.**

Before Judge Cardozo.

The People vs. The Tobacco Manufacturing Company—In this case a motion, it will be remembered, was made to vacate the discontinuance of the suit, as directed by Mr. Champlain, State Attorney General. The Judge yesterday denied the motion, rendering the following opinion:—The people, in their sovereign capacity, are the only ones who can claim the forfeiture of the charter of a corporation. That is too well settled to need authority. They may claim the forfeiture or waive it, and they may waive it at one time or at another, either before or at any stage of a proceeding to enforce it. That being clearly so their Attorney General, in the absence of any expressed other will of the Legislature, acting as the representative of the people, may of course act for them and exercise complete control of the question how far the forfeiture shall be insisted upon, and when he thinks that the public interests require that he should prosecute it no further, and make no claim by reason of the forfeiture, he may, as he did here, discontinue the suit and end the same. This view renders it unnecessary to examine the other points raised on the argument. The motion is denied.

**One of the Erie Railway Suits Come to the Surface Again.**

Thompson vs. The Erie Railway Company.—A motion was made, as will be recollected in this case, this being one of the preferred stockholder's suits, to compel the defendants to produce before the referee their books. It was stated in opposition that the defendants had offered to furnish from their books the information sought for. The Judge decided that if they comply with this offer no further discovery can be had, and directed an order accordingly.

**Decisions.**

Wright vs. Stewart et al.—The proposed amendments to case allowed and case and amendments settled.

Munsell vs. Spratt et al.—Motion granted.

Winchell vs. Winchell.—Memorandum for counsel.

Day vs. Day.—Allowance of $75 to each of the defendant's attorneys who made application.

Weeks vs. Hatf.—Motion to continue injunction denied and temporary order vacated.

Smith vs. Dixon.—Judgment opened upon payment of $7 costs.

**By Judge Barrett.**

Waldheimer vs. Seit et al.—Reference ordered to compute, &c.

Parker vs. Hutchings et al.—Motion for reference denied, without costs.

Miller et al. vs. Sutton et al.—Motion granted.

Montgomery vs. Levien.—Same.

Brown vs. McCabe.—Memorandum for counsel.

Sanger vs. Jacobs et al.—Pleadings noted.

Churchill vs. Blondell et al.—Reference ordered to take proof and compute, &c.

Coleman vs. Hunt.—The adjournments from October 18 to December 15, 1871, are a nullity.

Stevens et al. vs. Lyons.—Motion granted for proof of service being supplied.

Vanderburgh et al. vs. Jones et al.—The motion should have been made in the usual way. It must be properly made for the third Monday, at twelve o'clock M., and placed on the calendar.

In the matter of Mr. Huber writs of habeas corpus and certiorari allowed.

Perkins et al. vs. White.—Motion granted.

Allen vs. Baker, et al.—Motion denied.

Allmayer vs. Reton.—Allowance of $150 granted.

Niles vs. Cronk.—Motion granted.

Reil vs. Lawrence et al.—Same.

Larton vs. Wright.—Motion denied, without prejudice to renew upon further papers.

Sewell vs. Memphis and St. Louis Railroad Company.—Referred to Hon. Josiah Sutherland to hear and determine.

Graham et al. vs. Stewart.—Motion granted only as to commission and without costs. Motion for security for costs denied. Stay granted for six weeks after the issuing of the commission.

Lawson vs. Bondy (eleven cases).—Orders granted.

Griffin vs. Leonard.—Upon proof of service being supplied let an attachment issue unless defendant delivers up the property to the receiver within three days after the service of the order upon him.

[illegible] et al. vs. [illegible].—Motion granted.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

**Important to Owners of Property Sold for Taxes.**

Before Judge Barbour.

Ann McConnell vs. John M. Haight.—This was an action to set aside a sale by the city of real estate for non-payment of taxes. The defendant bought at tax sale a lot in Forty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the unpaid tax being $36, and he paying $5 additional for the lease for eighty years. Meantime the plaintiff, the widow of the original owner, knew nothing of this sale, not having received any notification of it. The lot and house together are valued at $25,000, her husband, as the plaintiff avers, paying $15,000 for the property. Mr. Arnoux, for the plaintiff, called several witnesses showing that Mr. Haight only notified himself as the owner of the sale; that he gave no notice to Mrs. McConnell or to any of the inmates of the house on the lot as required by law, and that he refused the money tendered him for redemption—that is to say, the amount he paid, with forty-two per cent interest. After hearing the testimony, there being no opposition, the Judge ordered that the sale be set aside and the plaintiff allowed to redeem the property.

**Decisions.**

Catharine Keveney vs. The Excelsior Life Insurance Company.—Order granted.

The National Newark Banking Company vs. Forcus B. Roberts et al.—Same.

Charles C. Allen vs. James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould.—Same.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

**The Right to Lease a House Disputed.**

Before Judge Larremore.

Joseph Planchaud vs. William C. Colt.—In October, 1870, the plaintiff occupied a store in Canal street under a lease from defendant through another party. The owner of the life interest in the property was the defendant's mother, and near the 1st of October gave plaintiff notice not to pay any more rent to the defendant as her agent, but to pay it to her personally. In pursuance of this notice plaintiff paid the October rent to defendant's sister, and refused to pay to defendant. Defendant thereupon got out a warrant to dispossess plaintiff, and under it Constable Contrell proceeded to dispossess him. All his property was put out on the street, including a stock of human hair, furniture, &c. Subsequently, on the same day, under a lease from the defendant's sister, plaintiff again went into possession. The constable again dispossessed him with more violence than in the first instance. Judge Quinn, who issued the warrant, was then brought upon the scene, and asking to see the warrant, kept it. The constable insisted on getting the warrant back, saying that he would give it to neither the Judge nor the Governor of the State. At last the Captain of the precinct interfered on Judge Quinn's representations, and took charge of the store, placing the plaintiff in possession.

It was claimed on the part of the defence that defendant, having a residuary interest in the property, had a right to give the lease to plaintiff and to dispossess him.

The case is still on.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

**Decisions.**

**By Judge Loew.**

Albert vs. Albert.—Motion granted.

Barsesa vs. Narbutt.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted upon defendant, stipulating not to bring an action for false imprisonment.

Kocker vs. Foster.—Motion denied.

Bouton vs. Powers.—Motion to vacate attachment denied.

Katzl vs. Wogratt.—Demurrer overruled, without costs, with leave to answer.

Shaw vs. Theiss.—Motion to open default granted. Judgment levy, &c., to stand, with $10 costs to plaintiff's attorney.

Gross vs. Scott.—Motion granted.

Rauppins vs. Ulman.—Order of 25th October, 1871, vacating execution, vacated, and Sheriff ordered to proceed and enforce levy.

Hoskins vs. Weith.—Motion to amend order of 29th December, 1871, granted.

Dolan vs. Birnbaum.—Motion granted and further return ordered.

Aaron vs. Aaron.—Reference ordered.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 28, 29, 58, 61, 71, 73.

Supreme Court—General Term—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 67, 97, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110. Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 767, 781½, 80, 95, 335, 151, 755, 791, 793, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 813, 815, 819, 821, 823. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady—Case on.

Court of Common Pleas—General Term—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Robinson and J. F. Daly.—Nos. 13, 14, 37, 19, 43, 47, 49, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 70.

Court of Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 1027, 514, 172, 893, 364, 1142, 1143, 192, 751, 659, 589, 1144, 1145, 1147, 1148.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. D. vs. V., 6979, 6573, 6353, 7776, 7051, 7427, 7521, 7560, G. vs. B., L. vs. W., 7453, F. vs. C., G. vs. L., G. vs. S. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7347, 7527, 7330, 6881, 6965, 7322, 8363, 7475, 7555, 7364, 7577, 6342, 7493, 7519, 7522. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8403, 8137, 8277, 8337, 8409, 8405, 8414, 8415, 8421, 8433, 8484, 8485, 8486, 8487.

## BROOKLYN COURTS.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

**The January Calendar.**

Before Judge Benedict.

The January calendar was to have been called yesterday, but owing to the fact that Judge Benedict was engaged in New York the calling was deferred until the 17th inst., at twelve M. A jury will then be in attendance.

**Seamen's Wages.**

Judge Benedict yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Nicholas Wisson, master of the schooner Anna, vs. Gernardt Wessels, the owner, which was an action to recover a balance of wages. The Judge allowed Wisson $379, with permission for a reference to determine the amount due him, if any, from sales of the cargo.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

**The Repaving of Atlantic Street—Motion to Vacate the Assessment—Charges of Fraud Against the Water Board.**

Before Judge Pratt.

William A. Colt brought suit against the city to vacate the assessment for repaving Atlantic street from Henry street to Flatbush. Mr. Colt is the owner of certain lots on the street, which he declares have been assessed $981 and the assessment confirmed. The case came on for a hearing yesterday morning. In his petition to the Court Mr. Colt charges that the advertising for proposals by the Water Board for the repaving of Atlantic street with the Nicolson pavement was a mere form and pretence on the part of the Water Board, and resorted to not for the purpose of obtaining proposals for doing such, or of subjecting the same to public competition, or of ascertaining the lowest responsible bidder, but as a means of giving color to an arrangement which the Board had previously made with the Nicolson Pavement Company, to have the work of repaving done by that company. The work of repaving was awarded to the Nicolson Pavement Company, notwithstanding there were bids by John Leech, B. R. Sturgis, William Sweeney, William Mogk, B. C. Flanders and J. Mullen from forty to fifty per cent lower than the price previously arranged by the Board with the Nicolson Pavement Company as the price at which the work should be done.

The release of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad from all the expense of the repaving is charged to be in derogation of the rights of the petitioner and contrary to law. The contract for the Nicolson pavement is charged to have been not in good faith, nor in the *bona fide* exercise of the discretion vested in the Water Board, and their adoption of that kind of pavement, and their causing Atlantic street to be repaved with that, are said to be corrupt and fraudulent acts on the part of the Board.

The petition further sets forth the following frauds and legal irregularities alleged to have been committed:—

*First*—All proceedings of the Water Board were invalid, for the reason that the act of April 2, 1869, was unconstitutional and void.

*Second*—Assuming that the act of April 2, 1869, is valid, the proceedings of the Commissioners were invalid. 1. In undertaking the repaving without any petition by a majority of the owners of the land along that street. 2. In undertaking the repaving of the street without some official declaration on their part that the public wants or convenience required it. 3. In selecting the Nicolson pavement as the pavement with which to repave the street, that being a patented pavement, not open to public competition. 4. In entering into a contract for the Nicolson pavement at an excessive price, and at a price greater than it was reasonably worth. 5. In entering into a contract for the Nicolson pavement after they had received proposals, according to the advertisements for the same, from responsible persons, to repave the street at prices much lower than the contract price of the Nicolson pavement. 6. In entering into a contract for the work and materials for grading Atlantic street, &c., without having advertised for proposals. 7. In failing to comply with the ninth section of the act in reference to this work and materials. 8. In failing to fixing the limit or district of assessment for the repaving to discriminate between the local benefits resulting therefrom and the benefit conferred upon the public at large of the same. 9. In failing to fix the district of assessment so that the property of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company should be assessed for its due proportion of the expense of the repaving. 10. In exempting the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company from the whole of such expense and undertaking to relieve it from its agreements and obligations. 11. In fixing the district of assessment so that the whole expense of such repaving, &c., should be thrown upon the petitioner and the other owners of land, to the [illegible]. 12. In including in the expense [illegible] repaving the following items:—

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $55,844 |
| [illegible] | 1,860 |
| [illegible] | 424 |
| [illegible] | 2,178 |
| [illegible] | 85 |
| [illegible] | 250 |
| [illegible] assessment maps, reporting [illegible] heads, &c. | 1,224 |
| [illegible] | 14,443 |

And also in not crediting against the expense of such repaving the value of the cobblestones taken from the street.

*Third*—The expense of the repaving has been unlawfully assessed upon the petitioner and the other owners of the land within 100 feet on each side of Atlantic street, between Henry street and Flatbush avenue.

*Fourth*—Such expense has not been assessed as required by the act of April 2, 1869, upon the property benefited thereby, in proportion to the amount of such benefit, nor as required by the act has it been ascertained how much of said expense should be a general city charge.

*Fifth*—The items set out specifically above as to grading, old and new curb, &c., were improperly included in the assessment.

*Sixth*—In the warrant for the collection of assessment the collector of taxes and assessments was unlawfully required, in case of the neglect or refusal of the persons referred to to pay the assessments, to levy the same by distress of their goods and chattels, together with the costs and charges of such expense and sale.

THE DEFENCE.

*First*—Questions the jurisdiction of the Court to grant the relief applied for, and avers,

*Second*—That it has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the allegations contained in the first subdivision of the petitioner's petition, and it, therefore, denies each and all of said allegations.

*Third*—It avers that an assessment similar to that described in the second subdivision of the petition was laid at about the time then alleged.

*Fourth*—It denies that there were any frauds or irregularities in the said assessment or in proceedings to collect the same.

*Fifth*—It admits that Atlantic street had been at one time paved at the expense of the adjacent owners.

*Sixth*—It avers that the city of Brooklyn, through its regularly instituted officers and agents, in good faith, and in a just and proper exercise of their functions and duties, has caused the improvements referred to in the petitions to be made, and that such city thereafter, as by statute it was compellable and bound to do, issued its bonds, signed by its proper financial officers, and thereby, upon its credit and promise to pay in three years from the date of such bonds the cost of such improvements, and has now as by statute it was compellable to do, paid out and disbursed all such moneys to defray the cost of said improvement, which is now complete.

*Seventh*—It further avers that such improvement was made without fraud or collusion on the part of either or any of the officers, and upon the petition of a large number of the property holders.

*Eighth*—That the improvement was strictly local in its character, and was, in its kind and nature, such a one as has always been paid for by assessment levied on the particular localities abutting the same.

Yesterday Messrs. Tweed & Choate appeared for the petitioner, and Corporation Counsel De Witt, Assistant Corporation Counsel Johnson and District Attorney Britton for the city. The case was opened on behalf of Mr. Colt by Mr. Tweed, after which the former's ownership of the lots assessed, as stated above, was proven. Then followed testimony as to the manner in which the work was done and as to the making of the contract. The case is not yet concluded.

**A Divorce Case.**

Louise Matilda Vanderbeck vs. Herman Vanderbeck.—The plaintiff sued for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. She was married to the defendant in June last, but after her marriage her husband sought the company of other women in New York, with whom he was improperly intimate. The case was sent to a referee, who yesterday reported in favor of allowing the divorce applied for. The report was confirmed.

**The Rockville Centre Church Row.**

Before Judge Tappen.

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rockville Centre, L. I., vs. Charles P. Corner.—This case was reported in the Herald in November last, at the time of the trial. It is an action of ejectment to recover possession of the parsonage of the church. The origin and circumstances of the trouble were published in these columns, but a brief recital will not be here out of place.

For many years there has been a church near Rockville Centre known familiarly as "The Sandhole Church," and a parsonage was attached to it, the possession of which is now in dispute. Rockville Centre and Pearsall's Corner, two villages within a mile of this church, have within a few years past grown very largely, and a Methodist church has been erected in each of these villages.

The defendant, Mr. Corner, was appointed pastor of the Rockville Centre Station, and directed to hold his main services in the churches at the villages, and also to hold minor services at the other church. The plaintiffs, not satisfied with this arrangement, employed a pastor of their own; but Mr. Corner had possession of the parsonage, and they consequently brought this action that they might have it for the pastor of their own church.

The case was tried in November, when all the testimony on both sides was heard, and the summing up of counsel postponed until yesterday. Ex-Judge Dickenson and William H. Onderdonk summed up for plaintiffs, and Judge Armstrong and ex-Judge Reynolds for the defence. Decision reserved.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

**Forming an Iron Ore Company—Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud.**

Before Judge Gilbert.

William Arthur vs. John A. Griswold, George M. Wheeler, Erastus Corning, Jr., and Chester Griswold.—This is an action to recover $55,000, which sum plaintiff alleges that he loaned to the Iron Mountain Company, of Lake Champlain, in 1870, and for which he received the company's promissory notes. The defendants were officers and trustees of this company, and the plaintiff charges that the formation of the company was but a fraudulent scheme and conspiracy to obtain money from those who, like himself, were so unfortunate as to be taken in by the representations of the defendants. The allegations made by the plaintiff of the fraud of the defendants are exceedingly voluminous, giving the whole history of the formation of the company, the small amount of unavailable assets, consisting mainly of land in the northern portion of this State, and the extensive watering of stock, &c., which took place after the formation. It is also sought to make the defendants personally liable, on the ground that the report of the affairs of the company was not properly filed with the County Clerk in the county in which the company did business.

On the part of the defence all charges of fraud are denied. The defendants claim that the plaintiff's money was lost through their misfortune and not their fault. It was a disastrous speculation in which the plaintiff was engaged as well as themselves. Case on.

### CITY COURT.

**Decisions.**

By Judge Neilson.

John Morton vs. William F. Goodwin.—Motion to set aside order of arrest granted.

E. Stockings vs. Wm. Schoertlein.—Motion to stay till costs are paid granted.

Isaac Jackson vs. John Andrews.—Motion to set aside issues, framed for jury trial, denied.

William L. Ray vs. Elizabeth Felt and Husband.—Case in equity, tried without a jury. The plaintiff, a judgment creditor of the husband, seeking to impeach the title of the wife.

Sebastian Steger vs. Mary L. Fink; Michael Fanning vs. Alfred Thompson; Marcella Fanning vs. Alfred Thompson; Letitia Russell vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.—Applications on the minutes for new trials in each of these cases denied.

By Judge McCue.

Cornelius Donovan vs. John R. Kidder.—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Shippen and Hall vs. Henry Harrison.—Motion for new trial on ground of newly discovered evidence denied, with $10 costs.

Esther E. Scully vs. Mary Harlean.—New trial granted on payment of costs of the former trial and $10 costs of this motion.

### COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1872.

The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, January 4:—Nos. 1, 164, 225, 238, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 255, 256. The afternoon session will be held at four o'clock.

## BELLIGERENT RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

**The Catawissa vs. The Philadelphia and Erie—Special Injunction Prayed For—The War Extends to the Private Yards of the Lumbermen.**

Williamsport, Jan. 1, 1872.

In the midst of the theological uproar that has aroused this entire Catholic diocese a moment of diversion is afforded by the conflict now being waged between two railroad corporations of this Commonwealth struggling for supremacy of trade—the Catawissa and the Philadelphia and Erie. The sword long since drawn from the scabbard has never been returned, and the two politic bodies stand face to face, yielding no ground only as the hand of law directs. The Philadelphia and Erie have a branch in this city connecting the lumber yards with their main line of road.

The Catawissa extension will also afford lumber transportation direct from these same yards of the great mill owners. In the construction of their extension they have been suddenly checked by the blockade of the Philadelphia and Erie, accomplished by placing trains of cars on the private sidings and switches of the lumbermen, and holding them there by means of a locomotive engine.

The Catawissa Company therefore pray for a special injunction to restrain the Philadelphia and Erie and all defendants, the Catawissa officials being utterly disregarded. The complaint sets forth that by virtue of an act of Assembly, March 21, 1861, the Catawissa Company were duly constituted a corporate body, and now have in public use a railroad, connecting at the junction with the Little Schuylkill Railroad, near Tamaqua, and extending to the city of Williamsport; that among the rights and privileges granted to them, to accommodate the public and to reach, as in connection with any beds of minerals, was that of constructing a branch or branches of said road, with the right to cross any other railroad at grade, and connect with any other railroad so as to form continuous lines of practical uniform gauge; that at great expense, they had completed more than one mile when their work was obstructed by the defendants; that their road passes through the lands and piling grounds of the lumbermen of the city of Williamsport, and necessarily connects or crosses the private tracks or switches of the lumbermen, these several tracks also connecting with a branch railroad of the defendants, used exclusively to transport lumber to their main line for shipment to market.

The Catawissa further alleges that they have the consent and permission of the lumbermen to construct said road through their lands and piling grounds; that they do not intend to occupy, appropriate or use any of the property, right of way, track or tracks of the Philadelphia and Erie, but that the last named, without consent of the owners, have placed trains of cars on the private sidings, lumber tracks or switches of the lumbermen thus preventing, by force, the completion of the Catawissa.

They therefore pray for a writ of special injunction, preliminary until hearing and perpetual thereafter, restraining the Philadelphia and Erie from in any manner interfering with the construction of their surveyed road.

## THE ERIE RESCUE MOVEMENT.

**The New English Movement to Rescue the Erie Railroad from the Hands of Fisk and Gould—Circular of the Shareholders' Protection Committee.**

[From the London Times, Dec. 15.]

A circular just issued by the Erie Protection Committee is calculated to add to the satisfaction of the shareholders at the new movement in favor of their interests inaugurated by Mr. McHenry and Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt. The committee are prepared to give that movement their support, if they should see fit, so soon as they shall have been made acquainted with everything that is to be done; but, meanwhile, they complain that Mr. Bischoffsheim has not disclosed to them the plan of operations. The good intentions of the committee are unquestionable; but the simplicity that would lead them to suppose an exposure of plans and the incurring of the risk of a possible wrangle over them to be the best way of proceeding in a case like the present tends to establish the feeling created by their operations during the past two years, that they are not the men to deal with Messrs. Gould and Fisk. As to the discussions of a committee being kept secret those who would place any reliance upon such a possibility must know very little of public life. Finally, the committee appear to furnish a further example of a want of sagacity by wresting from its true purport a statement recently made by Mr. Bischoffsheim to the effect that his position as agent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad might at any moment become incompatible with his remaining a member of the Erie committee. The only meaning any persons not desirous of imputing dishonorable motives could put upon this statement would be that Mr. Bischoffsheim's connection with the measures successfully in progress for the rescue of the Atlantic and Great Western might place him totally at variance with the policy which for two years had been fruitlessly conducted with regard to the Erie. But the committee clumsily assume that his aims may not be simply those of justice, which could not by possibility involve wrong in any quarter, but that he may have interests in one direction which would lead him to injure those in another. Of course nothing could have been further from their intention than to convey such an imputation, but it is impossible to read their circular in any other light, and the carelessness thus exhibited may be taken as a sample of the too frequent results of "committee" work. The case stands thus:—Mr. McHenry and Mr. Bischoffsheim have just succeeded in rescuing from the grasp of Messrs. Gould and Fisk a property of almost equal amount to that of the Erie, and have placed it under the control of a direction second to none for influence and respectability in the United States. The interests of this property, and of the Erie, from their relative position, must be identical, and an offer is consequently made to perform a similar service for the latter undertaking. Not a shilling is asked in the way of contribution, and all the labor and necessary risks of the struggle are undertaken from the conviction of the general benefit to result, and from the natural desire to save the reputation of New York and twelve or fifteen millions of English property from the hands of rogues. The Protection Committee, on the other hand, after taking a contribution of about £25,000 for necessary expenses, have failed during two years in arresting for a single instant the plunder of the concern, and are now only able to hold out the routine hope that something may be done "during the spring." And not only have they failed to arrest the process of plunder, but they have furnished Messrs. Gould and Fisk, by whom and their confederates the proceedings instituted have throughout been treated with utter ridicule, with the plea that the affair was simply one which was taking the regular course of law. Can the shareholders believe that, if the struggle in the case of the Atlantic and Great Western Company had been under similar management, it would by this moment have been in the position now attained, and is it the wish of the Protection Committee to thwart the consummation they have themselves been unable to achieve? No thought has been expressed of acting antagonistically to them, or of interfering with anything they may hope for "in the spring," and by attempting to stand in the way of other efforts they can but figure as new and involuntary allies of Messrs. Gould and Fisk. If they have any doubt as to this view of their position, it will be their duty at once to call a public meeting of their constituents. Until they distinctly avow it, no one will believe they intend to play the part of obstructives, or that the tone of the subjoined circular is to be taken as an expression of their real views or resolutions, but the interests involved are too enormous to be left without some exposition less incoherent than that which they have thus offered:—

Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee, 60 Threadneedle Street, E. C., Dec. 12, 1871.

Sir—The attention of the committee has been called to a circular addressed to the shareholders of the Erie Railway by Mr. James McHenry, acting in co-operation with Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt. These gentlemen propose to undertake some movement "alike in the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and of the Erie Railway proprietors." Mr. McHenry further states that the agency undertaken by Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt will not be in any way antagonistic to the action or objects of the existing Protection Committee, but will, on the contrary, be directed to the very end that committee has in view. Assuming this latter statement to be correct, it is not a little strange, and very much to be regretted, that Mr. Bischoffsheim, while a member of the committee, did not disclose to his colleagues the plan of operations which is now proposed; and the committee need scarcely add that they are and have at all times been ready to co-operate in any movement which, when explained, would in their judgment tend to advance the interests of the shareholders. This disclosure to the committee would not have been open to the objection which might now be urged to a knowledge of the proposed line of action being made public.

On the 24th of November last Mr. Bischoffsheim sent in his resignation, on the grounds that "his position as agent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad might at any moment become incompatible with his remaining a member of the committee." From this it would clearly appear that the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, with which Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt and Mr. McHenry are, as is well known, intimately connected, may at any moment become incompatible with those of the Erie Railway proprietors. Whenever the details of the proposed movement are thoroughly known the committee will be prepared to give it their support, if they are satisfied that it is for the advantage of the interests confided to them to do so; but, in the meanwhile, they think the Erie shareholders should very carefully consider before giving in their adhesion to a movement the scope of which has not been explained either to the committee or the shareholders, and which is promoted by parties who, as Mr. Bischoffsheim states, may at any moment have interests incompatible with their own. By order of the Committee. W. A. MICHAEL, Secretary.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

[From the Raleigh Carolinian, Dec. 29.]

These twins, Eng and Chang, who are now living in the western portion of North Carolina, and one of whom is lying dangerously ill at the present time, were born at a small village on the coast of Siam in the year 1811. We are in possession of some particulars concerning them which may be of interest to our readers. Their parents got their living by fishing, and until 1829, when Eng and Chang were brought to the United States, they made their living by selling shellfish. Their mother bore seventeen children. At one time she gave birth to three, and never less than two. But none of these children were deformed. They are united at the anterior part of the chest by a prolongation of a kind of flesh band, the size of the hand. This band of flesh is about two inches broad and four inches thick. The whole mass is tough and capable of being considerably extended. While you may whisper in the ear of one without the other hearing; while volatile salts applied to the nostrils of one has no effect on the other; and while pinching the arm of one excites no sensation in the other; still if you but stick a pin in the exact vertical centre of this connecting link, both will flinch from the hurt. These twins are seldom observed to converse with each other. They play a good game of draughts, make pretty much the same moves, and at the same time, and frequently play against each other. They are both married and have grown children.

## A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Harriet Kane, a young girl in the employ of Mrs. Jane McNaught, of 143 West Twenty-ninth street, was arrested by officer Tully yesterday morning, charged with stealing a watch, valued at $60, and a breastpin, valued at $81, on the 23d ultimo. She denied the charge upon being conveyed before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market, but was fully committed for trial.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.

**Board of Assistant Aldermen.**

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Monday, Jan. 1, 1872—12 M.

[illegible] the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State entitled "An Act to [illegible] the [illegible] government of the City of New York," passed April 5, 1870, the Assistant Aldermen chosen to represent the several Assembly districts of the city of New York elected at the election held November 7, 1871, assembled in the Aldermen's [illegible] in the City Hall, having previously subscribed their names [illegible] to the oath of office, as required by law.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At twelve o'clock M. the Board was called to order by Assistant Alderman John Stacom, who then moved that Assistant Alderman Christian Schwartz be chosen Chairman of the Board, to act until a President of the Board should be duly chosen.

Assistant Alderman Stacom put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Schwartz then took the chair.

Assistant Alderman Joseph P. Strack moved that Assistant Alderman Francis J. Geis be chosen Secretary to the Board, to act until a Clerk to the Board is duly chosen.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

The roll was then called and the following named Assistant Aldermen responded to their names:—

Thomas Foley, First Assembly district.
John Stacom, Second Assembly district.
Hugh O'Brien, Third Assembly district.
John Galvin, Fourth Assembly district.
Isaac Robinson, Fifth Assembly district.
Michael Healy, Sixth Assembly district.
Charles P. Hart, Seventh Assembly district.
George J. Kraus, Eighth Assembly district.
George C. Coddington, Ninth Assembly district.
Joseph P. Strack, Tenth Assembly district.
Charles C. Pinckney, Eleventh Assembly district.
Edward Costello, Twelfth Assembly district.
William Wade, Thirteenth Assembly district.
Nicholas R. Conner, Fourteenth Assembly district.
Erastus Littlefield, Fifteenth Assembly district.
Francis J. Geis, Sixteenth Assembly district.
Stephen N. Simonson, Seventeenth Assembly district.
Philip Cumisky, Eighteenth Assembly district.
Christian Schwartz, Twentieth Assembly district.
Otis T. Hall, Twenty-first Assembly district.

And the following named Assistant Alderman was absent:—

Bartholomew McDonald, Nineteenth district.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Assistant Alderman Healy presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Joseph Dempsey be and he is hereby elected Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872.

Assistant Alderman Stacom moved that said resolution be amended by inserting therein, before the name of Joseph Dempsey, the words "Nicholas R. Conner be and he is hereby elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and that."

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the negative on a division—affirmative 10; negative 10.

The Chairman then put the question whether the Board would agree with the resolution submitted by Assistant Alderman Healy.

Which was decided in the negative on a division—affirmative 10; negative 10.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that the Board do now adjourn until 12 o'clock M. to-morrow.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the Chairman declared that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872—12 o'Clock M.

The Board met in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—The Chairman, Assistant Alderman Christian Swartz, in the chair, and the following members:—

Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Hart, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Conner, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and Hall—21.

Assistant Alderman Hartt moved that the Board do now take a recess for one hour.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said motion be laid on the table.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion of Assistant Alderman Robinson.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Strack, Costello, Conner, Littlefield, Geis, Cumisky and McDonald—14.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hartt, Coddington, Pinckney, Wade, Simonson, Schwartz and Hall—7.

And the motion for a recess of one hour was laid on the table.

Assistant Alderman Robinson presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Charles C. Pinckney be and he is hereby elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and Joseph Dempsey be and he is hereby elected Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution, which was decided in the negative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Costello, Littlefield and Cumisky—8.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Wade, Conner, Geis, Simonson, McDonald, Schwartz and Hall—12.

Assistant Alderman Kraus presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we hereby elect Otis T. Hall President, and Joseph Dempsey Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "Otis T. Hall, President," and

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The Chairman then put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Strack, Costello, Conner, Littlefield and Cumisky—12.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hartt, Coddington, Pinckney, Wade, Geis, Simonson, Schwartz and Hall—8.

And the Chairman declared that Joseph Dempsey was duly chosen Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872.

Assistant Alderman Healy moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Mr. Dempsey and inform him of his election as Clerk to the Board.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the Chairman appointed as such committee Assistant Aldermen Healy, Galvin and Geis.

And the committee proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned to them.

The committee presently returned, accompanied by the Clerk elect, who was introduced to the Board, and immediately entered upon his duties.

Assistant Alderman Galvin moved that this Board do now choose Nicholas R. Conner for President.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Costello, Littlefield and Cumisky—9.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hartt, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade, Conner, Geis, Simonson, McDonald, Schwartz and Hall—12.

Assistant Alderman Stacom moved that the Board do now adjourn until Thursday, next 4th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the Chairman declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the 4th inst., at two o'clock P. M. JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Clerk.


## SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (Established 1847).

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS, EXECUTORS' SALE. Handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, rosewood grand Piano, by Chickering; real bronze Clocks and Figures, modern Oil Paintings, &c., &c., sold by order of executors MRS. A. R. MOUNT, DECEASED, most of which was made to order by Baudouine, Roux and Pottier & Stymus, comprising as follows:—Carved rosewood Parlor Suits, heavy satin damask and lace Curtains; Buhl inlaid Cabinet and Centre Table, rosewood Secretary, Cabinet, Consol and Centre Tables; real bronze Clock, Candelabras and Statuettes, fine original modern Oil Paintings of the American and European schools, carved rosewood and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Armoires, en suite; best curled hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Bed and Table Linen, carved black walnut and oak Buffets, Dining Tables and Chairs en suite; rich decorated China Dinner Service, Cut Glassware, Cutlery, &c.; Moquette, English Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; Stair Carpets and Rods; fine Proof Engravings, Kitchen Ware, &c. Also, Seven and a half octave rosewood grand Piano, made by Chickering, and cost $1,500; also 1,200 imported Havana Cigars.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an elegant assortment of Household Furniture, in green reps, satin brocatel, &c. Library and Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Library Cases, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, cane-seat Chairs, Sofas, elegant Bedsteads and Dressing Bureaus; Curtains, Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c. Office Furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF Handsome and genteel Household Furniture, this day (Thursday), Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown stone residence of Albert A. Vanderhoff, Esq., leaving for Europe, 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue. Parlors—Velvet, Medallion Carpets; grand square rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet; Pompadour and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, in satin; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes; Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Easy Chairs in reps, Clocks, Vases, Extension Table, Buffet, China Dinner Set, Crystal, Glass and Silver Ware; Basement and servants' Furniture, &c. House to let. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Parties wishing to attend the sale take Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars and stop at Forty-second street, near the house.

AUCTION SALE AT 120 WEST 23D ST. THIS (Thursday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Over $25,000 worth of rare and costly Works of Art, the property of H. E. McDonnell, Esq. Magnificent 7¼ octave rich rosewood Pianoforte, elegant Parlor and Library Suits, pier and mantel Mirrors, Bronze and Bisque Figures, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, 700 volumes Books, Centre Tables, Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Louis XIV. Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, 25 elegant curled hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c., Buffet, Extension Tables, Chairs; solid Silver; all over 400 lots, by catalogue. N. B.—This is the largest and richest household furniture sale this year. Sale positive. Furniture boxed and shipped for purchasers by responsible men.

AUCTION SALE.—MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Magnificent Household Furniture, at the residence of W. L. Harwood, Esq., 26 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, THIS DAY (Thursday), commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Furniture, covered satin brocatel, reps; marqueterie Cabinet, Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Paintings, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; velvet, medallion Carpets; artistic Bronzes, Clocks, Curtains, Silverware, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Tables, Extension Table, Sideboard, Linen, China, Glass Ware, Cutlery.

AT WALDRON & COOK'S Downtown Horse Bazaar and Salesrooms, corner Cedar, New Church and Liberty streets, Auction Sale Horses, Buggies, Wagons, &c. THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK. 8 head good Work and Driving Horses. 2 Buggies, 2 Express Wagons. Single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets. Saw in stable 149 Cedar street; all stray, positively.

A. — FURNITURE SALE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.— HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion 120 West 26. [illegible], consisting in part of rosewood Pianoforte, also Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Bronzes, Carpets, Bookcases, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, [illegible], Chairs, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in all 300 lots of useful Household Furniture.

AUCTION SALE.—CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.—Bankrupt stock at auction; the store stock at 71 Barclay street. Also the Safe, Glass Cases and Shelving, Thursday, January 4, at 10 o'clock.

BY E. DOCKERTY, AUCTIONEER. Household Furniture. This day, at the [illegible] salesroom 79 Nassau street, a large assortment of Parlor Suits, Bedroom, Library and Dining Room Suits; Carpets, large Mirrors, Bedding, Safes, Desks, &c.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, [illegible] Ludlow street, elegant Fixtures and Furniture of Saloon, positively at 10½. [illegible] invited. I. J. SWARZKOPH, 209 Bowery.

BY MAX BATLENDORFER, AUCTIONEER, 233 BOWERY, sells 52 Fourth avenue, 11 o'clock, December 4. Furniture, [illegible], Machines, Frames, Showcases, Oil Paintings, to close [illegible]. Sale positive.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT auction on Thursday, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 529 Greenwich street, near Spring, the Stock of Dry Goods, Furnishing and Fancy Goods, contained in said store, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Alpacas, Merinos, Muslins, Calicos, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., in lots to suit. Sale positive, to close the business. To be continued from day to day.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Saturday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street; a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, Blankets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO. FRIDAY, JAN. 5, AT 10 A. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby street, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, good assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors, China, Fancy Goods, Furs, Brussels and other Carpets; also rosewood Parlor Suits and Pianos, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—B. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11½ o'clock, at 121 Bowery, a lot Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Oilcloth, Counter, &c., &c. By order P. Feeny, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JOHN MORTIMER, 42 EAST Broadway, will sell this day a large assortment of Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets and other goods. Order John Tucker, Ninth avenue.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER. This day (Thursday), January 4, at 11 o'clock, at 15 Bowery, Assignee and Marshal's sale of imported Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., viz.:—Of casks Gin, Brandies, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Irish and Scotch Whiskeys; also 85 bbls. choice old Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, viz., of Keller's, Crow's, Miller's, Gaff's, Homestead and other choice brands Rye and Bourbon; also about 201 cases Brandies, Old Tom Gin, Claret and Madeira Wines; 25 baskets and cases Champagne; Office Furniture, Safes, Platform Scale, &c.; also 65,000 fine Havana Cigars; Pipes, &c. L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal. Also 25 cases and 5 bbls. Glassware. C. V. LYONS, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL SALE OF Glass Ware, Crockery, &c.—By virtue of an execution I will sell this day (Thursday), January 4, at 10¼ o'clock, 15 Bowery, a lot of about 25 cases and 5 barrels of all kinds of Glassare and Crockery, as Goblets, Tumblers, Reinel Wine Glasses, Champagne Glasses, Crockery, &c. CHARLES V. LYON, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Cigars, Pipes, &c., this day (Thursday), Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, No. 15 Bowery; 6,500 Cigars, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.; also a Lot of fine Liquors. L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—B. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 7 Murray street, a lot of Office Furniture, consisting of Desks, Chairs, Books, Safes, &c., &c. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. THOMAS P. DALY, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 6 City Hall place, will sell, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the first class Liquor Store 123 Delancey street, corner of Norfolk, one rosewood four pull Ale Pump, fine Counters, Kegs and Casks, &c. Also the Furniture of the club rooms attached, 100 yards Brussels Carpet, Extension Table, a large lot of Chairs, Mirrors, Paintings, &c.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

### East Side.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE, NORTHwest corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-eighth street, for sale low and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH BLESSON, 134 East Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP SUB cellar brick House; all modern improvements; gas fixtures and Morning Glory heater; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, 232 East Thirty-eighth street.

$14,000—EASY TERMS, FOR MADISON AVEnue corner Lot, near Central Park entrance. THOMPSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street.

### West Side.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A CHOICE PARCEL OF Lots, below Central Park, between Fourth and Sixth avenues; very cheap; easy terms. P. P. VAN ZANDT, 81 Cedar street, room 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ELEGANT FULL SIZE brown stone Houses, on Twenty-third street, near Fifth avenue; also on Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

## JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

### To Let or Lease.

TO RENT—IN JERSEY CITY, FOUR ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water, bath, &c., in a private house, to a small family. Address HOUSEKEEPING, Herald office.

## PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT A BARGAIN—FARM OF 70 ACRES, NEAR ERIE and Midland depots, Orange county; spring brook, orchard, mountain views, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, ON easy terms and with immediate possession, the Residence of the late Hiram Ketcham, situated in a sandy dell east of Riverdale, and north of Kingsbridge, with five acres of good Land. Apply to S. EMBERSON, Sole Agent, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

AT KINGSTON, N. J.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 180 acres, under good cultivation; every variety of choice fruit; magnificent house, containing 16 fine rooms, with cemented cellar; superior outbuildings, in complete order; 1¼ mile from depot; first class in every respect; only $15,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 59 Nassau street, room 6.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, IN NEW JERSEY; superb mansion, stables, carriage houses, pavilions, porter's lodge, artificial lake, greenhouse, &c., to exchange for city property, free or encumbered. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

CHANCE TO BUY AN ELEGANT HOUSE IN ELIZAbeth very cheap, and little money down. Beautiful Country Seat near Plainfield; great bargain. JAQUES, 208 Broadway, Commissioner of Deeds.

EIGHT ACRES—SPLENDID NEW BUILDINGS, ALL modern; fine stream of water; a handsome place for the money; near station; commutation low; one hour from city. Call in the store, 91 Maiden lane.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—FIRST CLASS Residences, Farms, Houses, Lots and elegant Building Sites, a great variety for sale; also furnished and unfurnished Houses to let for season or year, by S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts.

LOTS FOR SALE—AT GREENPOINT; WOULD EXchange for Boots and Shoes. Inquire of J. SAMMIS, 325 Grand street, New York.

REAL ESTATE—47 ACRES, 1,800 FEET FRONT AT depot; best prospect in New Jersey; those looking for investments will find this a rare opportunity. Apply in store, 91 Maiden lane.

TO RENT OR LEASE, At Hunter's Point, two Lots of Ground; one Building, 33 feet square, two stories and office; Boiler, Engine and Shafting, nearly new, in first class running order; one Building, been used as brass foundry, with furnaces attached; carriage house, barn, 400 barrel water tank. Also for sale, cheap, Drilling Machines; Face Lathes, wooden beds, six foot swing; complete Set of Pipe Fitters' Tools; Pipe and Fittings; Worthington Duplex Steam Pump, 400 barrel capacity; heavy and business Wagons. Apply to WILLIAM BRIDGE, corner Central avenue and Third street, Hunter's Point, L. I.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, IN FULL OPERATION, IN Richmond, Va., free and clear, to exchange for City Property, free or encumbered. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE, LIGHTLY mortgaged, in Gramercy Park, in exchange for brown stone between Fifth and Park avenues. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

BARGAINS IN PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Splendid Stone Quarry on Hudson | $30,000 |
| 37 Lots in Rahway, good location | 7,000 |
| 145 acres improved Farm in Wisconsin | 5,000 |
| 50 acres improved Farm in Pennsylvania | 4,000 |
| 12 Lots in Mount Vernon | 3,000 |
| 5,000 acres Land in Kentucky | 10,000 |

All free and clear; titles perfect. J. S. FERGUSON, 59 Nassau street, room 6.

EXCHANGE.—A FARM ON NEW YORK CENTRAL Railroad, valued at $25,000; would exchange for a vessel or property near New York to amount of $15,000, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Address, stating full particulars, CAPTAIN, Herald office.

EXCHANGE—$8,000 WORTH GOOD SALABLE MERchandise for one-quarter cash, balance Western lands or near by Property, without cash. Address MERCHANT, for ten days, box 145 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROperty, seven Lots, on Fifty-seventh street, 300 feet east of Boulevard; good location; no rock; $27,000. WILLIAMS, 154 Jane street.

FARM TO EXCHANGE—NEAR UTICA, N. Y.; 90 ACRES, all under cultivation, with good buildings. Will exchange for Brooklyn or near by country property. J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS, WELL LOCATED, TO EXCHANGE for a small Farm in lower part of Westchester county, on cash basis. Address HARLEM LOTS, box 161 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—EIGHT BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, just finished, in Eighteenth ward, Brooklyn, for a Farm or vacant Lots. Apply to or address JOSEPH DAVISON, Builder, 403 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

$15,000.—COAL AND WOOD LAND, ON GREEN River, Butler county, Kentucky; also a Farm, 105 acres, in Oneida county, New York, for City Property or Merchandise for Ready Made Clothing. Apply for particulars to D. T., 11 Seneca street, Utica, N. Y.

$38,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ELEVEN Lots, 25x100, on Seventy-third street, between First and Second avenues. Inquire at 122 East Seventy-ninth street, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND ABOUT FIFTY ACRES OF Land, situated within thirty miles of New York. Address, stating terms, box 5,685 New York Post office.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A NEAT House, from $6,000 to $7,000, in Harlem. Address, with full description and location, W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR TO RENT—A SMALL House, in good order, between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars, T. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, AT A BARGAIN, for cash, between Park and Sixth avenues, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-fourth street. Address, with situation and price, A. H. P., box 155 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A FIRST CLASS [illegible] House; must be [illegible] in perfect order and situated between Twentieth and [illegible] streets and Madison and Sixth avenues. [illegible] number, street and lowest price, [illegible].

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TEN [illegible] Houses, from $14,000 [illegible] Fifth street and between [illegible]. JOHN C. HAY [illegible].


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## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

13 STANTON ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As cook by one who thoroughly understands cooking; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

20 WEST 13TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastries and bakes well; is a good baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country.

42 CARMINE ST., ONE PAIR OF STAIRS UP.—A respectable Protestant woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required; will go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, or till suited.

66 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen at present employers.

68 WEST 43D ST., ROOM 2.—AS GOOD COOK IN A gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference.

110 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook. Can be seen for two days.

111 WEST 41ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST with the washing and ironing; two years' best city reference.

114 WEST 17TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG woman as good plain cook in a private family; lived two years in last place; will assist with washing if required.

122 EAST 51ST ST.—A GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; best city reference.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; best reference.

140 EAST 19TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, EXCELLENT washer and ironer by a respectable girl; city reference.

144 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook and assist in washing.

203 EAST 24TH ST.—A CAPABLE WOMAN IN A small private family, to cook, wash and iron; excellent reference from last place.

203 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook and good washer and ironer.

210 SULLIVAN ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; good city references.

212 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; good city reference.

215 3D AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., IN the bakery.—As good cook in a private family or boarding house; understands her business; city or country; excellent reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—THREE RESPECTABLE PROtestant girls; one as first class cook, laundress, chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

226 WEST 15TH ST. PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; soups, fish, meats, creams and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; would take entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; her last employer can be seen.

228 CHRYSTIE ST., NEAR HOUSTON, ROOM 11.—A first class middle aged Swiss as cook or housekeeper in a private family.

231 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor.—A young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first rate cook; is an excellent baker of all kinds; well recommended.

239 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—Two good willing girls in one house; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

241 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; WILL assist in coarse washing and ironing; excellent baker and pastry cook; excellent city reference.

251 EAST 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AS head meat and pastry cook; will go to a boarding house, small hotel or restaurant; city reference.

346 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as good cook; understands soups, jellies and all kinds of pastry; good city reference.

387 SECOND AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A first class English cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

411 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as first class cook; can do French and English cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

428 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—TWO respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing; very good reference.

434 5TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS FIRST class cook, in a private family. Call for one day.

449 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; good city reference.

533 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A respectable American woman as cook in a private family; good city reference.

590 2D AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands her business; best city reference.

610 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

629 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as first class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; also a young girl in the same house as chambermaid, or in kitchen preferred. Call for two days.

633 3D AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing and ironing, or would do the washing of a small private family; city reference.

908 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

AS HEAD COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—UNEqualled in French and all other styles of cooking; understands the serving of the handsomest dinners for parties that can be served; is capable of taking entire charge; very best city reference. Address S. F., box 192 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

### Chambermaids, &c.

51 5TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—TWO GOOD servants; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as seamstress.

51 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children; good city reference. A. K.

59 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR waitress; the best city reference given. Inquire of John J. Morris.

100 CLINTON ST., UP STAIRS.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid in a private American family; best reference.

141 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—TWO SISTERS; ONE TO do chamberwork and waiting; the other as nurse and plain seamstress; best city references.

144 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A GOOD GIRL to do chamberwork; can sew; good reference.

147 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do chamberwork, take care of children or waiting; best city reference. Call for two days.

159 EAST 50TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN AS FIRST class seamstress or child's nurse; understands all kinds sewing machines; would take care of a child from its birth; best city reference.

169 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A VERY NICE PROtestant German girl as chambermaid; has been two years in an English family; reference from present employer.

200 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

209 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

209 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and nurse in a private family.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; good city reference.

220 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

226 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework for a small private family; good city reference.

235 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as chambermaid; American family preferred. Address [illegible] W. TRESBO.

236 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

237 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; has good city reference.

326 EAST 32D ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and [illegible] reference can be had from the lady at 24 West 47th st., with whom she last lived. Apply for two days.

355 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; best city reference.

359 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, also a good cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference.

402 [illegible] IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] chambermaid and waitress [illegible] has the best city reference. Can be seen [illegible].

405 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman [illegible] chambermaid and waitress [illegible] or would do housework for a small family; [illegible] reference.

628 EAST [illegible] EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT [illegible] or take care of [illegible] or address.

644 [illegible] AV., [illegible]—A RESPECTABLE [illegible].

950 [illegible] AV., [illegible] ST.—A GERMAN GIRL [illegible] American [illegible] reference [illegible].

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Chambermaids, &c.

987 1ST AV., NEAR 54TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing [illegible] washing, ironing and dusting in a private family; very best city reference from last place.

1,275 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 34TH ST., SECOND floor, over [illegible] store.—Two young women; one as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the [illegible].

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

21 [illegible] ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A [illegible] years a [illegible] dressmaker [illegible] in a private family; [illegible] references [illegible]. Inquire for MARIA.

36 BANK ST., BETWEEN WAVERLEY PLACE AND 4th st.—A young [illegible] widow [illegible] refinement, [illegible] furniture, [illegible] respectable [illegible] KEEPER.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A [illegible] TAILORESS AS COAT maker; [illegible] trade thoroughly.

110 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do plain sewing and [illegible].

116 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist with growing children in a respectable family; good reference.

122 WEST 29TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A COMpetent young girl as family seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; an expert operator; will engage by week or month.

224 WEST 16TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A FRENCH dressmaker to go out sewing in private families. Call all the week.

250 WEST 47TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands family sewing of all kinds; no objection to wait on ladies or young misses.

454 WEST 31ST ST.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A few more engagements, by the day or week, at dressmaking; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address E. McCOLL.

767 6TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS., second floor, front room.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new.

972 6TH AV., FIRST BELL.—A THOROUGHLY competent dressmaker, formerly with Madame Gautier, and who has all the new styles, desires a few more engagements at home; entire satisfaction guaranteed; cutting and basting a specialty.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands dressmaking and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at 47 Concord st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, first class trimmers and apprentices. None but those competent need apply at No. 6 West 14th st., near Broadway.

### General Housework, &c.

32 HORATIO ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework in a small private family; can wash and iron perfectly; best city reference from her last place.

55 KING ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; country preferred.

99 VANDAM ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in the city or a short distance in the country; good washer and ironer; best city reference; willing and obliging.

103 LEROY ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family.

104 MOTT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; can come well recommended.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL NO. 11.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small family; references from last place. Call or address.

134 HOUSTON ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., in the fancy store.—A respectable young girl to do general housework.

158 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER 3D AV., SECOND floor, front.—A respectable woman, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork or as kitchen maid in a small family. Call for two days.

162 WEST 22D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

182 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A PROTESTant woman to do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; reference.

219 SULLIVAN ST., BETWEEN AMITY AND Bleecker.—A girl to do general housework where there are no children; is a good laundress; is neat and tidy; pretty good cook; city reference.

241 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city reference.

252 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A girl to do general housework in a private family.

252 WEST 49TH ST., CORNER OF 8TH AV., TOP floor.—A young girl to do general housework or take care of a baby in a private family; has good city reference.

311 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework. Call for two days.

325 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging.

396 2D AV., ROOM 16.—A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small American family.

423 WEST 44TH ST.—A TIDY, CLEAN GIRL TO do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family; is honest and obliging and not afraid to work.

449 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family to do general housework; good references.

450 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; best city reference.

522 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; has lived in first class families. Can be seen for two days.

523 2D AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl, 16 years old, to assist with housework or children; is willing to work.

633 3D AV., NEAR 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

654 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork in a small family; can give six years' reference.

725 3D AV., CORNER OF 45TH ST.—TWO respectable girls as general houseworkers; good reference. Call for two days.

916 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., THIRD floor.—A German girl to do general housework in an American family. Miss HAGEMANN.

1,266 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENEral housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

### Housekeepers, &c.

36 BANK ST., BETWEEN WAVERLEY PLACE AND 4th st.—An American widow lady of refinement, as housekeeper, or would accept any position of trust; none but respectable parties need apply; best reference given. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

101 EAST 20TH ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; widower's family preferred. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week.

154 EAST 25TH ST.—A CAPABLE AND REFINED lady, aged 30, desires a position as housekeeper; loves the society of children and is capable and willing to instruct in vocal and piano music for same remuneration. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, for three days.

213 WEST 26TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A family; widower's preferred. Call for two days from 1 till 5 o'clock. Miss EDGAR'S.

234 WEST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman as assistant housekeeper, or would wait on an invalid lady; will be found useful and trustworthy; city reference. Call for two days.

318 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young lady of refinement as housekeeper or governess to young children, or both; understands sewing; reference given and required. Be sure to ask for Miss PRATT. Call to-day.

337 EAST 10TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEkeeper or first class cook in a Jewish family.

A YOUNG LADY, STRANGER IN THE CITY, OF elegant address, with musical and other accomplishments, desires a position as housekeeper. Address Miss L., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, 42 YEARS OF AGE, as housekeeper for a widower [illegible] qualified for such a position in every respect; a good home more an object than salary; best reference given and required. Address Mrs. E. JONES, Harlem Post office.

A LADY OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY DESIRES a position as housekeeper; a home for herself and daughter [illegible] the best reference given. Address [illegible] Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON WISHES TO take charge as housekeeper of a house; would prefer [illegible]. Address, appointing interview, BUSINESS, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

EINE [illegible] [illegible] Address, [illegible] N. J. LINDNER, station D.

### Laundresses, &c.

59 GREENWICH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] washing [illegible] reasonable; best references. Mrs. [illegible].

114 WEST 33D ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT laundress; best reference from city and country.

118 [illegible] ST.—MRS. WHITE WISHES SOME GENTLEMEN'S washing; can be well recommended. [illegible].

129 WEST 33D ST.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES to take in washing. Apply to or address Mrs. LEE.

139 EAST 29TH ST., IN THE BAKERY STORE.—Families, gentlemen's [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible] Scotch widow; references given if required. [illegible] days.

210 WEST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS [illegible] by the day or week; is a good and [illegible]. [illegible] CICKEY.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Laundresses, &c.

213 EAST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM, at the shoemaker's.—A respectable Scotch woman wishes to take a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; good reference; no objection to going out by the day.

222 7TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress in a private family; best city reference. Address for two days.

235 EAST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERIcan widow to go out by the day; is a first class ironer and fluter. Address Mrs. WEBB.

240 2D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A GERMAN GIRL, who can wash and iron, as chambermaid.

332 EAST 34TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress to do a few ladies' washing at her own home; can do up laces and fine dresses equal to new; or would go out two days each week; good reference. Call or address.

340 EAST 47TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress wishes gentlemen's or family washing, which will be done in the neatest style; or would go out by the day; good reference if required.

516 WEST 29TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; will do work at home by the dozen, bundle or week; city reference.

567 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants a few more families' washing by the month or 75 or 50 cents a dozen. Mrs. BURNS.

684 3D AV., CORNER 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out washing, ironing or housecleaning by the day.

### Nurses, &c.

18 EAST 25TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for an excellent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby.

22 EAST BROADWAY.—TWO ENGLISH GIRLS; ONE as nurse, the other as chambermaid. Call for two days.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY TO MIND A baby.

112 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young person to take care of children, attend an invalid, or as seamstress in a respectable family; respectable reference.

113 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl, 16, to take care of a child or to do light chamberwork.

155 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs.—A respectable, steady woman as child's nurse or to take care of an invalid; has had long experience in both capacities; is a nice plain sewer and has good reference. Call or address.

162 EAST 25TH ST., THIRD BELL.—A LADY TO take charge of a child. Mrs. BANHAM.

203 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

307 EAST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, can take the entire charge of a baby; best city reference.

345 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable married woman, who has lost her own baby, to wet nurse a baby at her own home.

401 WEST 17TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A YOUNG and respectable girl as nurse, to take care of children and do light housework; reference given if required. B. LAUGHLIN.

405 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as nurse, or chambermaid or waitress; with best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

410 3D AV., IN THE BOOK STORE, NEAR 29TH st.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; understands hairdressing; good city reference.

410 5TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a Jewish family.

431 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A monthly nurse is now open to engagement; best city reference. Address Mrs. SMITH.

454 4TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

604 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress or as nurse and to do chamberwork; will be found willing and obliging; good city reference.

686 HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.—AS NURSE GIRL and to do light chamberwork. Apply at Mrs. REILEY'S.

859 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN ANY kind of sickness offers her services to the ladies by the week or month; best city references. Address.

SITUATION AS MONTHLY OR INVALID NURSE. Apply at corner of 3d av. and East 125th st., over Marsh's drug store, Eastbrooke Gallery, Harlem.

### Waitresses, &c.

42 EAST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; if required would assist in chamberwork; has seven years' city reference from her last place.

110 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as first class waitress; best city reference from last place.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS first class waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; excellent city references.

155 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—A Protestant girl as regular waitress in a private family, or chambermaid; good plain sewer; city reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference.

329 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class waitress; no objection to children; best city reference.

454 4TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS first class waitress; best city reference from last place.

647 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS WAITress; no objections to go to Staten Island.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION FOR A young Protestant woman, in a private family, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from her last place. Call at 97 West 11th st.

### Miscellaneous.

101 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG lady of 24, of refinement and highly accomplished, would like to take charge of a gentleman's household; feels confident that she could make a home pleasant and cheerful; no objection to travel; reference exchanged. Call on Miss HOWARD, for three days.

187 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING.—TWO RESPECTable girls want a good place. Inquire of STERNACK.

221 THOMPSON ST., NEAR 4TH, IN STORE.—A young lady as first class embroiderer on ladies' and children's outfits in or out of store. Call or address.

222 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS CLERK in a fancy or confectionery store, having had experience as such; the amount of salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address Miss C.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as companion or governess in a respectable family; no objection to travel. Address Miss M. N., Herald office.

322 1ST AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A first class letter embroiderer, who can also embroider a bride's outfit, seeks occupation; good recommendations. Address Miss F. WINKLE.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, who speaks Italian and English, desires a situation as companion for a lady or visiting governess; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY, AT THE GRAND HOTEL, WISHES A SITUAtion for an excellent girl as maid and seamstress, who has lived with her six years. Call for two days at room 37, from 10 to 12 A. M.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER.—A LADY OF CONsiderable experience desires an engagement; can speak and write French fluently; good references. Address L. C., 22 Hampden st., near Flushing av., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DEsirous of engaging with a family having young children, for a few hours each day; English branches and music. 52 West 29th st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper or companion; teaches English, French and music; is a first class housekeeper and manager of servants; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing. Any one wanting a trustworthy, invaluable person, address HEYWOOD, Herald office.

### PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

624 6TH AV., SHOE STORE.—A YOUNG LADY AS governess to teach English, Music and French; French acquired in France; or would act as companion to a lady; no objection to travel; best city reference. Call for two days.

A LADY STENOGRAPHER, WISHING FOR PRACtice, offers her services gratis. Address SHORTHAND, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—FULLY COMPETENT TO teach music, French, German and English, at her own or pupils' residence, by a graduate of one of the best schools. Address MENTOR, station D.

A YOUNG LADY, GERMAN, OF HIGHEST EDUCAtion and with best references, would like to give a few lessons daily in German, French, piano and singing, in exchange for a pleasant home and board in a private American family; is also willing to act as [illegible]. Address [illegible] Post office.

FRENCH TAUGHT CONVERSATIONALLY IN THE shortest time possible, by a lady; excellent references. Address [illegible] H., box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF experience in teaching has some time disengaged. Attainments, English, French and music. Highest references. Address [illegible], box 192 Herald office.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, with good city references, at 177 East 58th st.

A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTED—IN A PRIvate family; best city references required. Call at 120 West [illegible] from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS SEAMstresses to work on elegant silk dresses. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and Tenth st.

A WAITRESS AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—BEST reference required. Apply between 10 and 12, at 16 West 40th st.

AN HONEST, TRUSTWORTHY LADY, NOT AFRAID of [illegible] work, wanted for a [illegible] compensation in a [illegible] position, where no [illegible] is necessary. Apply [illegible].

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., COR. ner 25th st., want a competent French matron; also a Protestant girl for chamberwork and waiting; neither older than 25; must be well recommended.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN TO SELL PALMER'S COMbined Sewing Machine Attachment; price $5; a novelty; sells readily; good pay. HALL & VREELAND, 755 Broadway, room 1.

NEAT, INTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG ladies wanted. In wholesale shirt house 41 Thomas st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of children and sew. Apply in the evening, between 6 and 8, at 319 West 22d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMPETENT as nurse and seamstress; city reference required. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9½ to 12 o'clock A. M., at 38 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO MAKE CHANGE and to assist in keeping accounts; must be quick at figures and write a plain business hand. Address, with reference, F. G. B., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A hotel laundry; one who understands housekeeping; hotel experience not indispensable. Apply at French's Hotel.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRLS; must speak English; one as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, with references, at 261 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family; one that can come well recommended will receive good wages. Apply at 16 West 11th st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH, iron or do general housework for a small private family, at their residence, 222 West 55th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN NURSE, to take charge of a sick child 15 months old. Call at 23½ East 28th st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE; ONE WHO can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at 47 East 29th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY GIRL, AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; must have good references from her last place. Apply at 210 2d av.

WANTED—A WILLING, HONEST GIRL, FOR CHAMberwork and to mind a child; reference required. 453 East 118th st., near av. A.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN WANT OF A GOOD home, fully competent to take charge of and teach to four children and do sewing for a small compensation; short distance in the country; none but a Protestant need apply. Address W. W. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 531 Broome st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID; MUST be willing and obliging. None but those having good city reference need apply at 119 East 56th st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE GIRL, WHO IS A good waitress and chambermaid. Apply at 143 West 15th st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 68 WEST 50TH st., after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT laundress; well recommended. Apply at 18 West 54th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, with city reference; must not object to children. Apply at 228 West 59th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WITH CITY REFerence. Apply, on Thursday, between 9 and 12, at 135 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron and assist with the housework; wages $12. Apply at 228 73d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE housework in a small family. Inquire 237 East 58th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN ON lace goods, at 326 Canal st., first loft.

365 WEST 24TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing; must have good city reference. Apply this day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—AT THE ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, THIS day, a second cook; also chambermaid, paint cleaner and bell boy.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, ABLE TO SPEAK English, as chambermaid and laundress in a small family; must have good recommendations and be a competent laundress. Apply at 22 East 42d st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and do the work of the lower part of the house. Apply after 9 o'clock at the basement door of 259 West 11th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good cook and laundress required; liberal wages. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock at 353 West 51st st.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE. APPLY, WITH CITY reference, at 30 West 38th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock Thursday.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND SEAMSTRESS; ALSO a laundress and chambermaid; city reference. Apply at 18 West 59th st., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED NURSE, for two children; city reference required. 161 West 23d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GOVERNESS, TO GIVE lessons at home to two young children for a few hours daily in the rudiments of French and English. Apply at 316 West 23d st. for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; American or German preferred. One that can sleep at home and has first class references may apply at 46 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, with good reference. Apply, after 9 A. M., at 42 East 19th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WELL-BRED GIRL AS seamstress and assistant chambermaid in a small private family; must understand Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best city references required. None other need apply at 429 West 23d st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

AS BUTLER AND VALET.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing completed his engagement with the Governor General of Canada, desires a situation as above. Address W. H. L., at Mr. Williamson's, 95 5th st.

A YOUNG IRISHMAN (PROTESTANT) WISHES farm or city work; is strong and healthy; would come for small wages first. Inquire at 297 Bowery for OLIVER GIBSON.

A GOOD WAITER WILL WORK FOR HIS BOARD; reference. Apply at Helvetia House, corner of Division and Norfolk sts. Inquire for WAITER.

A RESPECTABLE BOY OF 15 WANTS A SITUATION as musician; plays and teaches piano, melodeon and organ; reads music. Address Mr. MURRAY, 141 Liberty st., second floor.

A.—31 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, aged 20, wishes a situation in a small private family, to wait or make himself useful; understands the care of a furnace and can give the best references from last place. Call for or address JAMES.

FARM BAILIFF.—MAN (WITH WIFE) DESIRES SITUAtion as above; thoroughly understands stock raising, wheat growing, &c.; near Quincy preferred. Address for one fortnight, WILLIAM S. SMITH, 299 6th av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE IN city or country; man as waiter and wife as chambermaid. Call for two days at 138 West 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, AS COOK; CAN speak English and Spanish; has good references. Address R. C., 269 3d av., or call for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (AN American), speaking English, French and German, any business to make himself useful; references. Address F. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS French waiter (single), in a private family; best city references. Call at or address 104 East 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NOTION AND FANCY goods packer; has been 15 years in the business; the best city reference. Address for two days B. B., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a first class family; has good city references. Address or apply to S. B., 124 West 12th st.

WAITER WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily.—A respectable man, that can give the very best of city references. Can be seen at 202 West [illegible] st., near [illegible] av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT, AS first class waiter in a private family, who [illegible] city understands his business; best city reference. Address J., 526 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has good city reference. Address J. D., box 173 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WILLING MAN OF LONG EXPErience, a situation as cook; no objection to long hours or low wages. Address for two days A. CULIN, 539 Broome st., grocery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, ENGlish, as first class waiter; wife as first class cook; would go separately. Can be seen at, or address A. B., 132 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, without any family, situations; wife as first class laundress or housekeeper, understands making [illegible]; man willing to make himself generally useful [illegible] best city or country reference. 114 West [illegible].

## CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG GERMAN DRUGGIST, LICENSED AND well recommended, wants another situation. Address A. B., Herald office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PASSEMENTERIE [illegible] large city experience to take charge of the [illegible] retail millinery department. Apply personally or by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO.

A YOUNG MAN FROM TEXAS, WITH FIRST CLASS references, desires a situation [illegible] office [illegible] the business. Address TEXAS, box 166 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has just lost a good, steady [illegible] position, caused by the dissolution of a firm, and [illegible] of cash if asked. Address D. D. D., Herald office.

A TRAVELLING AGENT, HAVING FIRST CLASS trade East, West and Southwest, [illegible] children's clothing, wishes to make arrangements with a first class house for spring trade. Address [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A TRAVELLER, WITH A GOOD STEADY TRADE, is open for a position with a [illegible] house. Address HOSIERY, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF 25 DESIRES A SITUATION IN the banking and brokerage [illegible]; references [illegible]; highest references [illegible]. Address F. W. D. M., Herald office.

## CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND business man, with first class references, wants a situation. Address C. B., Herald office.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER, OF 12 years' experience, is desirous of changing his present location; can furnish the best references. Address D. H. M., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—WITH FIRST CLASS REFerences as to honesty and competency; city reference required; to such a liberal salary granted. Address, with true name, stating age, where last employed, all particulars and salary expected, D. C., box 106 Herald office.

DRUGGISTS.—A LICENSED PRESCRIPTION CLERK, speaking English and German, desires a situation as relief clerk. Address CHLORAL, box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN IN A HARDware and house furnishing store; one with experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLENS.—A SALESMAN, HAVING a first class city and State trade, is now open for engagement; commission or salary; all satisfactory references. Address S. HOFFMANN, 55 Lispenard street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced salesman, having a thorough knowledge of dye stuffs and chemicals, with eight years' experience in the business and an extensive acquaintance and trade among Western woollen manufacturers; first class reference. Address HOWARD, lock box 29 Camden, N. J.

TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN WANTED—IN O'NEILL'S boot and shoe store, 580 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, BY A YOUNG man with seven years' experience in business; can give good city reference; salary moderate. Address BUSINESS, box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age, office of a banker or broker preferred, as he has been for the past eight years in a house of that description, and thoroughly understands that business; best reference given. Address E. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, aged 24, well acquainted with the general routine of business in a merchant's office; grain trade preferred. Address box 2,049 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN ACQUAINTed with the necktie trade; none but those thoroughly competent and with first class references need apply; good salary given. Address NECK WEAR, Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TRAVELLING AGENT or local salesman in any line of business, wholesale or retail; no objection to leaving the city; speaks English and German fluently, and can give best city reference. Applicants will please apply to J. W., care Messrs. Lewis, Schiele & Co., 374 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A permanent situation; can keep books and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address E. F., box 210 Herald office.

WANTED—ABOUT READY TO RETURN BY THE 1ST of next month to Chicago, I should like to sell goods on coming season for a good Western house, also white and fancy goods, on commission; advertiser was employed before the fire in a large wholesale house, and has got a large and solid city trade; best references furnished. Address for three days AGENT, Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DOWNTOWN GENTS' furnishing store; one who speaks German, and make himself useful; must give the best reference. Address D. T., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER OF A WELL known and established article, an energetic young salesman, for city trade; must be willing to work for a commission and be able to give satisfactory references. Apply at 104 Franklin st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN LIQUOR SALESman, for the city; none but those having an established trade need apply. Address X., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, assistant or entry clerk; has had five years' experience; good reference from former employer; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address E. A. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN GOING West, as salesman; would sell on salary or commission; best references furnished. Address P. J. F., Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, WELL REcommended, salary and commission, for the sale of Reitz & Allen's private Mail Box, best in the United States. Call at 25 Thomas street, in store.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER'S SITUATION IN A JEWelry house, or jewelry in connection with other goods. Address TRAVELLER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, a situation in a first class house; best reference given. Address G. W. D., 17 East 19th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE city retail grocery trade. Address J. T. THOMPSON, 74 William st.

WANTED—A GERMAN CLERK FOR A BANKING business; must write a fair hand in German and English and be quick at figures. Address F. L., box 213 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE, a young man familiar with that business, who is competent to assist in the office. Address, with references and salary expected, A. J. W., Herald office.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.—A TRAVELLING salesman open for an engagement; eight years' experience and can command trade. Address, for two days, C. M., Herald office.

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN BY A YOUNG man thoroughly understanding his business, and who can come well recommended. Call at Brewster & Co.'s, 84 5th av., for E. N.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; is a first class groom and careful driver, and leaves me for want of use. Call on or address E. B. F., 52 Cedar st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man (Protestant); thoroughly competent in his business; careful city driver; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GERMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE WISHES A situation as coachman or gardener; best references. Address box 185 Post office, Nyack.

A SCOTCH GARDENER WANTS A PLACE—NONE without hothouses need apply. First class reference. Address R. C., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUAtion as coachman; the country preferred; has best reference. Apply for two days at 756 Broadway.

A GERMAN GARDENER AND HIS WIFE WISH situations; man as gardener and to take care of horses; wife as cook, waitress or chambermaid; best reference. Call at 137 East Houston st., in store.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman and gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's residence; can come well recommended. Address B. C. H., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE man, as coachman; no objection to any kind of work; is a careful driver; is sober, steady and obliging; country preferred; good reference. Address M. S., box 161 Herald office.

AS COACHMAN—ENGLISH; AGED 32; THOROUGHLY understands his business; 12 months' city reference. Address G. R., 536 East 9th st.

A FIRST CLASS SCOTCH GARDENER (SINGLE man) wishes a situation in a private family or as propagator with a florist; first class references. Address M., box 226 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; first class, sober, trustworthy young man (single), who thoroughly understands driving in city or country; perfectly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening and care furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; wages moderate. Address G. D. A., 49 Murray st., in store, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; no objection to the country or to take care of a garden; can give the best long city references. Address J., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class single man; can give twelve years' best city references. Can be seen at No. 3 East 26th st., private stable; or address a note to J. K.

COACHMAN SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, thoroughly competent, sober; best city references. Address present employer, 34 Washington alley, rear of Clinton place, New York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, BY single man; understands care, horses and carriages; good, careful driver; sober, industrious; best city reference. Address T. R., box 201 Herald office.

COACHMAN WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person; one who is a careful driver and can come well recommended; single man preferred. Call at 67 New st., between 11 and 12.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address P. K., 125 West 24th st., private stable.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTant married man with no encumbrance; fifteen years' experience in this country; good reference. Address F. G., 237 East 66th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND his wife [illegible] man as [illegible] gardener [illegible] wife [illegible] a gentleman's place [illegible] references. Address W. D., 134 [illegible] near [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED AS HEAD GARDENER, BY A first class German single man; has the best references; understands the business in all its branches. Address J. D., [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, AS [illegible] best city references; [illegible] sober and obliging. Address M., box 222 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A MAN [illegible] best reference. Call on [illegible] Herald [illegible].

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man [illegible] present employer. Call on or address [illegible] West 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND GARdener [illegible]. Address JOHN BUTLER, 130 Cedar street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND [illegible] from last employer. Address R. M., box 130 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR [illegible] thoroughly understands his business [illegible]; can be seen for two days at 114 6th avenue, near [illegible] st., in the [illegible] store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN, without family, a situation as coachman and gardener [illegible] country place; wife [illegible]; a good [illegible]. Address J. B., Herald office.

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman, by an Englishman, who is a good groom and a careful driver; best references. Call on or address H. N., box 188 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST CLASS GROOM. Apply at 170 5th av., between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as first class vegetable and flower gardener; six years' reference. Call at 25 Chambers st., room 1.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO CANVASS FOR our new work, just published, The Lost City. Chicago as it was; Chicago as it is; a complete history; a book full of thrilling interest and startling incidents; profusely illustrated. Orders filled in the order received. Price, elegantly bound, $1 50, sent post paid on receipt of the price. Address WELLS & CO., 432 Broome st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CITY AND COUNTRY; PARties acquainted with wholesale grocers preferred. McLAUGHLIN & CROSSLEY, 143 South st.

ADVERTISING AGENTS—TWO GENTLEMEN WHO are competent and acquainted with city advertisers will find a profitable situation. Please call at GEO. GIDDINGS' Directory office, 131 Nassau st., between 10 and 11 or 2 and 4 o'clock.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $30. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED TO DISTRIBUTE HANDbills, assist in office, &c.; must have $500 cash; board, good salary and security. MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray st., room 23.

AN OYSTER COOK WANTED. APPLY AT EARL'S Oyster House, 526 8th av., after 10 o'clock A. M.

GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS FOR NEW and popular illustrated works; those having had experience as book agents preferred; liberal inducements offered. 1,149 Broadway, first flight stairs, back office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER; CAN FURnish first class reference. Inquire for Mr. J. WOODS' 290 North 5th st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE LIVING IN WILliamsburg preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with reference, box 6,759 Post office, New York.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN Sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails at $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., 351½ Bowery.

WANTED—ON A FARM, ABOUT 38 MILES FROM the city, a good practical farmer who understands the care of stock, &c.; a married man without children preferred; must be well recommended. Address, giving references and previous experience, D. E., box 213 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD LECTURER TO TRAVEL; ONE who has experience preferred; to the right man a salary or interest will be paid. Call on or address J. B., 157 7th av.

WANTED—MEN TO SUPPLY THE TRADE IN THIS city and vicinity with a staple article. General agent for Boston and Albany wanted. Apply at 151 Chambers st., from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PENMEN, WHO CAN write a neat round hand. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 4,145 Post office.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY OYSTERMAN. APply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 20 East Broadway.

WANTED—TWO YOUTHS, FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age; one to attend the office and run errands; the other as help. Apply, with first class references, to LOUIS LACHAT, 48 Ann st.

WANTED—A SMALL OFFICE BOY, ABOUT TWELVE years old. Address, in own handwriting, BOY, box 238 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SMART BOY, TO ATTEND business in a store or for general help. No. 9 Cooper Institute, 3d av.

WANTED—A WAITER. APPLY, WITH REFERENCE, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at French's Hotel.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE OFFICE boy in a large clothing house; best references required. Address box 5,052 Post office.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT WAITER, AT 895 BROADway.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAmen, ordinary seamen, machinists, coppersmiths, first and second class firemen, blacksmiths and able-bodied landsmen. Apply at 65 Market st., New York. E. & J. W. RODE.

WANTED—WIDEAWAKE MEN TO SELL STAPLE goods by sample on commission in city and country. 73 Broad street. HILL.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR. APply at 13 Catharine slip.

WANTED—BY A LARGE PRINTING FIRM, AN honest, intelligent boy, about 15 years old, to help around office; must be in at 7 o'clock every morning; wages $3 per week; advancement depends on himself. Address S. & A., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—ONE OYSTERMAN AND ONE SALOON hand. Apply at the Brooklyn Oyster House, 50 Myrtle avenue.

WANTED—ONE MAN IN EACH TOWN, WITH SOME spare time, to make $100 monthly on $10 capital; business honorable. SWIFT & CO., 372 Court st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE TRADES.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR, PRINTER AND toner wanted. 211 Fulton, corner Johnson st., Brooklyn.

MOULDER WANTED—FACTORY OUT OF TOWN; bench and floor work; first class workman; sober and steady. Apply to VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 4 Dey st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS.—A baker wishes a situation; has worked in hotels. Call at 563 2d av., corner 31st st., for two days.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS PIVOTERS and balance staff makers. GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane, New York, or works United States Watch Company, Marion, N. J.

WANTED—THIMBLE MAKERS; ONE FIRST CLASS gold thimble maker, also one good silver thimble maker; competent men will find steady employment. Address GEO. W. SIMONS BRO., OPDYKE & CO., 611 and 613 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER OF UNDERshirts and drawers. Apply to WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED LABEL printer can find a permanent situation and liberal wages at the office of DEUTSCH & GOLDERMAN, Steam Printers, 50 St. Charles st., Baltimore, Md.; good references required.

WANTED—A FEW RUBBERS AND SETTERS AT type foundry, corner Duane and Centre sts.; steady work if suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS ENGIneer and machinist in a large first class mill or factory; will do all repairing; would prefer a place where there is a lathe, planer, &c., for convenience; best reference. Address J. E., station D.

WANTED—A WIGMAKER; A STEADY YOUNG MAN who understands his business thoroughly; $16 per week; steady work all the year in a first class ladies' hairdressing establishment. Apply at BRAITEAU'S, 60 Court st., Brooklyn.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX PERSONNES FRANCAISES DESIRENT SE placer pour prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser à 229 East 26th st.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE AYANT REÇU TOUS les soins d'une bonne éducation, parlant aussi parfaitement l'italien et un peu l'anglais, désire une position dans une famille distinguée comme gouvernante ou pour être auprès d'une dame. Adresser, pour 8 jours, MADEMOISELLE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE FRANCAISE SACHANT FAIRE LES ROBES DÉsire se placer comme femme de chambre dans une famille américaine; de bonnes références. S'adresser à 118 Clinton place, près 6th av.

UN JEUNE FRANCAIS, AUTEUR DE PLUSIEURS ouvrages sur l'Amérique du Sud et sur l'Extrême Orient, qu'il a parcourus en touriste, désire se placer dans une famille américaine, où il pourrait se rendre généralement utile et enseigner le français aux enfants. Le jeune homme connait un peu l'espagnol. Adresser A. F., box 116 Herald office.

UN JEUNE HOMME ARRIVANT DE PARIS DÉSIRE se placer dans une famille privée, ayant très bons certificats. Adresser aux initiales A. G., 431 William st.

UNE BONNE COUTURIÈRE, QUI SAIT BIEN COUDRE à la machine, désire travailler à la journée dans des maisons privées. Adresser LOUISE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

## ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSA—GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, REveals your whole life from the cradle to the grave. 462 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MISS WIDGER, MEDICAL, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells everything, [illegible] numbers, medicines for all diseases. 42 Eighth avenue.

## MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN MILITAry hospital experience. Diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Fletcher street.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, [illegible] cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near 6th avenue.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES PERMAnently and effectually cured without detection from business. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

DR. AND MRS. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS FOR LAdies, confidential and skilful treatment. Office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MRS. WEST, female physician, 146 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

DR. BOTT, 9 BOND STREET.—LADIES' CONSULTING physician. Safe treatment and moderate fees.

DR. AND MRS. [illegible], PHYSICIANS FOR LAdies [illegible]. Advice free. Office 67 [illegible] street [illegible].

GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY AND IN NEED of skilful treatment should consult immediately Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

MRS. W. P. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH STREET.—Female physician, [illegible] ladies with medicine.

179 BLEECKER STREET.—DR. HARRIS, [illegible] Special Diseases [illegible] cured [illegible] safely private.

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## BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK WEST MADISON SQUARE—HURON HOUSE, Broadway, 26th st. Freshly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, with or without Board; one Suit, fronting Broadway, must be seen to be appreciated.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH excellent private or family table, at moderate terms, in family's own house; central location; to first class parties. 88 Trinity Building.

1.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH CHOICE Board, to permanent only, at 106 West Thirty-fourth street; terms $10 to $15 per week; references.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—A LARGE Front Room on second floor, may be had, with Board, at 116 East Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Rooms, 35 and 50 cents per day, $2 and $2 50 per week; house open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table as Fifth Avenue, at Worth House, No. 202 Fifth avenue, fronting on Broadway, Madison square and Fifth Avenue.

2 LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HALL ROOMS, with ample closets, to let, with first class Board, in the elegant brown stone house 217 West Fourteenth street.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished second story front Room, with private table, or with or without board, at moderate terms. 137 East Eighteenth street, near Irving place.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, and for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

3 COTTAGE PLACE, OUT OF BLEECKER STREET.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family; terms reasonable.

3D FLOOR—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or gentlemen, with Board; reduced prices; Room for two or three at $7; splendid location, one block from Broadway. 214 West Forty-third street.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue, a large and pleasant back Room; also a Hall Room on third floor, to rent, with Board; references.

5TH AVENUE, 602.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor, handsomely furnished; third floor back Rooms and Hall Bedroom, with or without private table.

5 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, on second floor, elegantly furnished, with all the appointments, with or without private table.

$6 AND $7.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, large and small, to let with Board, to families or single persons; table board $4½ per week; 136 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT ROOMS, with Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $18.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, grate, hot and cold water, &c., and good table; home comforts. 252 West Fifteenth street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, for families and single gentlemen; hot and cold water in rooms; bathroom on the same floor. Apply at 139 Macdougal street, near Washington square.

9TH STREET, WEST, 24.—A LARGE SECOND STORY front Room, newly furnished; also hall Bedroom on third story, with gas and water, to let, with Board.

9 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN GILsey House and Fifth avenue.—To let, with Board, two pleasant Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A HANDSOMEly furnished front Room and hall Bedroom, on second story, to rent, with Board.

11 VARICK STREET, CORNER NORTH MOORE.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with single or double beds, and good Board, at $5 50 per week.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER CLINTON PLACE, pleasantly situated furnished Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, to let, with Board; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TWO DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 118 WEST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, large, handsomely furnished Rooms; house in thorough repair; table excellent.

15TH STREET, 365 WEST.—A LARGE WELL FURnished front Room on second floor, also two smaller ones, with latest improvements and Board; terms moderate.

16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, a large back Parlor; southern exposure; water and ample closet room. References.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A large and beautiful back Room on third floor; also a Room on fourth floor; house first class.

18 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—A LARGE, WELL FURnished back Parlor to let, with Board, water and gas; references exchanged.

19TH STREET, 212 WEST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front Room, second floor, $18, with Board for two; modern improvements; but few boarders; references.

19TH STREET, NEAR IRVING PLACE.—A LARGE second story Room, southern exposure and handsomely furnished, is offered, with Board; location very accessible. Apply at 120 East Nineteenth street.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

22 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PARLOR and several Chambers, newly carpeted and furnished, to rent, to a family, with private table.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—One large Room on third floor to let, with first class Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen; reference required.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A VERY pleasant Room, with every convenience, to let, with Board; desirable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

29 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Fine suits and single Rooms, newly and handsomely furnished, with first class Board, for families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Room to let, with or without Board; references.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, two large Rooms, on third floor; also Rooms for gentlemen on fourth floor.

32 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Parlor and Bedroom on second floor to let, with Board.

36 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A family and a few gentlemen can find very pleasant Rooms and good Board, with home comforts.

41 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, OPPOSITE Washington Park.—A large front Room, well furnished, with board. Terms moderate. References.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO RENT, with or without board, a handsomely furnished third story front Room, hot and cold water, in a first class brown stone house; also a small room for single gentleman; references exchanged.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN family would let to gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; house contains all modern improvements. References exchanged.

45 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A LARGE FOUR STORY Room, with fire and excellent Board, cheap; a pleasant home.

46 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, large and small, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; also Office for a physician; house and location first class; terms reasonable.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—A Suit of Rooms on first floor, with southern exposure, with first class Board, to a family; terms moderate.

50 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—To let, nicely furnished Rooms with good Board; house has modern improvements; terms reasonable for the winter.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—FOR SINGLE gentlemen, two nicely furnished single Rooms, connecting; strictly first class Board; references.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Sunny fourth floor front Room, for one or two gentlemen, with excellent Board.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A number of pleasant single Rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with Board; central location; first class reference.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET; IN A FRENCH family.—To let, a furnished Room, for two persons, with Board.

103 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY HAS two new and handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only. Apply for one week.

105 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET with first class Board, Rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen; a Suit, with or without private table. References exchanged.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—CHOICE Rooms, with every convenience, on second floor; good table and house well kept in every respect; references required.

109 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, handsomely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen and their wives. Board for the lady only.

111 EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Fourth avenues.—Two handsome Rooms, with Board; private family and first class house, with every modern improvement. Terms moderate. References required.

112 EAST FORTIETH STREET, NEAR PARK AVEnue.—Good board for gentleman and wife, also two single gentlemen; everything neat and agreeable. Terms moderate. Location unexceptionable. Call as above.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms, connecting, on the second floor, with Board; house and location first class.

127 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—A VERY NICELY furnished Room on second floor to let, with or without Board, to one or two gentlemen; references.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms to let, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

149 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—ONE FRONT and back Parlor; also one single Room, elegantly furnished, to let, with Board; references exchanged; [illegible]

## BOARDERS WANTED.

150 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SQUARE Room, with fire, and a single Room, both on sunny side and comfortably furnished, with Board, in a family of eight adults; young people. References exchanged.

161 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ONE OR TWO very large handsome Rooms to rent, with Board; highest references given and required; house newly furnished; location unexceptionable.

184 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL.—Handsomely, newly furnished Rooms to let, with Board if desired, in a small private family.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE front Room on second floor, also a large front Room on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; location unexceptionable.

211 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a German family; terms $6 to $7 a week.

217 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—$6 PER week for furnished Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water in rooms; all modern improvements; home comforts; American family.

218 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—FRONT OR back Parlor to let, with Board, with fire and gas; $16 per week for back Parlor, front Parlor $18 per week, with heat and gas.

228 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Neat, comfortable Rooms, well furnished, to a small family; full Board for lady; fire and gas; $10 to $14 per week.

229 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with or without Board.

243 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—SMALL PRIVATE family of adults will let Rooms on third floor, with good Board, to young gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms reasonable.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues, near Eighth.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, southern exposure, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; private family.

361 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

824 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SEVENTH street.—A private family, occupying a flat, will let a Parlor and Bedroom, well furnished, with or without full or partial Board; house and location good.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, BACK Parlor as bedroom, and Hall Room will be rented reasonably to a desirable party, with or without Board; present occupants going to Europe; unexceptional reference given and required. 140 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO gentleman and wife; board for lady; accommodations the best; location near Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Address L. P. X., box 112 Herald office.

MADISON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—Elegant Suit of Rooms on parlor floor or second story, bathroom, &c., with first class Board. For address, &c., apply at real estate office of H. R. DREW & CO., 297 Fifth avenue.

TWO OR THREE LITTLE GIRLS OR MISSES CAN BE boarded and instructed in English and French at $5 per week; references exchanged. Address SCHOOL, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

## BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT ROOM, with or without Board; private family preferred. Address R., box 126 Herald office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN WISH A FURNISHED Room and Bedroom attached, in a house where there are no other boarders; Board necessary for lady only. Address, with price, location, &c., N. O. V., box 210 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS OF obtaining a comfortably furnished Room, with Board; private family and west side preferred; location between Sixteenth and Forty-third streets; references, &c. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY ATTENDING SCHOOL DESIRES Board at moderate terms in a quiet private family, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, where there are no other boarders. Address C. M., box 178 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN—BETWEEN Fourth and Twentieth streets; large Room and good Board required. Address box 5,738 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family; west side, below Twenty-third street, Ninth ward, preferred. Terms from $15 to $18 per week, including fire and gas. Address, with particulars, JACKSON, box 174 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY WANT TWO Rooms, with Board, in a private family. State terms and location. Reference. Address L. K., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with good accommodations; location must be between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets; good table required; willing to pay $100 per month. Address W. A. S., Uptown Advertising office, 1,241 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET FAMILY, BY A GENtleman and his wife; terms not to exceed $80 per month. Pay prompt. Address X. Y., box 760 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, on or near Murray Hill; two front Rooms, second story, southern exposure, or front and rear Rooms, communicating, southern exposure; terms limited; best references; private family preferred. Address W. C., box 5,663 Post office.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse, in a nice family, for the winter, front Rooms on the second floor; dinner at noon preferred; plain and good food only expected; location must be respectable; a good opportunity for a private family to reduce expenses. Address, with terms and location, C. RAYMOND, 47 Murray street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE AND TWO little girls, five and nine years of age; not to exceed $20 per week. Address GODFREY, 523 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, near Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue. Address M., 505 Third avenue.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, FOR a single gentleman of quiet habits, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; not above Twentieth street; permanent if suited. Address C. B., box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE LADY, HALL ROOM, ON second or third floor, well warmed, with Board, in a first class location; price not to exceed $10 per week. Address E. C. L., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, AT A MODERATE RATE, FOR a young lady, in a private family, with comforts of a home; references; specify rate, with particulars. Address E. C. E., box 164 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND TWO daughters in a pleasant location, west side, for about $25 per week, including fire and light; two adjoining Rooms required. Address A. R. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FATHER AND SON, LARGE ROOM, not above the second story, with breakfast only, for two, a short walk from Madison square; will give $12 per week. Address box 6,695 Post office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD FOR FATHER AND TWO sons in a strictly private family; a widow lady preferred, where they can have the comforts of a home. Address C. F., Herald office.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, central location, by a young gentleman who can furnish the highest references. Address KENT, box 177 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, adjoining bath, by a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; in a private family who mind their own business. Terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, box 176 Herald office.

WANTED—WARM, FURNISHED, SINGLE ROOM, BElow Fourteenth street, with Board, by a lady, at $8 per week. Address L. F., Herald office.

## HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SIXTH street, opposite St. James Hotel.—Freshly furnished and refitted; Rooms in suits or singly, with or without Board; Lodgings $1 and upwards.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN BERGEN—15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK by Newark and New York Railroad; private family; no other boarders; a cheerful Room, to two gentlemen, together, at reasonable price; references required. Address G. V., Herald office.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF FRONT OFFICES, CONTAINing three rooms, to let or lease, with handsome black walnut and glass Partition; rent, $1,200; new carpets, oilcloths, &c. No. 4 Warren street, room 2, near City Hall.

DESK ROOM AT 278 BROADWAY, ROOM 15, TO LET, for $7 per month. Inquire as above.

FINE LOFTS, 30X150, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET; together or separate; good light. Apply at 25 and 27 Wooster street.

HOUSE TO LET—IN NEW CHAMBERS STREET, near William, with store and basement; good for lager beer saloon, liquor, boarding or eating house, shoe, clothing or any business; rent low; lease given. Apply to JOS. P. PATTEN, 135 Henry street.

LOW RENT—TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, WITH cellars, suitable for any business requiring; foot West Thirty-ninth street. A. W. NICOLL, No. 7 Warren st. GEORGE R. LOUD, on premises.

STORE TO LET—TWO WINDOWS, BETWEEN TWENtyninth and Thirtieth streets, opposite Gilsey House. Apply to W. FITZPATRICK, [illegible], 1,213 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. P. HALL, 167 Elm street and 217 East Twenty-second street.

STORE, THIRTEENTH STREET, BROADWAY, TO lease for term of years; 60 feet deep; for restaurant, carriages, furniture, billiards, auction, regular business. J. M. LEVITS, 10 William street.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO. 68 WEST Twenty-ninth street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT NO. 68 West Twenty-ninth street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT, EXTRA SIZE, NEW STORE 36 Canal street, near Broadway, at low rent. Apply in the office, 21 Crosby street.

TO LET CHEAP—A LARGE BASEMENT, NO. 486 Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street; also, East; good location for a barber's shop or any business. Inquire on a street. Ring bell for top floor.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND FLOOR, 30x60, well lighted. Apply at McCLAVE BROS.' lumber yard, Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE three story Dwelling House 22 East Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 113 Bleecker street.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Furnished.

A FULLY, ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY FURNISHED [illegible], [illegible] four story high stoop [illegible] Central Park, to let or lease to an acceptable private family [illegible]. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Furnished.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—Furnished; Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue; immediate possession. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue, branch office 837 Sixth avenue.

HOUSE TO LET—THREE STORY BROWN STONE, newly and completely furnished; Lexington avenue, near Sixty-first street. Address H. P. L., Herald office.

TO LET—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, A VERY LARGE House, 20 rooms, completely furnished; part of rent taken in Board. KING & CO., 1,246 Broadway, above Grand Hotel.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for either private family or boarding; rent $1,800. For particulars apply at 282 West Fifteenth street.

### Unfurnished.

FRAME HOUSE, $800; GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, $720; beautiful three story stone fronts from $900 to $1,500 French Flats; good locations; also furnished houses. LIONEL FROEHLICH, Third avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC DWELLING House 63 Washington square, south, lately painted throughout; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 113 Bleecker street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE IN FIFTYsecond street; rent from January 1 to May 1 at the rate of $850 per annum. Apply at 617 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—BROWN STONE FOUR STORY HOUSE, 27 West Twenty-seventh street; has the modern improvements and in good order. Apply next door, No. 29, or to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 7 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET; ELEgant first class four story brown stone House; all the modern improvements. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

TO LET—489 HUDSON STREET. VERY CENTRAL for dwelling or store; immediate possession; rent $1,200; 18 rooms. Inquire of the painter on the premises.

TO LEASE—PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF Houses, seven minutes from ferries; excellent neighborhood; every modern improvement; altitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; streets paved and sewered; rent $50 per month. For engravings and further information apply to A. M. CAPEN, 361 Broadway.

121 SULLIVAN STREET—NINE ROOMS, FOUR FIREplaces; possession immediately. Inquire of Mrs. DEMAREST, 311 West Twenty-sixth street, or on the premises.

## FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURnished, suitable for two persons; also Hall Room, on third floor, at 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Room for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 635 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR TO LET—For light housekeeping, at $15 per week; back Parlor, with Bedroom, $10; also Top Floor, unfurnished, $6. Apply at 156 West Thirty-second street.

NEATLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND BEDROOMS now ready; also single Rooms for gentlemen; excellent location; convenient to cars. 60 West Thirty-third street.

ONE ROOM OR A SUIT OF CHEERFUL, HANDSOMEly furnished front Rooms, with grate fire, to let; private family; price moderate. Apply at 1,271 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, TO ONE or two gentlemen; without board preferred. 59 Bank st.

TWO FURNISHED HALL ROOMS TO LET—IN A private family, to gentlemen only. Inquire at 112 East Twenty-second street, near Fourth avenue.

TO LET—IN THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE 224 EAST Sixty-second street, a large Room, finely furnished, on second floor front, suitable for one or two gentlemen or husband and wife.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor, with gas and stove, for gentleman or gentleman and wife. 236 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, neatly furnished; fire, gas, large closet and use of bath, room; in a first class locality; terms moderate; references required. 235 East Seventy-eighth street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FLOOR, CORNER TWENTYthird street and Seventh avenue, furnished or unfurnished, or part of the furniture for sale. Apply at 224 Seventh avenue.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; also a Hall Bedroom; rent low. 752 Sixth avenue, below the depot.

28 THIRD STREET.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED Rooms to rent, together or singly, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; family private; terms moderate. References exchanged.

44 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FIRST DOOR from University place. Furnished Rooms for single gentlemen in a French family; no board; references required.

55 WEST TENTH STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE nicely furnished Room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board; terms moderate; references.

64 AMITY STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to let, to respectable parties, from $2 50 to $10 per week; house has modern improvements.

305 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, A furnished Room, suitable for housekeeping or two gentlemen. Call for three days.

672 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—A furnished Room and Bedroom, with closets, for housekeeping, for man and wife or two gentlemen; gas and bath; a good neighborhood.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR IN THE NEW brown stone front building 422 West Nineteenth street; has seven rooms; also bath room, with separate water closet; gas meter, stationery tubes, range, boiler, &c., with croton and fixtures; hot and cold water complete; dumb waiter running from cellar to top floor; also large yard; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—SEVEN ROOMS; GAS, bath, with all improvements, &c.; only two small families occupying house. 52 East Thirtieth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. Rent $60 a month.

A FLAT OF FIVE OR MORE ROOMS TO LET—IN the European House 75 West Forty-eighth street. Apply to the porter, or to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 Sixth avenue.

TO LET CHEAP.—FLOORS IN THE NINTH WARD, TO small American families, with all conveniences. Also a Floor at 508 Canal street, Apartments at Forty-eighth street and Ninth avenue. Apply at 613 Hudson street.

TO LET—A FINE FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, WATER and gas, near Sixth avenue. HINE & PELL, 357 Sixth avenue.

$50 PER MONTH—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, WITH separate entrance; front and back parlor, three bedrooms, dining room and kitchen; modern improvements. Inquire at 155 West Tenth street.

## MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano and singing at pupils' residences for $10 per 20 lessons. Address TEACHER, 643 Broadway, cigar store.

WANTED—AN ALTO VOICE AND ALSO SOPRANO voice for a boy choir in an Episcopal church. Call during the week at 56 West Twenty-fourth street, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

431 WEST 19TH ST.—A LADY TEACHER OF PIANO, singing, reading and elocution, desires a few more pupils at her own or pupils' residence; terms from $12 to $20 per quarter.

## PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (15 years established).

A SECOND HAND LINDEMAN PIANO FOR SALE—AT a bargain, and Pianos sold on instalments and to let, at LINDEMAN & SONS, 92 Bleecker street, west of Broadway.

A SEVEN OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE TONE for $150; new Pianos and Prince & Co.'s Organs for rent; Music Boxes, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, at low prices; and Concertinas, with 20 keys, for $1. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7 octave Pianoforte, carved case and legs, nearly new, cost price $800, for less than $250. 25 Third street, near Second avenue.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, ONLY $100.—A WEBER Pianoforte, four round corners, carved legs, every improvement, great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE SQUARE grand rosewood Pianoforte, made by best city maker, cost $725, for $250; warranted for five years by maker. Call at private residence 132 West 22d street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE; MADE by celebrated maker; cost $750, for $225; Parlor Suits, Bronzes; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 W. 15th st., near 5th av.

ELEGANT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $190.—MAGnificent overstrung Piano, having carved legs, agraffe and every modern improvement; great bargain. JAMES GORDON, 126 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

MERRELL & CO.—PIANOS, FIRST CLASS, EXCELlent, durable, $250 to $350. 563 Broadway. J. F. STONE.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND second hand, of different makers, at lower prices for cash, or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS, 481 Broadway [illegible].

## BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE.—New designs for dwellings at various prices; elegant Cues; parlor Bagatelle and other tables for holiday gifts; Illustrated catalogues sent by mail. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION of the State of New York, Castle Garden, New York.—Sealed proposals for supplying the Institutions of the Commissioners of Emigration, Ward's Island, with Condensed Milk, [illegible] for one year from date of contract, will be received at Castle Garden until January 15, 1872. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Condensed Milk," and addressed to the Chairman of Committee on Ward's Island, Castle Garden, New York. Information as to the quantity of milk used may be had on inquiry of the Superintendent, Castle Garden.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—KLABER STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 126, 128 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Lambriquins, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices. Elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 680 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES. PENRHYN SLATE CO., [illegible] street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS, of THE FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY.

| HUMPTY DUMPTY'S LAST WEEK. H. D. II. GO AND SEE HIM. | FOX'S FUN, MARTEN'S Music, Kiralfy's Kicks, Fairies' Frolics, Dwarf Dances, The Caterwaulings, and all the beauties of the famous picture for the last time. | MONDAY, Jan. 8. H. D. Reconstructed. H. D. III. MONDAY, Jan. 8. |
|---|---|---|

LOOK OUT FOR the GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE, with WONDROUS FUN AND EFFECTS UNPRECEDENTED, in HUMPTY DUMPTY III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
RECONSTRUCTION.
RECONSTRUCTION.
—MONDAY, JAN. 8.—
—FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY—
—RECONSTRUCTED.—
—EVERYTHING NEW.—
*** 893th time of FOX AS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
154th time of the CAT DUET.
*** First time of the MARTENS' RUSSIAN CHARACTER SONGS.
—First time of the WILSON BROTHERS in their—
—TRIPLE PARTERRE.—
*** First time of the GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE.
First time of R. M. CARROLL and his three talented sons.
*** First time of the Carrolls' Pranks of the Pigmies.
First time of J. E. TAYLOR'S musical and terpsichorean skating act, the Russian Glide and Character Photographs on Ice.
*** First time of the EDUCATED ELEPHANT in his wondrous feats.
First time of the KIRALFYS' NEW BALLET.
*** First time of the ICE WITCHES.
—First time of FOX IN HIS GREAT—
—PANTOMIMIC NOVELTIES.—
*** First time of the MIDGETS' new sensations.
*** New Dances. *** New Songs. ***
New Faces.
In Humpty Dumpty Reconstructed,
Monday, Jan. 8.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SECOND WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS,
in Shakespeare's grand historical Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR,
presented, after many months of careful preparation, with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
and a judicious cast of characters.
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1872,
will be presented the Drama of MONTE CRISTO,
dramatized from Dumas' celebrated novel of that name.

FENCING AND BOXING ACADEMY, 26 WEST Fourth street, near Broadway.—Boxing taught in twelve lessons. Send or call for circulars. Colonel MONSTERY.

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. GEORGE H. MASSETT HAS an interest in our firm from this date.
E. P. SCOTT & CO., 22 William street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. M. Weith & Arents is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. M. Weith retiring on account of ill health. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
J. M. WEITH.
GEO. ARENTS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of Arents & Young, for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of J. M. Weith & Arents, and will have their office at No. 9 New street.
GEO. ARENTS.
ALBERT YOUNG.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

In retiring from active business I respectfully desire to return thanks to my friends for past favors, and with pleasure heartily solicit for my successors the liberal patronage and favor so long enjoyed by the late firm. J. M. WEITH.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A MEMBER OF our firms here and in London from this date.
22 EXCHANGE PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MR. CHARLES G. KLUG RETIRES THIS DAY FROM our firm, and Messrs. C. Edw. Winter & Frank S. Smithers have been admitted partners from this date.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1872. CHARLES UNGER & CO.

NOTICE.—MR. JULIUS E. FOCKE HAS AN INTEREST in our business from this date, and will sign the name of our firm by procuration. E. PAVENSTEDT & CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Andre Gieriet and Jos. Gams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will, however, be continued by Andre Gieriet, who is authorized to discharge the liabilities of the concern.
Dated NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1872. A. GIERIET. JOS. GAMS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Rogers & Clark, at 11 Fulton Wholesale Fish Market, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1872. H. M. ROGERS. J. W. CLARK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A copartnership under the firm name of Nathanson & Robb, for the manufacturing of straw goods.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872. MORRIS NATHANSON. WM. G. ROBB.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE finance in a good, paying manufacturing business; capital from $5,000 to $8,000. Address J. W. D., box 227 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, WITH $3,000; familiar with manufacture machinery (drug) preferred. Principals only address Q. Z., box 227 Herald office.

A MANUFACTURING JEWELLER WOULD LIKE TO make an arrangement with a firm of jobbing jewellers for the sale of his goods, or would take an interest, either special or general, with responsible parties who could use his stock to advantage. Address WILKINSON, Herald office.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.—FOR SALE, OR TO let with privilege of buying, a manufacturing business; article staple; demand steady; sales cash; everything in complete running order; small capital only required. Inquire of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE COMPANY, 176 Broadway, room 10.

AN ENTERPRISING, RECOMMENDED MAN, WITH $1,500, willing to invest in anything honest and paying, will hear of an excellent office business by addressing AGENCY, box 220 Herald office.

ANY PARTY WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN BUSIness in Chicago can make a favorable arrangement with an old resident with large acquaintance and a few thousand dollars capital. Address W. W., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A PARTNER—EITHER SILENT OR ACTIVE—TO take the place of one desiring to retire from the produce commission trade; must furnish $5,000 and be able to furnish more at special seasons. We have reliable and profitable Southern and Western connections, an excellent location and established run of city patronage; an absolutely safe opening. Address COMMISSION, Herald office, naming place for an interview.

A.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, THRASHING Machines, &c.—A well known Western company desire to increase their cash capital $100,000 for extension. Have a large capital already, on which they have earned and paid 20 per cent cash dividend past year. Made and sold 1,203 thrashing machines alone in 1871. Apply to GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO., 98 Broadway.

A.—GLASS MANUFACTURING.—THE LARGEST CONcern in the Union solicit $25,000 additional capital for extension; have manufactured 32,000 boxes past year at profit of $1 box. Apply GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO., 98 Broadway, New York.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH $1,500 CASH, MAY secure a one-half interest in an old established, good paying, office commission business that will bear the strictest investigation; profits for the year just closed over $12,000; best reference given and required. Address NO AGENTS, Herald office.

BEING ABOUT TO REMOVE FROM THE STATE, I offer my business, in whole or part (light manufacturing, ten years established). Apply at 661 Broadway, top floor.

BETTER THAN A SALARY OF $50 A WEEK.—A local agency for a manufacturing company at Newark, N. J.; capital $ [illegible], fully secured. Apply at MOODY & CO.'S, No. 7 Murray street.

GAS, GAS, GAS.—THE PATENT FOR A PORTABLE Gas Machine, built of wood, for sale, or would take a partner. WOOD & CO., No. 6 New Church street.

PARTNER WANTED TO ACT AS CASHIER AND share in one of the most celebrated money making exhibitions in this country, performing to crowded houses, but little capital required. Apply at 186 Broadway, room 10.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 WANTED—IN CHEMICAL works; very profitable and safe; silent preferred. Address LEONE, Herald office.

RARE CHANCE—AN ESTABLISHED, LIGHT MANufacturing business, in complete running order; article staple; profits large. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $1,000, TO PURCHASE one quarter interest in a great mechanical invention, by which honor and fortune will be speedily secured. Address GENIUS, Herald office.

$2,000 CASH FOR A HALF, $600 FOR A whole interest in a Patent paying a royalty of $4,000 per annum. Address NECESSITY, Herald office.

$2,500 TO $3,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN A cash staple manufacturing business, easily learned; paying 50 per cent; no risk; connected with first class houses in New York city; first class references. Apply to [illegible] CUTTER, [illegible] street, corner Beach.

$3,000 WEEKLY PROFITS SURE. INVESTMENT [illegible]

$10,000.—A PARTY WANTED, TO TAKE [illegible] company, business already established, good [illegible] limited aim, and will pay $15,000 a year, can be managed by parties already engaged in light mercantile business. Address MONOPOLY, Herald office.

$20,000.—THIS AMOUNT CAN BE USED TO great advantage in the manufacture of a staple article. Object of capital to take advantage of the trade now rapidly coming. Will bear the closest investigation. Address [illegible], Herald office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
in consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play, JOHN GARTH,
now in the FOURTH WEEK of its run.
BOX BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.—HERALD

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the BLACK CROOK,
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
Time table:
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:10—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8:15—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:20—Carline's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crawls," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:30—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:45—The Fairy Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Santley.
9:05—Quartette, "We come, Strangers of Earth."
9:10—Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle Pertoldi Sassi.
9:15—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:35—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:40—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:49—Pas de Crotale, by Adrienne, Bambina, Felicita, Marchesi.
9:58—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
10:00—Transformation Dance, by the great Premiere Sassi.
10:10—The Infant Ballet Troupe.
10:05—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:15—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:18—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:22—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:32—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:41—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:15—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET SPECTACLE EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
West 24th street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE: Eighteenth week of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S powerful drama of the times, entitled "DIVORCE." Presented with elaborate scenery, new and costly toilets and original music. Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer, Mary Cary, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, G. L. De Vere and others.

22d MATINEE of "DIVORCE" SATURDAY NEXT at 1½.
*** Seats may be secured for any of the LAST NIGHTS. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS, Mr. GEORGE PARKES and Miss AGNES ETHEL. *** Also of the reproduction in very complete and elaborate style of "FROU-FROU," of "THE PROVOKED HUSBAND," of "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS," of "WIVES AS THEY WERE," of "SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT" and of "FERNANDE."

ST. JAMES THEATRE,
Corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.
NEW MANAGEMENT,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW CAST.
Debut of JAMES STEELE MACKAYE,
with his pupil and a select Company in the new Play of MONALDI,
expressly written for MR. MACKAYE.
OPENING NIGHT, January 8, 1872.
Seats can be secured at the box office and Theatre Ticket office, 114 Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE STAR COMBINATION.
NEW DRAMA,
NEW ACTS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW FEATURES,
EVERYTHING NEW.
Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. WM. H. BURROW, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Mr. JOHN WILD, LARRY TOOLEY,
Miss ELLA WESNER, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Miss ADA WRAY, Miss MAGGIE GREY, under the immediate direction of Mr. JOSH HART.
To conclude with the new Drama, SHARKS ON SHORE.
Mr. JOSH HART..........as..........JACK LAURENCE
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Jan. 8, THE WHITE CROOK. Mlle. DEVERE, the HOLT SISTERS and Prof. HILTON have been engaged expressly for the piece.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½,
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME, UNPARALLELED AND UNIQUE FEATURES.
First week in America of the GYMNIC MIRACLE, HAWLEY,
in his thrilling PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS
and TERRIFIC TRIPLE SOMERSETS, SIXTY FEET UP IN THE AIR.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Second week of the New Fairy Spectacle and GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,
GOODY TWO SHOES AND THE MAGIC HEN; or, THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.
CINDERELLA
WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Ladies (accompanied by gentlemen) free on Fridays.
THE GREAT TRICK PANTOMIME, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES.
A. M. HERNANDEZ AS CLOWN.
SPARKLING BURLESQUE OPENING.
BRILLIANT COMIC HARLEQUINADE.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
JENNY ENGEL'S NEW SONGS AND SKETCHES.
THE GREAT GYMNAST, MAFFIT, MAFFIT.
THE DARING LEAP FOR LIFE. A STARTLING FEAT.
TONY PASTOR AND THE GRAND STAR COMBINATION.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. SHOO FLY.
1872. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1872.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE.
Notice.—By particular request of the numerous patrons of this establishment, the management begs to announce the revival of the ever popular

| SHOO FLY. | SHOO FLY. | SHOO FLY. |
|---|---|---|
| SHOO FLY. | THE BRIGANDS. | SHOO FLY. |
| SHOO FLY. | THE BRIGANDS. | SHOO FLY. |
| SHOO FLY. | THE BRIGANDS. | SHOO FLY. |
| SHOO FLY. | THE BRIGANDS. | SHOO FLY. |

Matinee Saturday at 2. Seats secured in advance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
General Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 5, at 2½ P. M.
SECOND CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, AT 8.
Academy of Music.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMAN..........Conductor
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR.'S, NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, AT 8.
FOURTEENTH CONCERT, AT GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
by this famous organization, composed of one hundred accomplished performers, directed by Herr CARL BERGMANN, and assisted by the favorite of New York,
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, $1; Bal. Boxes (4 seats), $6.

DR. LORD'S COURSE
of Twenty-one Historical Lectures
will commence Monday, at 11½ A. M.,
in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third st. and Fourth av.
Tickets, $15; $5 extra for reserved seats; $1 single admission. To be had at Putnam's, under the Hall.

ANOTHER NEW IDEA. NEW IDEA.
AT TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY—LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
FREE ADMISSION TO LADIES ON FRIDAYS.
FREE ADMISSION TO LADIES ON FRIDAYS.
On Friday evenings every gentleman purchasing a single ticket has the privilege of bringing in a lady free.
LADIES' NIGHT, FRIDAY. FRIDAY, LADIES' NIGHT.
LADIES (accompanied by gentlemen) FREE.
ORCHESTRA CHAIRS (for lady and gent) 50 CENTS.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND SHOW PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

## THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JANUARY 18.
CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE L'HARMONIE
FANCY DRESS BALL.
CARNIVAL BALL, JANUARY 25.
MAKE-MASKS AND HIS FILS.
[illegible] AND DARD.
GREAT BURLESQUE NOVELTIES.
ALL THE STAR DANCERS.
Tickets at [illegible] & Ditson's, 114 and 711 Broadway.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 140 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 30 Fulton street.
GEO. F. NESBITT, Secretary, 167 Pearl street.

## THE LECTURE SEASON.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the second Illustrated Lecture for Ladies, on Laughing Gas, at the Cooper Institute, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 4. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3 o'clock. Admission free.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

| TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. THIS EVENING AT 8. | The Fairy spectacular drama of THE FORTY THIEVES, and farce, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. W. S. HIGGINS' new local sensation of OUT OF THE FIRE, with everything new. |
|---|---|

Miss SUSAN DENIN, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and the entire dramatic company will appear. FRIDAY, January 5, benefit of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager..........R. W. BUTLER
OVERFLOWING NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS.
A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Immense success of the great sensation artist,
MR. E. D. DAVIS. MR. E. D. DAVIS.
MR. E. D. DAVIS. MR. E. D. DAVIS.
VALENTINE VOX RESUSCITATED.
Anecdotes and adventures of the Funny Folks.
THE FAMOUS LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEW FAMILY.
THE GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY AND THE ENTIRE NEGRO DEPARTMENT will appear in a BRILLIANT BILL.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 8. Seats secured in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.
The new drama, written by J. W. MEATH, Esq., of

| PEDESTIN. | GREAT HIT. | And Mr. CHARLES PETRIE. |
|---|---|---|
| PEDESTIN. | | CHARLES PETRIE. |
| PEDESTIN. | GREAT | CHARLES PETRIE. |
| PEDESTIN. | HIT. | CHARLES PETRIE. |

Previous to which the TWO POLTS.
In preparation, an entire new Drama by THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN, Esq., entitled the WAIFS OF NEW YORK, in which MISS KATE RAYMOND and Mr. O. B. Collins will appear.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
THE FLORENCES!
THE FLORENCES!!
THE FLORENCES!!!
in the deeply interesting Irish Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!!
NEW SCENERY!
NEW CAST!!
NEW ACCESSORIES!!!
*** In active preparation, a dramatization of Dickens' NO THOROUGHFARE, with FLORENCE in the great character of OBENREIZER. Due notice will be given of its first presentation.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
*** Seats may be secured at the box office from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Erie office, the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—The terms of the engagement with Mr. FLORENCE affording him a night for his special BENEFIT, the Management respectfully announce that FRIDAY, the 5th inst., has been mutually agreed upon for the occasion. He will appear, with MRS. FLORENCE, in the drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN, which is proving very acceptable.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY.
Thursday, Jan. 4, debut of DUBOIS, in LES NOCES JEANNETTE. AIMEE and CORILTE in FLEUR DE THE. Friday, La Grande Duchesse. Matinee Les Noces de Jeannette and Fleur de The. Saturday night Barbe Bleue.

STEINWAY HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8,
FIRST GRAND SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.
Overture, "Anacreon"..........Cherubini
Adagio, 9th Symphony..........Beethoven
Fantasie on Hungarian airs..........Liszt
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," first time..........Wagner
Theme and variations, quartette, D minor..........Schubert
String Orchestra.
Saltarello..........Gounod
a. Nocturne..........Chopin
b. Waltz..........Rubinstein
Miss Marie Krebs.
Overture, "Der Freyschuetz"..........Weber
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9—SECOND CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10—THIRD CONCERT.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12—FOURTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above named performances will commence on Thursday morning, January 4, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at E. Schirmer's Music Store, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway, where also programmes of all the concerts can be had.
THURSDAY, January 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, January 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT—BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Hon. JOSEPH SEAGRIST'S Lecture on OPERA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1872.
Reserved seats in parquet, 50c.; six rows of orchestra seats $1.
Seats can be had at Schirmer's Music Store, 701 Broadway.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
and every evening during the week, and Monday,
Wednesday and Saturday afternoons,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First appearance of Mr. WORRELL, the great Character Clown. FRANCIS SIEGRIST, with his Pupils and Troupe of Performing Dogs,
in connection with the entire Double Troupe of Artists.
The Ballet Spectacle of CINDERELLA,
introducing FIFTY BEAUTIFUL AND EDUCATED CHILDREN, will be produced during the week.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS.
The members of the troupe of Nixon's Broadway Circus, at a meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 3, unanimously tendered the manager,
MR. JAMES M. NIXON,
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
to take place on
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
aided by a host of volunteer talent in connection with the entire strength of the FULL DOUBLE TROUPE.
Seats can be secured at the box office three days in advance.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
"FATE," or, "THE NEW YORK NEWSBOY,"
DICK RALPH in eight distinct individualities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
AN IMMENSE BILL FOR NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The Screaming Acts of
NILLSON, THE BLACK NIGHTINGALE,
THE GREAT COURT SCENE,
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE,
THE DANCING QUARTETTE.
Wambold's new song, "Molly Darling,"
SHADOWS ON THE BLIND.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PALETTE.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, DAY AND EVENING,
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
Admission 25c.

OPERA.—THE FABBRI SEASON.
INAUGURATION JANUARY 15, 1872,
AT THE STADT THEATRE.
Particulars to-morrow.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added to the Museum of Anatomy. The "Thaumatoscope," the great optical illusion, by which you apparently see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. The Spirometer, Galvanic Batteries, in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily, and during the holidays from 8 A. M. till 11 P. M. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK,
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, near Eighth street, 745 BROADWAY.
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astonishing phases of life, the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION 30 CENTS—745.

PIGEON SHOOTING.
A magnificent Silver Cup, valued at $250,
will be offered for competition
at Fleetwood Park,
on Friday, Jan. 5, 1872.
Competitors will shoot at 10 pigeons each, 25 yards rise, 1½ ounce shot; otherwise Badge rules.
The entrance fee is $25. Entries to be sent to the office of the Spirit of the Times before 2 P. M. of Thursday, Jan. 4. Out of the entrance money second and third prizes will be given, in such manner as the competitors may elect.
Shooting will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.
The matches between
Ira A. Paine, of New York,
and
A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois,
will take place at the same place on the following day,
Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.
These matches are at 50 pigeons each, for $250 a side each match. The first will be at 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ ounce shot. The second at 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1 ounce shot.

FIFTH ANNUAL MASQUERADE,
SANS SOUCI CIRCLE,
TO-NIGHT, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

"FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET"—GREAT SUCCESS of GUMPTOWN PODICAR CUTE. Humorous Lectures. He will shortly appear at Yonkers, Harlem, Tarrytown, Williamsburg and Elizabeth. Address, care H. Lockwood, 733 Broadway.

CARD.—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, GUITAR, Violin, Organ, Singing, Harmony; day and evening, 92 Eighth street (Clinton place), established 1854. Circulars mailed. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

## DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUER'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Everett Hall, [illegible] Fourth street. PRIVATE lessons at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at 29 [illegible] academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, Sixth avenue. Seventh [illegible]. PUPILS can begin at any time, and attend at their own convenience. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. SOIREE, MONDAY, [illegible]. [illegible]

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, 173 STATE street, corner of Court, Brooklyn.—New classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable Dances are taught [illegible] for a [illegible] Assistant.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 299 BLEECKER street. New classes formed every Tuesday and Friday evening. Children's class Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Soirees on Monday evenings, January 8 and 22. Matinee on Saturday, January 13. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. N. B.—Hall to let for balls and socials.

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# THE STATE CAPITAL.

## A LIVELY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

**Exciting Debate on the Bill to Confer Extraordinary Powers on Comptroller Green.**

**BENEDICT'S VAULTING AMBITION**

**Full Text of the Comptroller's Bill and What It Really Means.**

**War of the Factions in the Assembly.**

**The Speaker, Colonel Hawkins, Tom Fields and Alvord in the Ring of Debate.**

**First Blood for Tammany Claimed and Allowed.**

**The Reformers Disgusted and the Republicans at Sixes and Sevens.**

**Adjournment of the Legislature to Tuesday Next.**

ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1872.

The war has actually begun! The first round has been fought, and has ended in "first blood" for Tammany. The Scriptural saying that the battle is not always to the strong nor the race to the swift was amply demonstrated this morning in the Assembly. Colonel Hawkins is evidently determined to give the reform democrats no chance to inaugurate any measure in the Assembly, and for that reason is in too great a hurry to push through questions which some of the democrats would gladly inaugurate and help through, but which, under his whipping, are made to partake somewhat of the character of party measures. To help the cause of reform the democrats cannot place themselves on record against such bills, but in voting and supporting them they find themselves in the peculiar situation of following the leadership of the republicans, who are

IGNORING THE REFORM DEMOCRATS

as much as possible. The republicans are exceedingly sore over the fact that the bill to repeal the Erie Directory law was introduced by Senator O'Brien. They cannot vote against the repeal of that infamous bill without stultifying themselves, and they do not wish to be led in anything by "Jimmy" O'Brien. The pill is not gilded, however, and they must swallow it. Should Madden be made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads the matter will be fought bitterly in his committee, as he is known to be out and out an Erie man. How near he may come to saving his friends Fisk and Gould remains to be seen. It is to offset this "march" which O'Brien "stole" on them that the republicans are determined to

ASSUME THE LEADERSHIP

in reform through the Assembly. Even the venerable Sammy Tilden is ignored, and all through the wrangle which took place to-day he sat as quietly as a child just wakened from a sound sleep. He remained with his venerable lips glued together so that they formed a bow-line over his chin, with his venerable little eyes gazing inquiringly from one to another of the debaters.

The fight was commenced as soon as the Assembly had reached that portion of the regular order of business which provides for motions and resolutions. Colonel Hawkins moved that Bill No. 1, being that providing for confirming the acts of the continued term of the Grand Jury of the General Sessions in November term be taken up. The motion was seconded, when Rip-Van-Winkle Alvord (who only looks like Rip, but seems never to sleep) rose to "a point of order," and claimed that under the rules no such proceedings could take place. He hoped that this Legislature would proceed in order and keep strictly within the rules prescribed for its government.

HASTY LEGISLATION,

he claimed, has been damaging and detrimental to the people. They could see the effects of it from the work of the last session, when, with hands on their mouths, they were obliged to pass things which had brought all the trouble on New York. He only asked that new the Legislature should take

A NEW DEPARTURE,

and not, at the commencement of their work, establish a precedent for which they would hereafter be very sorry. He closed by a pathetic appeal, "For heaven's sake to give the members a chance to examine the bills."

Hawkins was determined to rush the matter. His name is Rush, but he evidently intends to be something more than a rush-light, judging from the heavy rush he has already attempted. He was on his feet in a moment asking for information as to whether a two-third vote could not take charge of the matter and refer it to a committee of the whole. Speaker Smith looked anxious. His mouth twitched nervously from side to side, although he tried to stop it by pressing his lips together or pursing his mouth. He remarked, rather quietly, that he thought a two-third vote was sufficient. Alvord wanted to know where, under the rules, the Speaker found such provision. Smith let his head drop thoughtfully, sat down on the front edge of his chair, took up a "blue book" containing the rules and commenced to look through them. His brow wrinkled; he was evidently annoyed, he could not find the exact rule. He was rising slowly to his feet when Fields called, "Mr. Speaker." The Speaker did not notice him, but, looking directly towards Alvord, who stood at his desk, smiling rather significantly, as much as to say, "I've got you now." The Speaker commenced to address Mr. Alvord in a low tone, when Fields roared "Mr. Speaker," in such a tone as to make the Speaker start, let the book drop from his hand on to the desk and say, somewhat nervously, "The—the—gentleman from New York—Mr.—Mr. Fields—"

Thomas, being aroused, called the attention of the Speaker to the Sixty fifth rule, claiming that to rescind the order of the House one day's notice must be given. By an order of the House this bill had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and, under the rule, one day's notice must be given.

HAWKINS EVIDENTLY WEAKENED,

and looked rather crestfallen. He worried the "pompon" on his chin, then took revenge on his mustache, and would have pulled them out were they not too firmly clinched. Alberger came to the relief, and raising his Fenton like face and figure, he asked in a most dignified manner if the rule to which Fields referred had not been repealed or suspended at the last session. With Twombley and one or two others a person can tell just how much dignity they wish to assume by the number of wrinkles they put in their chin. But Alberger's dignity must be judged from the extent of the curve his beard makes, varied according to its pressure on his cravat. His beard on this occasion assumed a very dignified curve, and he gazed at Fields with a smile which plainly said, "You can't deny it." Fields stated that Mr. Alberger with his experience should not have asked such a question, as the rule may have been suspended; but it was done so under the rule which claims that the specific object of suspending must be stated in the resolution calling for the suspension. He was pleased when he heard the Speaker declare that he intended to be governed by the rules, and he hoped he would be in this case.

Mr. Alberger hailed

THE CONVERSION OF MR. FIELDS

with much delight. He thought it was a splendid tribute to reform, and much in contrast to the action of the last Legislature, when bills were passed without even being printed or submitted to members.

Hawkins by this time had got his second wind, and was returning to the attack when Jacobs undertook to show how they could get out of the snarl. Fields saw what he was at, and cried, "Don't, John, don't, John, sit down let it alone, it's all right now."

Jacobs went on, however, and explained the process of discharging the Committee on Judiciary and taking possession of the bill in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker stated that he would adjudge, "with some hesitancy, however," that a two-thirds vote could suffice.

Mr. Alvord wanted the rule which gave the power. He asked for this again and again. The poor Speaker got more and more confused and declared that the question was really a novel one. The bill was technically in possession of a committee, but no committee having been appointed it must be considered as being in the possession of the House.

Mr. ALVORD—Will the Chair point out the rule?

The Speaker stated that he was of opinion—although he spoke again "with much hesitancy"—that the bill may be referred directly to the Committee of the Whole.

Fields once more broke in and said, "It has been referred to a committee of this House and as yet there is no report of a committee and no committee to call it from."

Hawkins had lost his rudder again and drifted about so that he

SHOWED HIS HAND COMPLETELY.

That is not what was to be done. It was not the intention to have this question referred to any standing committee. Fields jumped at the point and exclaimed, "I anticipated just some such manœuvre as that, so I asked the Speaker if he had referred the bill, and he distinctly repeated to me that he had referred it to the Committee on Judiciary."

Speaker Smith was as much at a loss now as Hawkins. He admitted that he had made such a reference. Hawkins, however, pressed his motion. Fields said that common courtesy to the Speaker and the House should have checked the earnestness and impetuosity of the gentleman and made him wait until the Chair had decided the point of order.

HAWKINS WAXED WROTH.

He agitated his mustache and "pompon" again, and answered most sarcastically that he would be sorry to attempt to ride over the House, and certainly not over the gentlemen (Mr. Fields), who had never done anything of that sort himself. This brought a laugh at him from the whole House. The debate was becoming warm and personal, when Alvord requested the House to go on "in decency and honor."

The countrymen new to the business looked on agape. The crowds in the galleries seemed highly amused, and just as confusion was about to commence the Speaker decided the "point of order not well taken."

Alvord, on a question of privilege, stated that although this was in direct violation of the rules of the House he thought the decision was given with honest intent, and would not appeal.

Fields thought it best that the adjournment to Tuesday should take place, so that the Speaker could post himself on the rules of the House.

The Speaker was about to put the question, when Smythe, of Tioga moved to adjourn. The adjournment was carried. Hawkins jumped up and called for "a count." "Too late" cried Fields—"Too late!" Hawkins was dumbfounded, sat down in high dudgeon, and acknowledged that this was indeed "first blood for Tammany."

During the session a bill was introduced by Mr. Mackay, of New York, providing for the establishment of a public lodging house in the city, to be under direction of a Board of three Commissioners, who are to serve without pay.

Mr. Mackay also introduced a bill providing that persons committed for criminal offences may carry their cases directly to the Court of Appeals, without going thereon to the General Term or Circuit of the Supreme Court; and providing also that in case the person committed be too poor to pay the necessary costs then the county to pay. An opinion was received from the Attorney General Champlain stating that the Legislature has a right to repeal the charter of the Elevated Railroad in New York.

A SQUALL IN THE SENATE.

When Mr. Benedict, a day or two ago, introduced that memorial from Mr. Green, begging the Legislature to come to his assistance in the hour of his official need, suspicion was somewhat excited about the matter, particularly when the Senator made a motion that the subject should be referred to the New York Senators, they to report by bill or otherwise, and followed this modest request up with a side whisper to the Clerk not to let the memorial fall into the hands of the reporters. To be sure, no one had the slightest desire to impugn the motives of the New York Senators, but when the gentleman who seems to act as the card bearer and motion maker of the metropolitan quintet, appeared so determined that nobody should know anything about the contents of the memorial, not a few of the republicans made up their minds that there would certainly be something worth looking out for when the bill of the quintet should make its appearance. Benedict took the bull by the horns the very minute the Senate was called to order this forenoon, after the prayer had been concluded, by rising in his seat and presenting the bill to confer certain powers on Comptroller Green. Thanks to some good fortune or other, the bill was printed and copies of it had been laid upon the Senators' desks, so each was able to see for himself just what its purport was. In introducing it Mr. Benedict took occasion to recall to the minds of his hearers what a dreadful condition New York was in in a financial point of view, and then went on to explain how absolutely necessary it was that the measure should be rushed through both houses that very day. If it was passed before the adjournment then—well, the Lord knows what would not happen. At any rate, he made a strong effort to convince the Senate that New York would

GO TO THE DOGS

next week sure pop, if immediate action was not taken on the bill. It must be confessed that Benedict performed the task assigned him very creditably, for he not only made a very pathetic appeal for the passage of the bill, but took the trouble to go over it section by section, pointing out in each the strong merits he found in every line. He then sat down, after moving that the Senate should then and there go into Committee of the Whole on the bill. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and Mr. Palmer took the chair. Deputy Comptroller Storrs and Mr. Strahan, Mr. Green's counsel, were seated in the lobby at this time, where they every once in a while exchanged glances with the New York Senators. When Palmer left his seat and took the Lieutenant Governor's place Benedict gave a knowing look toward Strahan and then sat back in his chair with a peculiar grin on his face, as much as to say, "Just you look how quick this thing's going to be done." But if the venerable Senator actually had the confidence in the bill's speedy passage that his looks seemed to indicate, his disappointment must have been very great indeed when Senator James Wood rose from his seat and moved to strike out the enacting clause. Benedict took off his glasses, wiped them hurriedly and put them straightway on again to get a better look at the gentleman who had the floor. He evidently had not expected such a terrible motion, and involuntarily exclaimed,

"WHAT? WHAT?"

as he laid the bill down on the table and nervously wheeled his chair about, so as directly to face Mr. Wood. "I move," said the latter again, after looking over the copy of the bill he held in his hand, "I move to strike out the enacting clause, in order to have some explanation of this measure." The latter part of this sentence, which Benedict had not caught before, appeared to afford him no small relief, and, drawing a long breath, he rose slowly from his seat, and carefully putting on the inevitable glasses, he gave his explanation of the measure which I have already alluded to; but, be it borne in mind, that this explanation touched exclusively upon the money the city wanted, the claims against her and the danger that is momentarily increasing, which, if the claims were not paid, would ruin her credit in

THE EYES OF THE WORLD.

It was really amusing to see the Senator go over the bill section by section, and how careful he was to combine his observations from the third section to the last. One would have imagined that the printer had omitted the first and the second sections in the copy of the bill he had in his hand, so oblivious did he seem of their existence after he had read the bill at the start from end to end. However, he was very soon reminded that there were other parties on the floor who were not willing to take his word for granted as to everything in the measure, and Senator Madden was the first to convince him that there were breakers ahead for Mr. Green's little hobby. In fact Madden made a terrific onslaught upon the bill as a whole, and the first three sections in particular. "Why, sir," said he, as he waxed warm with his theme, "can the Senator from New York or anybody else guarantee that this honest Comptroller you talk so much about is to live until the 30th day of April, when the powers granted by this bill will cease? I, for one, will not support it, for I consider it a most extraordinary bill, wholly

UNWORTHY OF ANY MAN'S SUPPORT

who has any regard for the future welfare of New York and who is mindful of the terrible past. Here are Senators from New York who have succeeded in getting the seats of those men whom honest men have denounced and shorn of power and even condemned as common thieves, and who did all the evil they did because the Legislature gave them just such power as the new reform Senators from New York now want to confer upon one man. Yet the "ring" Legislature did not go so far as this; it conferred extraordinary power upon the Board of Audit, but it did not go half so far as this bill intends to go." This kind of talk the engineers of the bill had not expected, at least from a republican, and they looked extremely crestfallen when Madden indirectly compared them with the late "Ring masters;" but if they knew how to take a hint they must have felt

RATHER NONPLUSSED

when, his face all aglow with excitement and his voice ringing out in clear, ringing tones that startled even his fellow members, he exclaimed—"I will never vote for such a bill as this. It gives to one man powers that no one man should ever possess, much less ask for. New York I know is in desperate straits in her finances, but there is no necessity for us to pass this bill to make her condition better. When the people of New York become satisfied that they are unable to govern themselves, when they become convinced of that and are unable to live under a republican form of government, then and then only, will I consent to place a dictator over them, to guard them with a power of absolute authority, backed it may be by bayonets. And not when I consent to that I will be ready to vote for a bill like that under consideration." I will not even attempt to describe the confusion and dismay which the New York Senators were thrown into by this fearful denunciation. They began to feel that after all the mere fact of their having got into the Senate on

THE REFORM CRY

was not sufficient to entitle them to do as they pleased with New York city, and when Madden took his seat they all looked inquiringly at one another, as though each was anxious the other would suggest some new plan of operations. They saw that defeat was staring them in the face before they had well got to work and they knew right well that if they lost the battle so early in the day they might lose much of their influence in the future—particularly so if it was shown by the other side that, under the pretext of coming to the rescue of the city in her financial distress, they were making use of her misfortune to create a new ring that might, if it saw fit, be as as bad as Tammany itself, now dead and gone. Tieman was the first to perceive the danger they were in. He had remained quiet, a simple "looker-on in Vienna," while the contest was at its height, and Madden was

RIDING ROUGHSHOD

over him and his followers. Mr. James Wood tauntingly remarked—"I don't know whether Mr. Green has any 'Gratzes' or not, but I know he could make good use of one if he desired for his own sake if the bill is passed in the shape it is in. The time has come when we should legislate in reference not to men but to principles." Tieman could stand it no longer. Up he sprung, exclaiming, "There is no intention to make the Comptroller a supreme power by this bill. It is intended to get rid of those men who have violated the trusts imposed in them." Then he sat down with a smile of half triumph, half defiance upon his face. He evidently felt that he had settled the whole question, that all the opponents of the bill had

HAD THEIR EYES OPENED

at last to the real merits of the case. But how soon was this delusion dispelled when Senator James Wood quietly asked—

"Has there not been a change in the departments in New York since the election?"

"There have been some changes," replied Tieman, looking rather mystified as to what the question really could be.

"Who is the Commissioner of Public Works?"

"Mr. Van Nort."

"Your Central Park Commissioners?"

"Mr. Fields is one of them. He's there yes, and——"

"Is he a majority of the Board? Colonel Stebbins Mr. Green and Mr. Church, and the others, have some control, haven't they?"

"Y-e-s, yes," replied Tieman, as he now saw how nicely he had put his foot in it.

"Then," concluded Wood, "all the talk about the object of the bills being to get rid of members of the Ring who are already no longer in office I think falls to the ground."

Benedict at this stage was in a great state of excitement and looked appealingly towards where Storrs sat stolid as a stone statue, and, close beside him, Strahan, the very

PICTURE OF DISMAY

and alarm. Poor Benedict had begun the fight, with the "merits" of the bill as his weapon, without apparently knowing its real import. Doubtless in the innocence of his heart he had taken hold of it feeling that its aim and purpose were solely to afford a means by which New York city could meet her debts next week, but when the battle reached its height the light began to break in upon him. When, then, Hardenburgh, with his keen, judge-like coolness, took the bill section by section and showed how, by the very first to start with, it

MADE THE COMPTROLLER A DICTATOR,

and gave him the power to abolish every office in the city, and Lewis and Woodin joined in the fray, the situation became alarming, indeed, and Benedict looked more and more confused. Strahan left his seat beside Storrs and went out into the outer lobby and returned as quickly as he had gone out, and then hurried nervously to and fro in the crowd that were standing and sitting outside the railing. The Assembly had now adjourned, and the intelligence being bruited about that the Senate was in a snarl, the members began to pour in from all sides to listen to the debate. Even Sammy Tilden dropped in and grinningly gazed upon the lively scene before him, as though he wondered what it all meant. Shortly after his arrival, however, he learned at least one side of the story, for Benedict had ceased to look about any longer (like a general on the battle field expecting aid from an ally that came not) and old Dr. Weissmann had to throw himself into the breach. What he did say he said vigorously indeed, his speech was the speech of the debate. But all his pleadings, his pathetic appeals, his allusions to the suffering thousands who were waiting for their hard-earned wages, which this bill, once a law, would give them, were all of no avail. The Senators could not lose sight of the fact that by voting for the bill as it stood they would not only come to the assistance of many needy persons, but would also be giving the Comptroller a power never before given to any one man since the foundation of the republic. And thus it was that

THE BATTLE ENDED

by the New Yorkers giving way and allowing the just sentiment of the majority to dictate the terms of compromise. When the committee rose progress was reported upon the bill, and the committee asked leave to sit again. In other words, the men who wanted to make Comptroller Green a dictator were told in substance—"You can go away now, with leave to come back and try to do something for New York, without at the same time making an attempt, under cover of charity and justice, to build up an autocracy for a few individuals benefit."

I may as well add just here that when Senator Hardenburgh during the debate made the remark that he did not believe that Mr. Green wanted the power the bill would confer upon him, must have been speaking in a Pickwickian sense; for, say what anybody will, I happen to know as a positive fact that Mr Green has been hard to work himself with others here during the past day or two "perfecting" this wonderful stroke of policy. The next time he may think less of the Comptroller and more of the condition of the city, regardless of his own desire to rule or ruin.

The following is the bill in full:—

AN ACT CONFERRING POWERS ON THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows,—

SECTION 1.—The Comptroller of the city of New York shall make and file in the Department of Finance of said city an estimate of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the city and county of New York, in each department and purpose thereof, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, 1872, both dates inclusive, and also for the interest on the city and county debt, due on the 1st day of May, 1872, and upon the filing of such estimate, the amounts therein shall be deemed as set apart, apportioned and appropriated accordingly; and during the said period the said Comptroller shall have power to limit and transfer appropriations which are found to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary to such other purposes as he shall find to require the same. And no office, the salary of which is payable by said city or county shall be continued or created in said city or county during the period aforesaid unless an appropriation be therefor made in accordance with this act, and no liability for any purpose whatever shall, during the period aforesaid, be incurred by any officer or department within said city or county, exceeding in amount the appropriations so made.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in the foregoing section shall apply to or affect the power of any department of the said city, with the consent and approval of said Comptroller, to proceed with and execute works of a permanent character, which it is authorized by laws now in force to proceed with and execute, nor to prevent the said Comptroller, in his discretion, from raising the moneys required for the payment of such permanent works under existing laws.

SEC. 3. All payments for and on account of work done, services performed, or material furnished during the period aforesaid to or for the city of New York, or any of the departments or purposes thereof, and to or for the county of New York, or any of the purposes thereof, shall, in all cases in which the said Comptroller shall so order in writing, be paid to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, by the Department of Finance of said city, upon the claims therefor being audited as required by law and by the regulations of said department.

SEC. 4.—The said Comptroller shall, once in each week, furnish a statement to each of the departments in said city and to the officers of said county showing the appropriations made for carrying on such departments during the period aforesaid, and the sums paid up to the date of such statement for or on account of each appropriation, and it shall be the duty of such department and officers to regulate expenditures so that they shall not exceed the appropriations so made for the period aforesaid.

SEC. 5.—It shall be lawful for said Comptroller, in order to provide for the payment of the whole or any part of the bonds of the said city and county, amounting to $6,959,100, falling due during the period aforesaid, and the interest thereon, to raise the amount necessary for such purpose on revenue bonds of said city or county, to be issued in such manner and form as the Comptroller may direct and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum and to be made payable, in the discretion of said Comptroller, within two years from the date thereof.

SEC. 6.—The said Comptroller is hereby authorized to make payment of the claims remaining unpaid for salaries and wages of employes of the various departments and officers of the city and county of New York, for the year 1871, and of claims remaining unpaid for supplies furnished during said year for the purposes of the Departments of Public Charities and Correction, Police, Fire and Public Instruction of said city, and also for street cleaning, removing night soil, offal and dead animals, and for rents other than armories and drill rooms, and for asylums and reformatories and charitable institutions entitled by law to allowance per capita or otherwise from the said city or county, as the said salaries, wages, supplies and claims shall be audited and allowed by said Comptroller, or any referee whom the said Comptroller shall appoint for such purpose, as he is hereby authorized to do. And to provide for said payments the said Comptroller is authorized to issue revenue bonds of said city or county, in such form and manner as he may prescribe, not exceeding $4,500,000 in amount, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable, in the discretion of said Comptroller, within two years from the date of the said bonds, respectively.

SEC. 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES

as made up by Senator Woodin were presented to the Senate and adopted. It will be seen that no democrats have been put up on any one of them, for the reason that the republicans want the Lieutenant Governor to take the responsibility of appointing them himself. This determination they expressed to-day by resolution. They also by resolution increased the number of the members of the Committee on Affairs of Cities to seven members, thus giving places for two of the democrats. Already there is a growl about the way the committees have been parcelled out. Baker wanted to be chairman of the Committee on Railroads, but Madden, the Erie champion, managed to secure the prize. So there is fun ahead for the railroad people.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1872.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill giving power to Comptroller Green to raise money for a period limited to four months, to supply deficiencies, and moved that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on the same. Agreed to.

Mr. JAMES WOOD said that this bill made Comptroller Green dictator of New York. Instead of four men controlling the financial affairs of the city we are to have this one man. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. BENEDICT advocated the bill, explaining the necessity for it to be to prevent $6,000,000 going to protest this present month. It was necessary for some one to have power to act in an emergency, and Comptroller Green had the confidence of the people and of the Senators from New York.

Mr. MADDEN was opposed to putting over the people of New York a dictator, and especially to such hasty legislation. Mr. Green might not live a week even if he is an honest man. He would favor leaving the matter to the Common Council or giving them some notice in the matter.

Mr. BENEDICT said the Common Council had been stripped by the last Legislature of all power to raise money.

Mr. HARDENBURGH was ready to give relief to New York city; but he thought the proposed law dangerous as it conferred absolute power upon a single individual.

Mr. D. P. WOOD moved to strike out the words "or created" in connection with the words "and no office, the salary of which is payable by the said city or county, shall be continued or created in said city or county during the period aforesaid."

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented the petition of citizens of New York asking for a law re-establishing the old metropolitan system for New York, which was read and referred.

Mr. MADDEN gave notice of a bill to repeal the act preventing municipal corporations from subscribing to the stock of railroads.

Mr. WOODIN moved the adoption of the following standing committees:—

CLAIMS—Messrs. Bowen and Dickinson.
FINANCE—Messrs. D. P. Wood, Lowery, Winslow and Adams.
JUDICIARY—Messrs. J. Wood, Robertson, Ames and Allen.
MILITIA—Messrs. Harrower and J. Wood.
CANALS—Messrs. Lewis, Chatfield, Baker and McGowan.
RAILROADS—Messrs. Madden, Baker, Wagner and Foster.
ROADS AND BRIDGES—Messrs. Chatfield and Dickinson.
LITERATURE—Messrs. Benedict and Bowen.
STATE PRISONS—Messrs. Ames and Harrower.
ON BANKS—Messrs. Winslow and Adams.
INSURANCE—Messrs. Perry and Winslow.
ELECTION AND DIVISION OF TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Messrs. Foster and Madden.
AGRICULTURE—Messrs. McGowan and Harrower.
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Robertson, Graham, Weisman and Lewis.
MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Lowery and Harrower.
PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Weisman and Chatfield.
PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Allen and Perry.
ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Woodin, Benedict, D. P. Wood and Bowen.
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Dickinson and Allen.
PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—Messrs. Wagner and J. Wood.
CITIES—Messrs. Palmer, Perry, Benedict, Adams and Chatfield.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Messrs. Adams and Weisman.
POOR LAWS—Messrs. Foster and Adams.
CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Baker and D. P. Wood.
RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Graham and Madden.
GRIEVANCES—Messrs. Chatfield and Wagner.
SALT—Messrs. Foster and McGowan.
INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Graham and Ames.
PRINTING—Messrs. Bowen and Palmer.
VILLAGES—Messrs. Dickinson and Bowen.
JOINT LIBRARY—Messrs. Adams and Benedict.

Mr. BOWEN moved that as the committees are incomplete they lie on the table for the present. Lost. He then moved that his name be stricken from the Committee on Claims, as he could not serve. Lost.

Mr. PALMER moved that the President of the Senate fill up the vacancies. Carried.

Mr. FOSTER moved that Frank P. Tupper be appointed stenographer to the Senate. Carried.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening.

## ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1872.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department was received and laid on the table.

The House concurrent resolution providing for a recess from to-day to Tuesday next was received from the Senate, amended so as to reassemble on Tuesday evening, and the House concurred in the amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MACKAY—To provide public lodging houses in the city of New York, also relative to appeals in criminal cases.

By Mr. HYATT—Amending the Code of Procedure relative to the time of bringing suits.

By Mr. ALVORD—To confirm the title of certain persons to real estate questioned by reason of alienage.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the act extending the powers of Boards of Supervisors.

By Mr. JUDD—Amending the charter of the village of Port Richmond.

By Mr. FORT—To facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

By Mr. BABCOCK—Amending the charter of Lockport.

By Mr. LORD—To authorize Horace Tracy and another to establish a ferry across Cayuga Lake.

A communication was received from the Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the last Legislature, to the effect that the Legislature can repeal the charter of the New York Elevated Railway Company. He shows that the Act of Incorporation has a clause authorizing the Legislature to alter, amend or repeal the charter; besides, the constitution gives full power to do the same. Laid on the table.

Mr. HAWKINS moved that the bill to confirm the orders of the General Sessions of the Peace in New York be taken from the Committee on the Judiciary and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the motion. It was inaugurating hasty legislation, a system under which many serious evils had grown up. He hoped that bills would be properly referred to standing committees and acted upon in the regular manner.

Mr. FIELDS called the attention of the Speaker to the sixty-fifth rule, which requires one day's notice. He hoped the rules were not going to be violated after such promises had been made to the contrary.

Mr. ALBERGER said he might ask the gentleman if the rule to which he had referred had not been rescinded? If he was correct the House has adopted the rules of the last session for its government. It gave him great pleasure to see such a reformation in the gentleman from New York. Bills last year were passed without going to a single committee or being read. He was pleased to see the noble stand taken by the gentleman in defence of the people's rights.

Mr. FIELDS insisted that one day's notice must be given, and that the object for the suspension of the rule must be stated. When suspended last year the object was stated, and when it was accomplished the rule went into force again.

Mr. ALBERGER thought the rule was abolished last session altogether.

Mr. FIELDS thought the journal of the House would show that the gentleman was entirely mistaken.

Mr. JACOBS thought the only motion in order would be to move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the bill, and if that motion gave rise to debate the motion would go over for the day.

The Speaker ruled that the bill was in the possession of the House, and that they could do whatever they pleased with it by a two third vote.

Mr. ALVORD asked the Speaker how he could obviate the thirty seventh rule.

Mr. HAWKINS renewed the motion to go into committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. FIELDS hoped the gentleman would not allow his impetuosity to ride over the decision of the Chair and of the House. He desired an opinion from the Chair before he voted on the gentleman's motion, and said courtesy to the Chair and to the House required that the gentleman should wait until the Chair had made a decision.

Mr. HAWKINS said he had no desire to dragoon anybody into doing anything, as the gentleman did last winter. He had different material to deal with this winter than he had last. He did not propose to crack the whip over that gentleman or members of the House. He had come here to remedy the evils that had overtaken the city of New York from the legislation of last winter, in which that gentleman so actively participated.

Mr. JACOBS raised the point of order that debate was not in order, which was sustained.

The Speaker ruled that it was in order to move to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and that that motion should receive a two-thirds vote.

Mr. ALVORD—I do honestly and sincerely desire that this House may go on with its business in order and decency. I would again request the honorable Speaker to point me to the rule that requires, if he so decides, that a two-thirds vote carries us to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FIELDS suggested that, as there was a wide difference and doubt on the subject, it would be desirable to adjourn over to next Tuesday, in order to give the Speaker an opportunity to look at the question.

Mr. ALVORD—I rose to a question of privilege, which I deem to be an absolute violation of the rules of this Assembly, and one which we will repent of before we get through with this Legislature. I believe the decision has been made with honest intentions. I therefore shall not take advantage of the privilege ordinarily accorded under such circumstances, to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. SMYTH moved to adjourn.

The motion was put and declared carried. Some member called for a count, but Mr. Fields exclaimed, "Too late," and the Speaker adjourned the House to Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

# THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—1 A. M.

*Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.*

The low barometer, which was Wednesday night in Western New York, has moved eastward beyond our stations, accompanied by partially cloudy and clearing weather. Clear weather now prevails in the Southern and Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley. Light northwesterly winds in the South Atlantic and Middle States. Southerly winds, with increased temperature, north and west of Indiana. Clear weather is reported from the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast.

*Probabilities.*

Southerly winds and falling barometer are probable for Friday in California and Oregon; clear weather prevail very generally east of the Mississippi; the highest barometer moving northeastward over the Middle Atlantic coast; an area of falling barometer with increasing cloudiness extend from Missouri to Wisconsin, with southerly winds.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

# PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon shooting sweepstakes will come off to-day at Fleetwood Park for a silver pitcher and two silver cups, fifty birds each, $25 entrance, twenty-five yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and a half ounce shot, which closed yesterday afternoon with eleven entries. These were Ira Paine, of New York; Horace Ramsey, of New York; John Rumsey, of New York; H. L. Deforest, of New York; A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois; Robert Newell, of Buffalo; William Carson, of Philadelphia; Miles Johnson, of New Jersey; E. W. Tinker of Providence; George Smith, of Buffalo, and E. B. Hambleton, of Buffalo. These gentlemen are all crack shots, and we anticipate excellent sport. The shooting will commence at noon.

# THE JUDICIARY OF NEW YORK.

## Important Meeting of the Bar Association.

**A Memorial for a Reform of the Bench To Be Presented to the Legislature.**

An important and largely attended meeting of the Bar Association of this city was held last evening, at their rooms, West Twenty-seventh street, for the purpose of considering and taking action upon the report of the Judiciary Committee of that body, in reference to the alleged mal-administration of justice in the courts of the city and county of New York.

The meeting had been specially summoned for the purpose above stated. About half-past eight o'clock ex-Judge John Slosson was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that this being a special meeting the call for it would be read by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY accordingly read the call for the meeting, and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN observed that this being a special meeting no other business but that specified in the call could be transacted at it. The committee now present would please make their report.

THE REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. PECKHAM then stated that the Judiciary Committee had investigated the matters committed to them by a resolution of the Association and he would now read to them the following report, which had been agreed upon:—

THE REPORT.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom it was referred by the resolution of the association adopted November 14, 1871, to inquire into the truth of the charges that have gained credit in this community reflecting upon the administration of justice in this city, and to ascertain whether the same have a just foundation in trustworthy evidence, * * * and to report whether this expedient for this association to take any and what measures in the premises, respectfully report that they have given to the matters thus referred to them a careful examination, and have unanimously come to the conclusion that in the particulars hereinafter specified the charges referred to in the resolution have a just foundation in trustworthy evidence, and are of such a character as to call for investigation by the Legislature, and to require the removal from office in one of the modes provided by the constitution of this State of the Judges against whom they shall be established—to wit, in the gross abuse of the powers of such Judges and of the Courts held by them respectively in granting injunctions, in the creation of receiverships and the appointment of receivers, and transferring to them vast amounts of property, both of corporations and individuals, in abusing the power to appoint referees, and in making excessive allowances to receivers, referees and others for purposes not justified by law, in abusing their authority in the manner of holding courts, in making improper *ex parte* orders out of court, and in deciding causes and motions without a hearing in court; in abusing the writ of habeas corpus by using or permitting its use for unlawful purposes and in improperly withholding relief under that writ, in attempting the intimidation of counsel in the discharge of duty toward their clients, and in showing undue favoritism to other counsel and attorneys for their personal or professional advancement, in gross and indecorous conduct while sitting in court, tending to bring the office of judge into popular contempt, in various acts indicating the influence of corruption upon their official conduct and decisions, and, finally, in so perverting judicial authority by the use of devices under the forms of law as to enable individuals and corporate officers to usurp and exercise unlawful powers, seize and convert property, accomplish nefarious designs and evade justice.

A belief in the truth of these charges has not only brought the administration of justice in this city into deep and universal reproach throughout the country, but wherever in foreign nations connected with us by commercial or social relations a just discrimination, is unhappily neither made nor understood, it has brought dishonor upon all American jurisprudence.

This committee are therefore of opinion that it is the duty of this association to invoke the Legislature of this State to enter at once upon a searching investigation of such charges through a committee clothed with the amplest powers for that purpose, and they recommend the adoption of the accompanying memorial and the appointment of a committee of this body to present the same to the Legislature, and to urge the most prompt and earnest action thereon.

JAN. 4, 1872.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM, WILLIAM M. PRICHARD,
NOAH DAVIS, JAMES C. CARTER,
JOHN SLOSSON, JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,
G. M. SPEER.

THE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Peckham also read the memorial as follows:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

The memorial of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York respectfully represents to your honorable body that the said association was organized in February, 1870, and was afterward incorporated by a special act passed April 28, 1871, and that its principal objects are to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice, and that the said association has at the present time more than five hundred members regularly engaged in the practice of the law in the city of New York.

Your memorialists further represent that for several years last past the administration of justice in said city, both civil and criminal, has failed to command that measure of public confidence which is essential in order that it may accomplish its beneficent ends; that the integrity of several high judicial officers occupying places upon the Bench in said city has fallen under distrust, that the profession and the public have become and are becoming more and more alarmed at the course and tendency of judicial action, and the general suspicions have ripened into convictions that the courts of justice have been in many instances made the instruments of promoting the frauds and injustice they were created to repress and punish.

Your memorialists further represent that charges directly impeaching the judicial integrity of some of the Judges upon the Bench in said city have been repeatedly made in the most explicit manner in many of the principal journals of the day, and thus circulated throughout the United States and in foreign countries, and that in these and other ways the administration of justice in said city and the honor and fair fame, not only of that city, but also of the State, have become widely involved in doubt and suspicion, and that by reason of the condition of things herein set forth capitalists have been alarmed and important commercial and financial enterprises have been diverted from said city, and that its general prosperity is likely to be still further materially retarded.

Your memorialists further represent that the public alarm and apprehension thus aroused for the security of the rights of person and property, and the general indignation at the reproach thus drawn upon the city of New York and the State, were among the exciting causes which led to the popular uprising at the recent election in that city, and that the fruits of that election would be, in a great measure, lost unless the distrust herein mentioned should be shown to be without foundation or be removed by the application of the most efficient remedies; and that it is due to the administration of justice and to the many learned and upright members of the Bench, and to those whose character and usefulness have been and are affected and impaired, that a rigid inquiry should be instituted by the Legislature and such remedies applied as the results of that inquiry may demand.

Your memorialists further represent that at one of the regular meetings of said association, held in the city of New York, on the 14th of November, 1871, a resolution was adopted, of which a copy is annexed to this memorial, and that in pursuance of such resolution the committee therein mentioned afterwards made to the said association a report, of which a copy is also hereto annexed; and that the said report was afterwards adopted at a regular meeting of the said association, held on the 4th day of January, 1872, and that at the meeting last mentioned a further resolution was adopted, of which a copy is annexed hereto.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your honorable bodies or one of them make such inquiries and investigations and take such other proceeding in the premises as to their wisdom may seem fit.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

THE RESOLUTION.

In connection with this Mr. PECKHAM offered the following:—

Resolved, That the memorial to the Legislature, as read to this meeting, be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary, and that a committee of —— be appointed by the presiding secretary, and cause the same to be presented to the Assembly.

Mr. PECKHAM said.—Mr. Chairman—In the report which we have made and in the memorial which we have offered we have given the Chair and the members of the association present the result of the investigation that we were charged with making. We have not introduced here the evidence which produced that report. We have not given you the basis upon which we have arrived at the conclusion that the charges have a just foundation in trustworthy evidence. It will be apparent to any one that it would be impossible at this time, and with reference to the action we have taken, to report fully the evidence obtained by us to the association, and there would be little left for the association to act upon in respect to that evidence. It is obtained from a great many different sources, it is very voluminous, it is in a detached fragmentary condition. It is also apparent that it being a fact that the evidences are sufficient and the facts such as the evidence show them to us to be in this *ex parte* examination, the presentation of them here might expose our action to measures exceedingly prejudicial to our success in the undertaking. It would appear also that there are a great many persons who have given us information who would be very unwilling that their names should be presented to the association or the public as volunteering of their own motion to make statements of the kind. These gentlemen are ready and will be willing at any time before a proper tribunal to make the statements given to us. And if such evidence is not explained or contradicted so as to present a different state of facts and authorize a different conclusion, the result must be that some of the Judges who are implicated in the matter are persons who should be removed from the bench by the proper methods of the constitution. I submit for the consideration of the association the report, memorial and the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN—You have heard this report read; what is your pleasure?

Mr. CHARLES H. SMITH said he, for one, was not satisfied with the generalities of the report. If charges were to be made they ought to be made specifically, and when made in that way presented to the Legislature by this body. If the committee had facts before them so as to show the members that the charges were true, and had evidence to substantiate those charges, then they would be in a position to go before the Legislature and demand an investigation. But if Judge A. on such a day did such a thing why not say so? Why were they not told enough to say who was the man—who was the Judge against whom they made charges? If Josiah Sutherland had done anything wrong, would they for that reason impeach the fair fame of George G. Barnard? They had not dared to say that their souls were their own. Now, that they had organized it would be beneath the dignity of the Bar association to send this memorial to the Legislature when they had not charged anything that any Judge had done. If Judge Davis himself had wrongfully naturalized persons, let them say that Judge Blatchford or Judge Davis did it, but let them not be afraid to say it. Let them not impeach a Judge because he showed a little wit on the bench, but let them impeach him if he had forsworn himself more than any perjurer that ever was sent to the State Prison. If a Judge had appointed a receiver for the purpose of sharing in the fees of that receiver let them say so. Who was the man that was guilty of crime? Let them not explode their cannon at such very small game.

After some remarks from Mr. Hand,

Mr. SMITH resumed, when there was a cry of "Question, question!"

The CHAIRMAN—You are wandering somewhat from the question.

Mr. SMITH hoped that this report would be referred back to the committee. They should state what charges were made by the committee of this association, so that if they were to send a committee up to Albany the next night they should be able to state what charges they were going to make.

The CHAIRMAN—Specific charges are not made. Explanation on that point was made by a member of the committee who preceded you.

Mr. MCFARLAND observed that the question was whether the report be adopted or not. The main duty of the committee was to inquire whether there was probable cause to inquire into the administration of justice in the city of New York. It was not their duty to try any particular judge, but to report to the association whether there was probable cause to investigate into this matter. The committee had given their reasons. He was in favor of accepting the report as it stood. He had unlimited confidence in the report of the committee, and before they got through he hoped his learned friend would have courage to go through with the matter to the end. ("Question.")

Mr. TREMAIN moved that the report be referred back to the committee, to prepare charges to be submitted to the Legislature. They had been reading these things day after day in the papers. The charges, if made at all, ought to be made specifically.

The CHAIRMAN said the motion was on the simple question whether the association, as a body, would possess itself of this report—whether they should take this report from the hands of the committee and make it the property of the association. The question is on the acceptance of the report.

The question was then put upon the acceptance of the report, and it was carried, the majority being very large and the dissentients very few.

Mr. HENRY NICOLL moved the adoption of the memorial. They were not making charges, but taking means to investigate charges. These charges were noised about here, and were familiar to the profession as household words. What they wanted was to get legitimate and competent evidence, and that could only be done by a committee of the Legislature. That was all the committee thought proper to do when the report of the committee was made. They wanted the means of investigating those charges in a proper, legal manner.

Mr. TREMAIN again urged his motion, when

The CHAIRMAN said the question was for the adoption of the memorial.

After considerable discussion on this point, and remarks having been made by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Tremain, Mr. Peckham and other speakers, Mr. C. H. SMITH moved an amendment to the effect that memorial be sent back to the committee to abide a statement of the charges that could be substantiated.

Mr. TREMAIN accepted the amendment.

Remarks having been made by Mr. Stearns, Mr. Glassey and Mr. Coudert the CHAIRMAN put the amendment, which was lost, and the motion for the adoption of the memorial was declared carried by an overwhelming majority.

COMMITTEE TO PRESENT THE MEMORIAL TO THE ASSEMBLY.

The following gentlemen were appointed to present the memorial to the Assembly—Joseph H. Choate, Noah Davis, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Morris L. Miller, John E. Parsons, John McKeon, Stephen P. Nash, Henry Nicoll, E. Randolph Robinson, Joshua M. Van Cott, Andrew Boardman, G. M. Speir, Charles Tracy, Stewart L. Woodford, William N. Martin.

It was also agreed that the Chairman, Mr. Slosson, be one of the committee, and that the Judiciary Committee form part of the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

# THE ROCHESTER RIOT.

**Order Restored—The Police and Military Still Guarding the Prisoner—The Condition of Cecilia Ochs—Howard Arraigned—Sentenced and Will Be Sent Away Before Daybreak This Morning.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1872.

Quiet reigns in the vicinity of the jail and did all night. The police and military do not permit gatherings of people in Exchange and other streets leading to the jail. The feeling against the military is subsiding, and as testimony comes in it becomes clearer that the military were attacked with stones and pieces of wood on the fatal night, and even pistols were fired at them.

The military and police are still on duty, and will remain so for the present.

A man named Rockwell, who knocked a soldier down yesterday, was this morning sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Howard, the negro, still insists that he is innocent. His victim is reported to be improving. Two of the wounded are considered in critical situations, but hopes are entertained that they will recover.

THREE P. M.—Howard, the negro, is to be arraigned in Court on Monday next. No more outbreaks have occurred up to this hour.

ELEVEN P. M.—Everything has remained quiet since last despatch. It was announced in the evening papers that the miserable Howard would be taken into court and arraigned on Monday next. It was ascertained to almost a certainty that this would occasion an attempt to shoot the negro. If the negro was killed all the people would be satisfied, but that would not have been the end of it. Innocent parties, those upholding the majesty of the law, would have been killed. The authorities realized this, and every occasion for further shedding of blood has been removed.

Howard is not in the city at this hour. The severest penalty of the law has been passed upon him, and he is now out of the reach of the mob and of those who sought his life. A surprised populace will awake to-morrow morning to learn this fact. Howard has confessed the crime, but refuses to give the details of the horrible outrage. The tide of good feeling is rapidly running to the side of the military. The evidence before the Coroner's jury will put the military in a better condition than they stand in at present.

The military will be discharged from duty to-morrow morning.

The Sentence of Howard.

Howard, the negro, was secretly conveyed to the Court room this evening, at half-past nine o'clock. He was arraigned on the indictment, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced by Judge E. Darwin Smith to twenty years' hard labor in Auburn State Prison. The prisoner was immediately removed and quietly taken from the city. He will commence his term of imprisonment to-morrow. This proceeding, the Court and authorities believe, will satisfy the ends of justice and avoid the shedding of innocent blood.

# HANGING AN OUTLAW.

**The Alamance County State Courts Determined to Punish the Murderers of the Mulatto Outlaw—One of the Parties Taken—Confession of Participation in the Affair—Seventeen of the Offenders Taking Unlimited Leave of Absence.**

GRAHAM, Alamance County, N. C., Jan. 4, 1872.

The State Courts are moving very energetically for the suppression of the Ku Klux. The Grand Jury of this county have taken up the Outlaw case, already reported in the HERALD—one of the first outrages perpetrated here—and have found indictments against a number of parties, all of whom have fled the State.

The facts connected with this case are briefly these:—Outlaw, a mulatto, was taken from his house in the night in the month of February, 1870, by a party of disguised men and hung on a tree at the corner of the public square in the town of Graham, where he was found suspended in the morning. No clue was found to the perpetrators of the deed, nor much of an effort made to discover them.

At the last term of the Superior Court of Alamance some sixty five indictments were found by the Grand Jury against parties belonging to secret societies, most of which were found under an act of the General Assembly making it an offence to belong to a secret political society. On these indictments quite a number were arrested, a couple of whom were put in charge of a man named Stoddard, from whom they escaped, whereupon Judge Tourgee ordered his arrest as an accomplice. When under the influence of fear of punishment he acknowledged participating in the hanging of Outlaw and turned State's evidence against the remainder. On the strength of this evidence an indictment was drawn up against eighteen men and a bill found against seventeen, all of whom upon the rumor that Stoddard had confessed, fled the country, except one Fancette, who also turned State's evidence and is said to corroborate the statements of the other witness.

The investigation has been followed up with considerable zeal by leading republicans, whose action is prompted more, it is said, by the hope of making political capital than the desire to find the murderers of Outlaw and bring them to justice.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# THE GREAT POISONING TRIAL.

## THE MELANCHOLY GROUP IN COURT.

### Highly Important Testimony of Dr E. Warren.

### General Ketchum Died of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis—Not by Human Hands, but by the Special Dispensation of God.

## BRIGHT HOPES FOR THE ACCUSED

ANNAPOLIS, Md Jan. 4, 1872.

At ten o clock this morning the curtain was again raised for another act in the fearful drama that has been for five weeks before this people, holding large audiences each day almost spell bound as the various scenes were being enacted before them, and challenging the attention of the whole country by its remarkable surroundings. The same cast of characters were presented to day as on each preceding day the central figure of course, being the gloomily draped prisoner surrounded by her group of ever constant friends and having by her side that devoted daughter whose heart strings are bursting with grief and whose life is being sapped by the terrible sorrow that has come to her heretofore joyous young life There is something so strikingly sad in this little group from which the eyes of the rude crowd are rarely ever taken during court hours, that I feel inclined to rudely sketch its appearance as the curtain rises

For nearly five weeks I have sat face to face, just a few feet in front of this little party, and its appearance as it is formed each morning and dispersed each evening is truly impressive.

MRS. WHARTON IN COURT.

The central figure, she whose life depends upon the results of this contest of wit, logic and law, sits clad in deep mourning, a heavy crape veil hiding her features from the rude gaze of the idle curious. When she takes her seat her hands are crossed over her muff, and she sits all day long without perceptibly moving a muscle. Only once has she, since the trial began, spoken to her attorneys, her daughters or any of those who sit about, anxious to relieve her wants or sufferings. She seems buried in her own thoughts, and never changes her position, even when the scene becomes exciting and to her most important.

HER DAUGHTER NELLIE.

To her left that daughter, whose unexampled tenderness and devotion to her mother's prison confinement has gained her the admiration of all who may know of it, sits, the counterpart of her mother in dress and appearance She was once a beautiful girl, but will never be so again. This terrible sorrow has left an impression upon that face which will ever remain She has little to say, but sometimes speaks to those about her She does not change her position often and when she does her every movement is full of sorrow.

ROSE NEILSON

Behind her sits that constant friend, Rose Neilson, ever ready to say a word of consolation or provide for her trifling wants during court hours. To her right and behind Mrs Wharton sits

MRS. ROSE NUGENT,

from Norristown, Pa., Mrs. Wharton's brother's wife, almost as gloomily attired as her endangered relative. She is a fine looking, middle aged lady, and seems to feel very deeply her sister's situation. Next Mrs Wharton and at her right is a prominent figure of this group.

MRS CRAWFORD NEILSON,

who has been to this lady a most devoted friend. She is by her side in the jail, inside the court halls, and seems never wearied in attention to her wants and happiness

AROUND THIS GROUP

are gathered several prominent gentlemen from Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere, friends of the prisoner or relatives of those ladies who sit about her. The other characters that make up the *carte*, such as lawyers, judges and court officers, have been heretofore described, and are such as are usually found in criminal trials of this magnitude, and the same that have from day to day appeared in this trial. They were all on hand to day when, at ten o'clock the Court met, and the surroundings were as complete as upon any previous day of the trial.

POLITICIANS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS PRESENT.

Within the bar were seated, besides those whose duties called them there, several gentlemen of prominence in Maryland politics, who are here to attend upon the State Legislature sessions which begun yesterday Charles Ketchum, the [illegible] son of the deceased General Ketchum, whom Mrs. Wharton is said to have poisoned, was present, as also, a large number of medical gentlemen. Mr Leo Knott States Attorney of Baltimore city, who originated this case against Mrs. Wharton, was to day, for the first time since the trial begun sitting with the Attorney General. Outside the bar the commoners were gathered in such large numbers that standing room was hardly attainable, but in the space set apart for ladies there was little room to spare.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

were pregnant with a great deal of interest, notwithstanding the testimony was entirely medical. Dr Edward Warren the chief medical expert for the defence, was put upon the stand as soon as the Court met, and occupied it all day.

At ten minutes after ten in the morning the preliminaries being over, Mr Steele directed the Clerk to call Dr Warren. That gentleman stepped forward and occupied the witness box. He is a fine looking gentleman, of about fifty years of age, and in his evidence gives proof that he is a man of great ability in his profession. His delivery was excellent, and he was listened to with great interest during the entire time he was upon the stand

Mr Steele began the examination by asking the following question —"Doctor, please state where you were educated and what has been your position in medical life. Also if you have heard the evidence of Dr Williams, General Ketchum's attending physician, as to his symptoms, and that of Professors Chew and Mills, who performed the autopsy upon his body, and please state whether you think General Ketchum died from natural causes, and give the jury your reasons for your conclusions.

TESTIMONY OF DR. EDWARD WARREN.

Professor Edward Warren testified as follows —

I reside in Baltimore am a physician, and have been engaged in the practice of medicine for nearly twenty two years, graduated first in the University of Virginia, then in Philadelphia and completed my studies abroad before the war I was Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Maryland during the war I was Medical Inspector or Chief of General Lee's army and Surgeon General of North Carolina, my native State after the war I held the Chair of Surgery in the Washington University of Baltimore, but for private reasons, resigned that position in April last, and am now devoting my attention to the practice of medicine and surgery I have heard the testimony of all the medical witnesses for the State, except that of Dr [illegible] but have read the official copy of his evidence attentively I can see nothing in the symptoms described in General Ketchum's case, or in the revelations of the post mortem examination of his body or in them both combined inconsistent with the operation of natural causes in the production of his death

WHAT THE PROFESSOR THINKS GENERAL KETCHUM DIED OF

I have seen men die as suddenly and with nearly identical symptoms from a disease which to a certain extent has been epidemic in Baltimore for the last twelve months and with which many of its physicians are thoroughly acquainted this disease is described by all the modern authorities of reputation, especially by Reynolds, Tanner, Niemeyer, Aitken, Flint, Bascomb and Hartshorn and is known as maligna purpuric fever or epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis by the profession generally

A PARALLEL CASE

When I heard the symptoms of General Ketchum's case detailed by Dr Williams on the stand I was [illegible] the most [illegible] of some cases of it which had come under my own professional observation and especially one which I attended in May last in consultation with Dr W H [illegible], of Baltimore city, the resemblance between these two cases—that of General Ketchum and of Dr Bartwell's patient—was most remarkable alike in the suddenness of the seizure [illegible] both were characterized by a [illegible] [illegible]

THE SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE

This disease, as I have [illegible] has prevailed as an epidemic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] spasms especially in the posterior muscles of the back and lower extremities, occasioning retraction of the head, an increased sensitiveness of the surface [illegible] "shivering" when touched, marked depression of the vital powers, indicated by a feeble and rapid pulse [illegible] [illegible] with convulsions [illegible] with efforts to get out of bed pupils dilated or contracted [illegible] and insensible to light, and the tongue moist and natural in many cases to the last moments of life, Tanner declares that [illegible]

denly in the midst of apparent health so that [illegible] fully poisoned [illegible] form of the malady the onset is without premonition all experience teaches that it is a disease of the most rapid development and speedy issue the fulminant explosive form runs its course with terrible celerity [illegible]

IT IS AN EPIDEMIC DISEASE

[illegible] themselves to lower the tone of the vital powers a range to relate

THE FULMINANT OR EXPLOSIVE FORM OF THIS DISEASE

That variety which is so specially characterized by violence of symptoms rapidity of march and fatality of termination—frequently leaves no lesion in the body of its victim of sufficient gravity to indicate the cause of death it kills without warning and without having [illegible] structure or organ to tell how its fatal work has been [illegible] under some circumstances the most accurate and exhaustive post mortem examinations reveal nothing by which the nature of the malady can be ascertained save [illegible] congestion of the nerve centres and [illegible] thus Radcliffe (page 5), Reynolds System of Medicine says "In the fulminant form of this disease the [anatomical lesions] are often absent" Dr Murchison records a case in which "no appreciable lesions of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord could be discovered." Dr Lyons describes a form of this disease which prevailed in Dublin in 1866 and "was characterized by [illegible] great rapidity of course excessive fatality and absence of anatomical lesions in the nervous centres after death." Hartshorn confirms the statement that in the most violent forms of this disease no post mortem lesions are discoverable Tanner says lesions are always present save in the explosive (fulminant form of the disease" In an autopsy reported by Gerhard "there were no products of inflammation within the skull or spinal canal" Flint concedes that in some cases the evidences of cerebro spinal meningitis are wanting after death In a recent discussion before the Academy of Medicine in Philadelphia the frequent absence of pathological lesions in the most fatal form of this disease was specially alluded to by one of its members (Dr Stelle I think) and though various theories were adduced to explain the phenomenon it was denied by no one but on the contrary, was received as one of the established truths of medicine and authorities in this regard might be multiplied indefinitely by culling from the journals the multitudes of cases which have been reported in this and other countries by the most reliable parties by men of the highest attainments in science and thoroughly skilled in the art of conducting post-mortem investigations, but the occasion does not demand such a labor, as the authorities before mentioned are the latest and most reliable known to the profession this absence of pathological lesions is not peculiar to cerebro spinal meningitis post mortem examinations in fatal cases of tetanus, epilepsy, sunstroke chorea hysteria infantile convulsions, &c have over and over again, been attended with purely negative results

These circumstances, taken in conjunction with the fact that the spinal canal was not opened, and that the cord was examined only for the distance of some two inches, have a most important bearing in this case as will be presently demonstrated the history of General Ketchum's illness and death corresponds then in every particular, not only with the phenomena observed by me in Bartwell's case, but with the descriptions which have been given of the disease by the ablest authors in fact it seems to me after a careful and candid examination of this whole matter that if an attempt were made to convey an adequate idea of cerebro spinal meningitis to the mind of a person entirely ignorant of its nature and phenomena no more effectual mode could be devised than to give an elaborate and faithful narrative of General Ketchum's case from its sudden inception to its fatal termination, and to add that, in accordance with the previous observations of the most reliable men in the profession, no anatomical lesions of an important character were discoverable after death many of the symptoms which have been referred to may be present in various affections, for there are multitudes of maladies natural and non natural, which, at some points in their history and especially at their climax, present a close analogy to each other but it is only in this particular connection—in cerebro spinal meningitis that they are found grouped and blended as they appeared in General Ketchum's case in other associations they are anomalies while in this connection they appear as natural phenomena—the legitimate indices of the disease to which they give character and existence

There are but few diseases which have symptoms that present themselves invariably and in a definite concatenation certainly none of the poisons can assert such a claim whether they be irritants or narcotics, or both combined the [illegible] which associate themselves with nervous diseases generally are inconstant in their development and irregular in their mode of combination in this respect cerebro spinal fever presents a character unique and remarkable, its essential features—the pathological entities which give it form and being—approximate to uniformity in the certainty of their occurrence and in the order of their succession they constitute a group or a chain of morbid phenomena so peculiar and exclusive as scarcely to admit of a mistake in diagnosis upon the part of those acquainted with the clinical history of this fearful malady, these considerations strengthened and intensified, as they are, by the facts that the most rapid and fatal form of cerebro spinal fever, gives purely negative results in the post mortem examination, that the strong and healthy succumb as readily and as certainly as the most feeble to its malignant influence that fatigue of mind and body, together with unusual indulgence in food and drink, predispose to its invasion, and that, at the very time when this unfortunate man was attacked the potential influences of epidemicity conspired to produce this disastrous result, under the conclusion not only probable but almost inevitable that he died from the operation of purely natural causes and not from the effects of a deadly poison tried by any test known to the most advanced science by the criteria of symptoms whether initial consecutive or final, by the standards of development, progress and conclusion as established by the critical observations of the ablest clinicians by the requirements of the scalpel and the microscope in the hands of competent experts the case of General Ketchum, from the first pain to the last convulsion in all its phases bearings and combinations, illustrates nothing more nor less than a typical example of that form of cerebro spinal fever to which the name of fulminant has been so aptly given as indicating the suddenness of its invasion, the intensity of its phenomena, the rapidity of its march and the fatality of its termination

In my opinion no other theory will explain the history of his sickness and death nothing else will adequately account for all the facts which have been detailed in this case. I am familiar with the actions of poisons especially of opium and of antimony, having had practical experience with both of them, and having accurately investigated the effects which are ascribed to them by the best authorities.

It is unnecessary to give more than a passing notice to opium in this connection for it has been demonstrated that he did not die from an overdose of that drug, although I think it more than probable that he was narcotized by it to a certain extent some period in the history of his case in other words, there is certainly nothing inconsistent in the symptoms ascribed to him on Tuesday, the — of June, with such an hypothesis, I have seen

TWO CASES OF POISONING FROM ANTIMONY,

and can consequently speak advisedly in regard to the symptoms, &c, which it produces [illegible] fatal cases of antimonial poisoning which are reported by Taylor, Christison, Wormley and others. In my judgment, General Ketchum did not die from the effects of tartar emetic for the action this drug, even in the most poisonous doses and with a due allowance for every anomalous symptom which has been recorded in connection with it, cannot account for the phenomena which were observed in this case either before or after death, either for the symptoms or the pathological revelations as described by the witnesses for the State when tartar emetic is taken into the stomach of a human being it produces either local or remote effects, or both combined, the local effects manifest themselves in the form either of irritation or inflammation, followed by some change of structure in the parts with which it comes in contact, and though frequently not developed on account of the rapidity with which the drug is ejected or absorbed, they must be produced, when from any cause that emetic is brought in contact with the mucous coat of the stomach or intestines, at frequent intervals or for protracted periods as is evidenced in the cases of chronic poisoning with antimony which have been reported, and in those instances in which vomiting has not occurred and the process of absorption has been interrupted, taking into consideration the irritant properties of antimony as illustrated by its effects upon the skin and tongue and the intrinsic delicacy and susceptibility of the mucous membrane, it may be stated in specific terms that the amount and extent of the inflammation induced by its presence in the stomach and intestines must bear a direct proportion to the length of time which it has remained in contact with them, and to the frequency and amount in which it has been administered the local effects are also illustrated by a peculiar burning pain in the mouth, throat, stomach and bowels, spasmodic contraction of the fauces and gullet and [illegible] the epigastrium [illegible] the tongue and mucous surface generally [illegible] which it comes in contact the remote effects result from its absorption into the blood and its subsequent action upon the nervous system and upon the organs which eliminate it, they may therefore be classified into nervous and glandular phenomena, according as they are developed in connection with the structures above mentioned the nervous symptoms, considered in the order of their occurrence as well as in the [illegible] of their distinctive differences, are primary, intermediate and consecutive [illegible]

[illegible]

appearances exhibited in this connection [illegible] in truth the most [illegible] and dangerous of the symptoms [illegible] nervous phenomena [illegible] the nerve centres [illegible] nature of things the medium of the development of the [illegible] For the same reason a similar condition must be developed in their vessels and also in the right side of the heart where [illegible] are found [illegible] Orfila, Christison and Taylor They are the established truths [illegible]

From a dispassionate and faithful review of the facts which have been thus detailed [illegible] the symptoms [illegible] antimony [illegible] as a toxic agent and the pathological lesions which it induces in the human organism I am constrained to the opinion that General Ketchum could not have died from the effects of that drug for the following reasons First he could not have been poisoned with it on Saturday night or on Sunday night as alleged for it is in evidence that after eating for the last time on those occasions he sat up for a long time smoked and talked quietly with his friend retired without complaint, and was not disturbed for a meal [illegible] afterwards Tartar emetic is not only one of the most powerful but one of the most prompt of known agents. When it acts at all it acts quickly The delay in this case is fatal to the theory of poisoning at that time The idea of a man smoking chatting and sleeping for hours with a poisonous dose of tartar emetic in his stomach is absurd. He also dresses himself and walks down into the yard an act utterly inconsistent with that extreme prostration which is invariably incident to poisoning with this agent Second, he could not have been poisoned on Monday as alleged first for the reason that when Dr Williams saw him he was sitting up and holding a slop bucket between his knees neither of which is reconcilable with the theory of antimonial poisoning [illegible] the erect posture and the muscular exertion necessary to maintain himself in such a position and to hold a vessel in the manner described does not show that prostration of power in the muscular system which is invariably produced by the absorption of antimony [illegible] and lime water which are not antidotal in this regard either chemically or physiologically and which must have proved only topical anesthetics without neutralizing the antimony in his stomach or counteracting the destructive effects of that portion which had already been absorbed in the blood and third, such a supposition is entirely precluded by the absence of [illegible] and complete disappearance of the effects and consequences of the supposed toxic agent under circumstances unprecedented in the history of such poisons Third he could not have been poisoned by tartar emetic on Tuesday because neither the local nor remote symptoms showed themselves in any form notwithstanding his continued impression by some morbid cause during the entire day, and for the additional consideration that the phenomena which it present themselves were incompatible with the well established action of that drug There was neither burning in the throat nor pain in the stomach nor cramps in the bowels He did not vomit or purge, for no ejected or dejected matters were found in the vessels of his room and he was confined to his chamber during the whole time There was no tendency to death by fainting and no complete prostration of the voluntary muscular system since it is proven that he sat up and walked about when it was necessary to do so There was no coma or rigidity or convulsive movement or coolness of the surface and in fact no symptoms connecting themselves with the nervous system save a disposition to sleep continuously, torpidity of the mental faculties and unsteadiness of gait in walking and to complete the disparity, there was no redundancy of the urinary secretion but on the contrary there were suppression and retention of urine in a most remarkable degree as established by the testimony of the only witness who had an opportunity of observation in this regard If then he was poisoned by antimony on that day, every precedent established in toxicology is a fallacy and the criteria of symptoms and clinical history a delusion and a snare Fourth he could not have been poisoned by tartar emetic on Wednesday for reasons equally as potent and palpable I have shown in another connection that the symptoms which were observed on that day were essentially those of epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis such as I have seen in other instances, and as are graphically described by all modern authors The differential diagnosis between the morbid phenomena which characterize that disease and the symptoms indicative of antimonial poisoning can be determined with almost absolute precision in this case The fact that, when first seen by Dr Williams on Wednesday morning notwithstanding his condition of semi unconsciousness from which he was with so much difficulty aroused even by rough shaking and loud appeals a decided shiver passed over his frame when the physician's hand was simply placed upon him demonstrates the existence at that time not of preternatural insensibility of the skin but of [illegible] a symptom which has never occurred in a single instance of antimonial poisoning since the discovery of that metal and which in numerous outbreaks of meningeal fever has been one of its most characteristic phenomena

The additional circumstances that he attempted to get out of bed slipped the shoulder of an attendant and applied his hands at will to various portions of his body thus showing the existence of normal contractile power in such of the voluntary muscles as were not [illegible] convulsed, and the ability to employ it at discretion form another stage link in the chain of proof which associates the morbid condition then developed with the operation of a natural cause and a wide hiatus in the connection which is sought to be established between it and the action of this or any other poisonous agent And so also in regard to the fact that he abraded his throat and abdomen apparently in the effort to remove some source of irritation in these parts If he really experienced pain at that time and sought to relieve it in the manner described, that circumstance afforded strong confirmation of the existence of meningial fever and almost positive proof against antimonial poisoning Neuralgic pains in these localities of the most intense character are the usual concomitants of this affection, and it is far more rational to conclude that he was able to appreciate and to respond to them when in a condition of inconsciousness than that he should have [illegible] under such circumstances the local irritations producible by an agent which had been administered to him, according to the indictment, on several occasions with impunity when perfectly conscious and infinitely more susceptible to such impressions. The movements alluded to were however, more probably automatic mere phases of the death struggle—and had no clinical significance.

And finally, the ominous fact that he had passed no water during the whole of Tuesday and that though none was found on Wednesday in the vessels of his chamber his bladder was not preternaturally disturbed—in other words, that there was decided suppression of urine—completes the line of demarcation, and furnishes the data for an exact discrimination between the malady from which he actually died and the antimonial poisoning to which it is alleged that he succumbed

THE NEGATIVE RESULTS

elicited by the post mortem examination of his body are a double edge sword cutting in twain alike the hypothesis of death from poisoning by tartar emetic and all the other theories which have been advanced in connection with the case. It is far more probable that a natural disease should have terminated fatally under the circumstances, without leaving a lesion than that the non natural agent should have had such an issue as the result of its action cerebro spinal meningitis in its fulminant form, has often hurried its victims to the grave without the development of any pathological change whatever and the same is true of many other maladies well known to the profession. It is a matter of physical impossibility however that in a case of tartar emetic poisoning, characterized by such symptoms as were present in this and with the remarkable clinical history—could have produced death in the manner described, without the development of unequivocal lesions in the organism had it been applied to the skin of a healthy subject as often or in such quantities as it is alleged to have been introduced into the stomach of General Ketchum, decided inflammation [illegible] and yet, notwithstanding its well known irritant properties, the peculiar sensitiveness of the mucous surfaces and the supposed antimortem evidences of its local action in this particular instance, nothing was discovered in the stomach and intestines but some scattering "red patches," such as are frequently produced by the most innocent causes or as result from the mere act of dying or as are developed after death, not a single product or result of inflammatory action—not a trace of cell proliferation or of progress or of ulceration—is pretended to have been discovered the supposition of poisoning by antimony is, therefore, contradicted by a positive fact eliminated in this connection again,

THE EXTREME AND PROTRACTED SEDATION

of the heart of this poor man if he were poisoned with antimony, must have produced venous congestions through out his entire system while the nervous symptoms, so positively and continuously manifested, could have been nothing more nor less than the results and the measure of the involvement of the brain in that passive hyperæmia and yet, contrary to the plainest precepts of physiology and physics, as well as the experience of the most reliable authorities the lungs are found perfectly normal there is no accumulation of dark blood in the right side of the heart and no congestion is discovered in any organ save the brain and that, too of the most insignificant character in a word passive congestions of a most marked character should in the very nature of things, have been found everywhere especially in the lungs and nerve centres, while the autopsy revealed them nowhere save in the pia mater and in the brain substance to an exceedingly limited extent, if at all for according to Andral, Rokitansky and Niemeyer accumulation of blood in the membrane referred to is an extraordinary phenomenon of the act of dying, while the punctiform spots upon the cut surface of the cerebral substance observed in this instance have outside value as proofs of previous hyperæmia, and depend far more on fluidity of the blood than on the fulness of the vessels. (Niemeyer, vol II page 1[illegible]) The results of the post mortem examination were emphatically negative as the State's witnesses unhesitatingly affirm and that fact completely destroys the theory of antimonial poisoning in this case for the symptoms which presented themselves before death together with the whole history of the case absolutely required for their production certain precedents and essential changes in General Ketchum's body which have in [illegible] been discovered after death in a most positive form He might readily have died from cerebro spinal meningitis or some kindred disease with no precedent pathological changes of sufficient gravity and permanence to be readily recognizable after death [illegible] blood poisoning incident to such maladies but it is impossible that he could have succumbed to antimonial poisoning under the circumstances without the existence of such palpable and decided lesions as would inevitably be revealed by an adequate autopsy. The negative results therefore, which have been so persistently and prominently relied upon to establish death from a toxic agent prove too much for the prosecution, for they establish anything in connection with the case that demonstrate the operation of purely natural causes the occurrence of an unavoidable error in diagnosis and the perfect innocence of the prisoner

After weighing all the facts in this matter as developed by the medical witnesses for the State and devoting to their investigation much patient thought And earnest labor I feel constrained to say in the interest of science of justice and of humanity that this unfortunate man died not from the action of poison but from the effects of disease—not by human hands but by the dispensation of Providence

Dr Warren concluded his examination in chief at one o'clock and after a recess of five minutes by the Court he was handed over for cross examination which was progressing when the Court at three o'clock adjourned until to morrow morning at ten

### A Card from Professor McCulloch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

SIR—I have read a letter of your reporter professing to detail an interview with myself in relation to the trial of Mrs. Wharton. It imputes to me unkind personal feeling towards Professor Aiken and ascribes the coarse language with reference to him which I did not employ. Your reporter must have confounded his report of an interview with me with remarks of other persons. I ask of me right in these particulars. Respectfully your obedient servant

R. S. McCULLOCH

ANNAPOLIS, Md Jan. 2, 1872.

### DEATH OF A PHILOSOPHER

ST. LOUIS, Jan 4 [illegible]

A young man named J. D. [illegible] was found on a vacant lot in this city on Tuesday with a [illegible] in his head and was taken to [illegible] [illegible] He was a bookkeeper by vocation, and has lived in Leavenworth.

### BROOKLYN REFORM

The Citizens Reform Committee met yesterday and had lengthy debates over the provisions of the new charter. After considerable discussion a motion of the Legislative Committee that the elective officers be elected at the next general election in November was taken up and adopted. The committee then adjourned.

# ARSON.

## Supposed Attempt to Burn Up a Woman.

### Startling Statements and Extraordinary Complications.

Finding the Fire and How It Began—The Merchant's Story—End of an Old Business—The Arrest at Cold Springs—Fixing the Responsibility—Fortune Telling—Blackmailing Dodges—Mock Doctors—Pugilism and Spiritualism.

On Wednesday night last a policeman belonging to the Third precinct, on going his rounds found smoke issuing from the premises No 50 Barclay street He had at first passed the store and tried the door and found it fastened but on leaving the place and going farther down the street he saw that a fire had started in the building The alarm was given, and the firemen with the police soon came upon the ground On making an effort to get into the store a woman was discovered close to one of the windows who was suffocating from the smoke in the place They

DRAGGED HER THROUGH THE WINDOW

and brought her into the air, but it was some time before she recovered When she was taken to the station she was in a nervous excited condition, and made such extraordinary statements concerning the origin of the fire that the police at once decided upon retaining her, and the developments brought out at the examination of the parties concerned yesterday fully proved the wisdom of that act The woman at first said she had taken the key of the place from the pocket of the proprietor and had gone there in a

FIT OF JEALOUS FRENZY

to burn up the building and destroy herself. In her excitement she stated that she had gone into the store and had left the key in the door, locking herself in, but later she corrected this avowal and said she could not account for the key being in the lock while she was inside, with the door fastened upon her. The business carried on at this place is an old established one but the present proprietors have only been there about two years and a half. According to the statement of Mr Shreeve, who is the presumptive owner, it is a sort of crockery and glassware auction store A large stock of goods has been kept there to supply small dealers about the city, but

AN AUCTION IS HELD

there every week when large portions of the stock are sold A Mr Farrington, one of the principals in the present case purchased the business from the original founders of the institution for his son, whom he wished to put into some kind of business The son not succeeding as well as Mr Farrington expected he took the control of it into his own hands. This kind of commerce being unsuited to the habits of Mr Farrington, he disposed of the place to an

OLD FRIEND NAMED SHREEVE,

who has conducted the place ever since. A fire occurred there in December but that was put out before any serious damage had been done. That fire the proprietor, Mr. Shreeve, thinks was started in the same way as the present one, and this they think is the work of the woman When the police and firemen went in there on Wednesday night they found a fire had been started in two places—in the front of the building and in the private office at the rear In this office they found a quantity

OF PAPERS STREWED ABOUT

the ground burning, the drawers of the desks all pulled and the entire surroundings looking very suspicious. The fire such as it was, the firemen soon extinguished, and then turned their attention to the parties belonging to the place to find out whether it had really been the

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY

or an ordinary casualty. The policeman who had first discovered the fire took the woman to the residence of the proprietor He was found in bed, and when roused up seemed astonished that the key of the premises was absent from his custody He endeavored to explain to the police the mystery of the affair; but he has not yet been able to satisfy the authorities. The man from whom he bought the place is the one who backed

COLLINS THE PRIZE FIGHTER,

when he went to Cold Springs for his battle with Edwards, and is a sort of amateur sporting man of that type. When the authorities of that locality went in to stop the fight and arrest the principals they found Collins concealed under the bed of the woman who now figures in this most extraordinary case and who has for some time been the acknowledged spouse of Farrington. One of Mr Farrington's favorite haunts is a place called

THE "ARBOR" IN HOUSTON STREET,

which is almost entirely the lounging place of dog fighters, pugilists and characters of that description, with their admirers. He is a man of apparently about thirty five years of age, very dark complexion and by no means a prepossessing cast of countenance His friend and business associate is even less attractive than Farrington, although a much older man The woman who has been the cause of so much excitement and trouble is a thin nervous-looking person, evidently exceedingly excitable and somewhere in the region of thirty years. She first met Farrington in New York and through

SOME MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE

he followed her to Cleveland and by promises induced her to come to New York and take the place of his discarded wife, according to her statement. At the time of his meeting with her she was a spiritual medium and was giving sittings through the country This business she has since tried to resume on several occasions but Farrington has dissuaded her from it and made her remain in quiet life The Fire Marshal held a long examination of all the principal parties concerned in the affair yesterday, and the affidavits sworn to before him are as follows —

No 50 BARCLAY STREET Jan 3 1872.

*City and County of New York, ss* —Patrick J. Coffee, being duly sworn deposes and says —I am an officer of police, attached to the Third precinct was on duty last night from six to twelve on Barclay street, from Broadway to West street I discovered this fire about eleven o'clock came up West street, on right hand side and was trying my doors, tried the door of No 50 and found it secure, am sure it was secure I smelled burning straw could see no signs of fire passed along and stopped about three doors up the street pretty soon I saw a little smoke coming from the grating, looked west and then a blaze burst out from the rear, ran [illegible] and went down again I gave the alarm rap twice and Officer Joly came to my assistance I told him to send out the alarm and I went to the station house,

HEARD THE ALARM RING

before I got to the station house, was back in [illegible] I should think about two minutes when I returned the place was open and a fireman and two officers were carrying out a woman. We sat her up and [illegible] she opened her eyes and tried to talk but couldn't talk so that we could understand her we then took her to the station house [illegible] I think she spoke after she got there the officers who were carrying out the woman were Joly and Jackson I looked in the store through a hole in the shutter saw no evidence of fire on the floor heard no noise there

PATRICK J COFFEY

DAVID W. JACKSON

being duly sworn deposes and says I am an officer of the Third precinct was on post on Murray street last night heard the alarm of fire and went immediately [illegible] there before the engine or the patrol [illegible] found Officer Joly there standing at the door I think the door was fastened [illegible] the insurance patrol came soon after saw the insurance patrol break the door [illegible] the key in the door heard afterwards from [illegible] that the key was found sticking in the lock on the outside of the door the door was broken by forcing the shutter and breaking the glass we entered saw a woman standing near the door [illegible] reached her and we pulled her out through the sash of the door the store was pretty full of smoke the woman could not speak we carried her to the station house [illegible] after she had been there awhile she spoke and answered some questions I afterwards went back to the [illegible] was then extinguished didn't go down in the basement.

SAW THE TRACES OF FIRE

in a rear office on first floor there were pieces of pasteboard boxes and a quantity of ashes which looked like the ashes of papers there was quite a pile [illegible] they lay close beside where the desk stood saw the desk [illegible] it was considerably burned [illegible]

[illegible]

heard the raps on the sidewalk that she was beginning to be suffocated with smoke and got up and walked towards the noise she states faintly and positively that neither Shreeve nor Farrington had any knowledge of her going to the store she told me that Shreeve had [illegible] with her and offered to go and show me the place I went with her and found Shreeve in bed at 181 Greenwich street she showed me where his coat was when she took the key from it I woke Shreeve I asked him where his place of business was and he said 50 Barclay street he asked me what was the matter [illegible] place was on fire [illegible] his hand in his coat pocket and missed his key he turned to Harriet Wilson and said What have you been doing? where is my key? she told him it was at the store and he then asked her if she had been to the store [illegible] prevented her and we then left the place on the way down stairs she tried to throw herself over the banisters

JOHN A. McDONALD

JACKSON B. SHREVE

being duly sworn deposes and says I live at 181 Greenwich street [illegible] lived in Williamsburg lived with the same person in Williamsburg that I am living with now in Greenwich street Harriet Wilson have known her two years next March have not lived with her all that time she kept a boarding house on Hicks street, Brooklyn at other times lived privately with her two sisters and [illegible] one sister Jane Waste, lives in Myrtle avenue Brooklyn, the brother, Henry Waste, lives in Hicks street Brooklyn the other sister Clara has gone to Cleveland Harriet Wilson pretends to be a

SPIRITUALISTIC MEDIUM

never saw her give an exhibition but once and that was a private one in Buffalo Lafayette Farrington has been on intimate terms with Harriet Wilson two years next March he introduced me to her he has lived with her ever since except occasionally going home to his family, who now live in Jane street the first I knew of any trouble between Farrington and Harriet Wilson was last May when I came home [illegible] moved her from Sands street, Brooklyn [illegible] Myrtle street [illegible] ever since. Farrington came to the store last night just before I closed up [illegible] Harriet [illegible] a quarrel [illegible] New England Hotel to sleep [illegible] I found Harriet Wilson walking up and down the room with a piece of bread in her hand, she was quieter

THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR,

and I thought part of [illegible] she was raving about Farrington threatened to take his life and I told her to be quiet and make her lie down, as I was not very well and wished to sleep she kept still for a while and then commenced again when I told her to be quiet or I would leave the house she had annoyed me the same way the previous night at this time she had no dress on I finally went to sleep was woke up some time in the night by her coming into my room and getting a cup of water the light from her room shone into mine and I could see that she was dressed I concluded she had been out after Farrington, as she had done such things before I went to sleep again, and was afterwards awakened by a man

STANDING BESIDE MY BED

he was in citizen's clothes and asked me if my name was Shreeve, and said he wanted me as my store was on fire I got up and dressed myself saw Harriet and an officer in the other room when I put on my coat I felt for my key and found it was gone asked Harriet where the key was and she said it was around at the store I asked no further questions I also concluded that she had

SET FIRE TO THE STORE

to have revenge on Farrington presume she supposed that he had an interest in the store she has heard Farrington and I talk about the insurance since the fire in December last I think that she set the store on fire at that time and that she has since been in the store and destroyed some books and papers two or three days before the previous fire I left my store key on the mantel in her room, did not see it again until after the fire on the Sunday on which the fire occurred Farrington and I went to Williamsburg in the afternoon got home about seven P. M or a little after, and Farrington told her that he was going home that night, and he left the house to take the Eighth avenue car and come back to tell me the store had been set on fire he asked me if I had the key and I said it was in the house, and asked Harriet for it she got it for me she either took it from her trunk or from behind it after that I had the lock on my store door changed because I thought some one had a duplicate key and had gone in and set the place on fire I do not think it was this woman, about two weeks after I changed the lock I lost my key and a box of [illegible] from my pocket missed those things when I was about to close the store at night when I went home, I asked her if she had taken them—my key and [illegible] from my pocket and she said no she [illegible] Farrington's coat hung where mine usually hung and [illegible] my tobacco in his pocket it was about a week after that I ordered a new

LOCK PUT ON THE DOOR

and on the same day my key was found on top of the elevator, under the grating in front of the store it could not have been there any length of time, as we use the elevator every day I told one of my clerks that I would change the lock anyway as I feared somebody had a duplicate key I had the change made at once a few nights after this change was made the store was entered and an order book and some paid bills were torn up and strewed around the office I could not account for this but am now of the opinion that Harriet Wilson took the key from my pocket while I was asleep and entered the store, the glasses shown me

CONTAINING LIQUOR

are not such as are used in the store I think we have some in stock was in the office just before leaving in the evening and had been there all the afternoon no liquor could have been brought in without my knowledge there was a glass, containing wine standing on the window ledge in the private office and also a bottle of [illegible] medicine and a tumbler which I had used in taking the medicine no other bottles or glasses were there, unless an ink bottle Farrington keeps no private papers there to my knowledge he is out of business and makes my store his headquarters he has no key to the store I paid Farrington $3,000 cash and $7,500 in notes for his interest in the business the notes are not secured think I have a stock of $10,000 have

AN INSURANCE OF $8,000,

got this insurance two or three days after the first fire it is in my own name and the loss payable to me have made no transfer of the policies, have known Mr Farrington twenty five years he lived at the time in New York, he was then engaged in general auction and commission business I was in the same business, we have been associated together in that business both of us have been engaged in it more or less Farrington has also been in real estate business, think Harriet Wilson is acquainted with Collins, the pugilist have heard her speak of him, never saw him or Billy Edwards at her house have no acquaintance with them never heard of them being arrested at her house Farrington was acquainted with both Collins and Edwards never saw Farrington with them but once that was at Clarke's saloon in Houston street the 'Arbor' I think Harriet Wilson lived in Sands street Brooklyn, last April in May she lived in Church street.

JACKSON B SHREVE

Lafayette Farrington being duly sworn deposes and says—I live at 49 Jane street am not engaged in any business now was formerly engaged in crockery and glassware business at 50 Barclay street took the business from my son and Mr Seixas kept it but a short time paid up the debts of the old concern and finally sold it to Mr Shreve on the 23d of November last for $9,000 part cash and balance in notes not secured in any way have no interest in the stock and no assignment of insurance took no account of stock at time of sale estimated value of stock, fixtures and good will, have known Mr Shreve for twenty years and longer I suppose, he had rooms with me at 181 Greenwich street

KNOW HARRIET TACKLEBURY,

she goes by the name of Harriet Wilson I think she is a widow have known her between two and three years been intimate with her nearly all this time have had no quarrel with her, but she has queer freaks at times—has one and yells and

GOES ON LIKE A CRAZY WOMAN

has followed me in the street and drawn a pistol on me a medium she has given exhibitions here under the name of Tucklebury, but not since she has been with me I was at the house No 181 Greenwich street yesterday afternoon, she acted kind of queer would not let me go out of the house she asked me to get her some whiskey and I said I would I took the bottle and chucked it in the ash barrel and left the house this was about six o'clock I went to Shreve's store and told him I was going away then I came up town to Clarke's, at 50 Houston street, The Arbor I had been negotiating to buy the place for a gentleman and went to get his answer left there about seven or half past seven o'clock walked over to the Bowery took a car down town and went to the New England Hotel got there about eight o'clock stayed around a little while, probably about half an hour or so and then went to bed my room was No 15 left the room about six or half past six this morning did not know of the fire until I got to the store, between seven and eight o'clock the desk

THAT WAS TURNED

contained my private papers and she knew the fact, the drawers [illegible] desk were locked my drawers have been opened and letters taken away found some bread and meat there one morning since the fire [illegible] account for it this was before the store was entered and papers destroyed [illegible] she drinks [illegible] has been to the saloon opposite the store and

[illegible]

LAFAYETTE FARRINGTON

HARRIET TACKLEBERY

being duly sworn says—My right name is Harriet Tacklebery I have gone by the name of Harriet Wilson [illegible] at the request of Mr. Farrington I am a widow have no children living I have been acquainted with Mr Lafayette Farrington [illegible] about two years and a half, [illegible] Shreve about two years I was living in Cleveland and Mr Farrington came [illegible] Mr. Andrews a lawyer came with Mr Farrington the second time Mr Shreve came with him Mr Farrington induced me to come by promising to give me a home and take care of me he also wanted [illegible] he gave me a house in Sands street, Brooklyn I think [illegible] he did not give me the deed [illegible] he had separated from his wife, and he wanted me to [illegible] with him as his wife [illegible]

[illegible]

LATE AT NIGHT

except in company with Farrington, and Farrington came to the house yesterday afternoon, in company with a lawyer, whom he called "Shoestring Davis," who I afterwards learned was called Dickinson they had some affidavits which they wished me to sign the affidavits charged a man named Green and a man named Simmons with having improper conduct with me, and Farrington wanted me to have them arrested, the lawyer read one of the affidavits to me and I refused to sign them he wanted to know why and I told him I would not sign them because they were false Farrington had previously spoken to me about signing such affidavits [illegible] Farrington and Davis told me that I would sign those papers they would make Green and Simmons pay handsomely they threatened and said I would get in trouble [illegible] Farrington went away with Davis and came back again [illegible] Shreve came home shortly after [illegible] went to bed soon after [illegible]

I LEFT FOR A WHILE

I don't know how I [illegible] with my clothes on I went to the store to find Farrington [illegible] key from Shreve's pocket he was awake and saw me take the key, he spoke to me and said I was a fool and he would get up and leave the house I unlocked the door and went in I think I left the key in the door don't remember, took a small brass lamp [illegible] with me which was partly filled with kerosene I went to the private office, lighted my lamp in the office took matches from the desk outside knew where they were kept I sat down at the desk and was looking over letters when I heard a noise of some one walking in the street and went to see who it was, walked about half way towards the front door and met Mr Shreve did not have my lamp with me recognized him, could see the gas lamp on the street and the light of the fire in the store [illegible] called me a crazy fool and went down in the cellar I went back to the office [illegible] I think I sat in the office about [illegible] minutes when I [illegible]

SMELT THE FIRE

on the sidewalk smelled smoke but did not know what it was I went to the door to [illegible] but could not find the key [illegible] I stood there until they broke it open after going to the door I went back to the office and took some letters [illegible] from a drawer of the desk I put them out as I thought and went back to the door I then saw that I had not put out the fire in the office but did not go back again the fire in the office was caused by the lamp [illegible] the open drawer, [illegible] of the fire down in the cellar I was not down in the cellar Shreve was down there I saw him go [illegible] could not speak when I was taken [illegible] don't know how I was taken out and don't remember saying to any one that I set the place on fire [illegible] remember some one asking me if such was not the case I made no reply don't remember telling any one that Shreve did not know of my being at the store last night Mr Shreve carries on the business in his name but Farrington owns everything in it Shreve came out of the hospital sick a short time since and had not a cent in the world have often heard them say they were doing no business and must get rid of it in some way Levy, Madame Mahn's husband owns the furniture which was burned last month at 50 Barclay street he goes by the name of Dr Mirow has a forged certificate as physician and pretends to be from the Eye and Ear Infirmary I went into the office to call Shreve after the fire as soon as he got [illegible] said to me "Where is my key, you crazy old fool?" I said "You know well enough where it is it is at the store" Farrington was a backer of Tim Collins the pugilist at Cold Spring when the officers were looking for him Farrington brought Collins to my room and put him under my bed this was at Dr Petit's [illegible] house Collins also boarded with Farrington's family at Oyster Bay he trained them I first came here from Cleveland with a Mrs White and gave spiritual "seances" under the direction of Irving Hall about three years since I made Farrington's acquaintance through Mrs White she and Mr [illegible] were the only persons connected with my seances

Mrs HARRIET TUCKLEBURY

The case will be taken to the Tombs this morning

### A Slight Difference.

NEW YORK, Jan 4, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

In to-day's issue you give credit to Policeman Coffey, of the Third precinct for breaking in the doors of building No 50 Barclay street, on fire last night, and rescuing the woman Harriet Wilson from suffocation. The doors were forced open by members of Hook and Ladder Company No 10, and the woman was taken out through the broken glass light in the door before the doors were opened by myself and given to policeman Joly, on the sidewalk. Yours, respectfully

JAMES H MONROE
Assistant Engineer New York Fire Department.

## THE NEW YEAR'S HOMICIDE ON SHIPBOARD

### Official Investigation—Verdict Against the Mate.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at his office in the City Hall in the case of Samuel A. Hassen the young seaman aboard the schooner Julia A Gamage lying at the foot of Twenty fourth street, North River, who was stabbed on New Year's Day by a knife in the hands of the mate, William H Harris, as heretofore fully reported in the HERALD Subjoined will be found a synopsis of the evidence elicited and the verdict of the jury.

Harrison A. Pitcher, captain of the schooner Julia A. Gamage, lying at the foot of Twenty fourth street, North River, was the first witness called, and deposed as follows —

On New Year's Day the deck hands had been ashore, and returned about two o'clock Hassen said to Harris "You have been telling lies of me to the captain, and I am going to whip you or you shall whip me" Harris replied "Hassen you cannot whip me," and in a few moments they had a clinch, and the mate bent deceased over the rail as if to throw him overboard Burleigh, Anderson and deceased then had a fight altogether, and the mate broke away from the men, ran down from the quarter deck and came up on the other side the men followed in pursuit and Burleigh coming up, said, "You have tried to get me into trouble, and I am going to whip you" Hassen at this time was behind Harris, and struck him over the shoulder with a piece of board witness then took hold of Hassen and Burleigh and tried to stop the fight and the next the witness knew the two men were cut, the men had broken away from witness and made another attack on deceased Burleigh sang out, "I'm stabbed," but did not hear Hassen say anything the mate then ran on the pier and commenced throwing bricks on board at the men saw blood on Hassen's left breast when Burleigh said he was stabbed the mate in a few moments ran up the pier and cried "Murder" once, next saw Hassen lying on the main deck gasping and dying did not see any knife or any stabbing but Harris admitted to the witness that he stabbed Hassen the men when they came aboard the vessel were under the influence of liquor. Captain Pitcher then detailed at length trouble that had occurred between Harris and the schooner's crew at Rockland as previously detailed in the HERALD, and also various misunderstandings that had taken place between the captain and mate after reaching this port resulting in the discharge of the mate.

Thomas Anderson a seaman aboard the Gamage testified that on New Year's day himself and others of the crew went ashore and returned in the afternoon, and there trouble occurred between Hassen and the mate, Hassen said he was going to lick the mate or get licked himself next saw him half over the rail and the mate standing near ran to save Hassen from falling overboard, as he was not sober Hassen rushed at the mate and so did the witness Burleigh interfered and while all the men were at and around Harris the latter put his hand in his pocket and drew a clasp knife the witness cried out, "Look out he has got a knife in his hand" did not see any body stabbed but saw Hassen and Burleigh bleeding, Hassen while on shore [illegible] he would punish Harris when he went aboard the vessel and the witness advised him not to do it.

Moses Murphy, an officer of the Sixteenth precinct, testified to arresting prisoner on the pier and finding the knife (shown) in his possession also that the knife was the one he had used in stabbing deceased and he said "Yes," there was no blood on the knife it had been cleaned off Burleigh identified the prisoner as the man who stabbed him.

Patrick Ryan a waiter [illegible] deposed to seeing three men assaulting the prisoner with their fists and pieces of wood, one of them had an oar twelve or fourteen feet long and during the assault saw prisoner pull something from his pocket and heard one of the men say, "Are you going to stab us?" to which Harris replied "Yes" and struck out at them.

Wooster Beach, M. D. who made a post mortem examination of the body testified that hemorrhage from a stab wound of the heart was the cause of death

Coroner Keenan then submitted the case to the jury, who returned the following

VERDICT.

"That Samuel A Hassen came to his death from a stab wound of the heart with a knife in the hands of William H. Harris at the foot of Twenty fourth street North River on the 1st day of January, 1872; and from the testimony we believe said Harris was partially justified in using the knife

In his formal examination Harris said —"I was afraid the man would murder me, and used the knife in self defence.

Harris who is thirty five years of age a native of Deer Isle Me and a seaman by occupation, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury Coroner Keenan will liberate Harris by giving $[illegible] bail but he has no friends here and thinks it will be difficult for him to procure a bondsman Captain Pitcher was required to give bail to insure his appearance as a witness until the case ever comes to trial, of which there may be some doubt.

## NOT "A MERE BAGATELLE."

### Serious Stabbing Affray in Fourth Avenue—Two Germans Quarrel Over a Game of Bagatelle.

Benedict Lissig and Bernhard Kohn were in a German saloon in Fourth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Wednesday evening, playing bagatelle when Kohn, having lost the game, accused Lissig of not playing fair and refused to pay for the drinks. The matter was afterward settled, and Lissig left the saloon and went down Fourth avenue Kohn soon followed and caught up to his antagonist, near where he attacked him and struck him in the face with his fist A scuffle ensued in which Lissig got his [illegible] severely cut with some instrument He then pulled out a large sheath knife and, throwing Kohn to the ground stabbed him eight times [illegible] Sixth street who was passing at the time called the attention of Officer McArdle who arrested Lissig Kohn was carried away insensible It was found on examination that there were six wounds in the back one and a half [illegible] and three quarters of an inch [illegible] temple and another [illegible] Lissig was brought to Essex Market [illegible] to await the result of Kohn's injuries.

## OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL.

Yesterday morning while Anna [illegible] a little girl [illegible] twelve years [illegible] going up on the roof [illegible] she was indecently assaulted [illegible] Andrew Boyle and Michael [illegible] in outraging her person [illegible] Boyle and Scanlan were arrested Justice Koch, presiding at the Yorkville Police Court before whom the prisoners were arraigned yesterday afternoon, committed them without bail for examination

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